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Alabama Beacon
(Greensboro, Ala.)

1 September 1849, 2

The Round Island Army.—The New Orleans Delta of the 23d instant says: "The men assembled at "Round Island," at the present time, for the mysterious expedition, whatever it may be, do not, we are credibly informed, number over three hundred. They have not among the whole of them a single stand of arms.—Of this General Twiggs made himself satisfied before his departure for Florida."

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Alabama Beacon
(Greensboro, Ala.)

1 September 1849, 3

INVASION OF CUBA.—As we anticipated, the so-called "Southern Movement" is participated in to a considerable extent by the North.—The New York Express of Tuesday says:

"Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know any thing. Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening a large number of these men met at La Fayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr; a large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year.—Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprize to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan, but it is most to be feared, that despite the plain and straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba."

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RANDOLPHS PROCLAMATION TO
ROUND ISLANDERS GOES BEYOND
MARTIAL LAW

August 28, 1849

N.O. Daily Crescent - Saturday, September 1, 1849

TO THE ROUND ISLANDERS

The "Mobile Advertiser" of Thursday contains the following proclamation, which it says "will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city."

It is clear that Commander Randolph transcends his powers when he declares martial law and gives notice that he will cut off all supplies of provisions intended for the persons on Round Island.

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The Daily Delta

1 September 1849, 2

The Round Island "Blockade and Embargo."

Our citizens are much indebted to the Naval Department for the very profound, and withal, exceedingly modest juris-consults, with which it has favored this benighted South-western corner of the Union, in the persons of sundry Naval officers, who are now distinguishing themselves in the Bay of Pascagoula, by the issue of Proclamations, that throw those of the redoubtable William the Testy, of Neuvo Amsterdam, far in the back ground. When, a few days ago, we noticed the manifesto, ukase, or whatever you may call it, of Lieutenant Totten, of the Water Witch, we thought that quarter-deck presumption and pomposity had reached their ultimatum, and that our next reference to the matter would be the more pleasing one, of noting the decided condemnation of his folly by some superior officer. But we owe the commander of the Water Witch an apology. Another officer, who signs himself the "Senior officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico," overshadows Totten's greatness, and by grade as well as by personal and juris-prudential claims, supersedes him in the glory of the Round Island "embargo and blockade." The following is the last effusion from the galaxy of International and Constitutional lawyers that illuminates our Gulf and Lake shore:

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND,
(Near Pascagoula.)

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen: The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage, and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First.—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Secondly.—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And Lastly.—You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present head-quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After to-day, (28th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *ships going vessels*.

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

Persons hereabouts, when we first published Lieutenant Totten's ukase, thought that it was a hoax, and one very intelligent legal friend insisted upon seeing the original document before he would believe that an officer of the grade of a Lieutenant, would commit such a folly. We vouch for its authenticity. But the one of Commander Randolph is not so satisfactorily accounted for. Its first, and only appearance, that we have heard of, is at Mobile, where it was posted up in conspicuous portions of the city. The Round Islanders had not, up to yesterday at least, heard of it. This, however, may be the Naval style of promulgating a law, and is as peculiar as their mode of legal interpretation. Caligula, an individual of pretty much the same class of juris-consults as our Naval officers in the Bay of Pascagoula, resorted to an ingenious mode of annoying his subjects, by having his edicts written in such small characters, and put up so high, that the Romans, not having telescopes, could not decipher them. It would be scarcely less inconvenient for the Round Islanders to leave their sandy camp, and go all the way around, some eighty or a hundred miles, to Mobile, to read Commander Randolph's Proclamation.

Since our remarks on Lieutenant Totten's Proclamation, from which we have not seen or heard a word of dissent in this community, we learned that a prominent officer of the fleet had been sent here to take the legal opinion of the U. S. District-Attorney, in this city, as to the extent of the powers of our naval officers under the President's Proclamation. If such opinion has been procured, we feel satisfied that it gives no countenance or justification to the harsh, presumptuous, and illegal position of Commander Randolph. The men on Round Island are within the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi. They are on the soil of that State. They are entitled to the protection of its laws. These laws secure the right of free locomotion, the communication, and transportation of supplies from and to any place they may desire. The sovereignty of Mississippi extends its shield over the four hundred men on that island, as fully and effectually as if they were sitting under the dome of its capitol. They can only be disturbed in case they are engaged in unlawful acts. If they are, the State of Mississippi is amply able to protect its laws and deal with wrong-doers. She does not require the aid of the United States for any such purpose. She is no doubt perfectly willing to lend the aid of her officers and her people, to enable the United States to prevent or punish the violation of the Federal laws; but she does not require, and should urgently protest against, the General Government introducing its regular forces into the precincts of the State; to coerce, punish, or arrest persons within her jurisdiction. The Federal powers, in all such matters, should be subordinate to the State. They always have been heretofore—never intruding themselves, but modestly calling upon the State where there was need of means for protecting the Federal laws.

The conduct of these Naval officers has no warrant either in the act of Congress or the President's Proclamation. Their province is simply to arrest armed parties that are proceeding out to sea for unlawful purposes. If the men on Round Island come within the description of the words of the law, our officers, as a branch of the Executive, may arrest and detain them. There can be no objection to this course, provided they see well that the character of the expedition meets the language of the law. But here their powers end. It is monstrous to pretend that

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1 September 1849, 2

they can cut off the supplies or intercept the communications of men not under arrest, and do the various other things laid down in the Totten and Randolph programme.

But what are the proofs that this assemblage is an unlawful expedition? Commander Randolph is more obliging than Lieutenant Totten, and gives us his evidence, that the Round Islanders come within the language of the President's Proclamation against "Armed Expeditions." These are, first, "the mystery which marks the actions of the officers" of the Round Islanders; and, secondly, "the blind ignorance of the men." Shades of Hale, Coke and Mansfield! what think ye of this new rule of law, that presumes guilt and unlawfulness, wherever there is mystery and ignorance! Take care, ye three thousand Odd Fellows,—and as many more Free Masons,—and a still greater number of Ousel Owls,—Captain Randolph and Lieutenant Totten will be down upon you pretty soon, cutting off your supplies, and otherwise punishing you for your criminal mystery!

As to ignorance being a badge of guilt, that is a dangerous rule for such gentlemen to adopt. Perillus was burnt in his own bull, invented to punish others. Besides, however, Commander Randolph has proof that some of the Round Islanders have said that they were going to Cuba, and some to the Sierra-Madra States of Mexico. This shows that the expedition is not agreed upon its destination, and somewhat weakens the foregoing position, about their mystery and ignorance. If the men are so profoundly ignorant of where they are going, what reliance can be placed on their statements; and if the mystery of the officers is so profound, how did it leak out where they were going?

The last ground, however, to show the unlawfulness of the expedition, is the best of all. He says, to the Round Islanders: "You are vagrants in the eyes of the law and in fact." Then, why not, Captain Hackett—we beg pardon—Captain Randolph—send them down for thirty days? The State of Mississippi ought to be under deep obligation to Commander Randolph for undertaking to enforce her vagrant laws against the Round Islanders, in this remote corner of that sovereign State. The Commander would, no doubt, make a very porper, a model Beadle, in his cocked hat and regimentals; and, if he has a supply of oakum aboard the Albany, will, no doubt, convert that ship into an excellent workhouse.

Upon these grounds, so absurd, so ridiculous, so insignificant, Commander Randolph proceeds to say that he will prevent the Round Islanders from having any communications with any steamers—and will "cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this BLOCKADE or EMBARGO, until they abandon the spot and go home." We give *blockade* and *embargo* in capitals, to suit the grandeur of the subject. Commander Randolph is determined that the slight descent from the dignity of the navy in the "dodging" ukase of Lieut. Totton shall be amply repaired by these lofty terms, which startle the mind with unwonted terrors, our people not having known what a blockade or embargo was, since old Admiral Cochrane, in 1814 anchored somewhere in the vicinity of the present anchorage of the Albany. To keep up a blockade and embargo upon four hundred "vagrants," is pretty serious and dignified work for our ships of war. We are not surprised that Commander Randolph would be so "glad to give the persons on Round island every facility to get away."

But seriously, this whole affair is calculated to bring our Navy into contempt. We regret that our gallant officers should be sent about such a small business. It is the first time we have ever known our ships of war to be sent into the harbors and bays of the States, to execute the laws upon citizens. They might as well come up here to New Orleans, and lay a blockade and embargo upon a particular ward or square of the city. This is not their province; *their duty is to protect our flag* and laws on the high seas, where the other instruments of the Executive power cannot reach. On the land, where there are Courts, Magistrates, Marshals, Constables, *posse comitati*, we regard them as having no powers or duties. It is a gross reflection upon the State of Mississippi, if not a positive insult, to suppose her people incapable of executing the law within her territory, without appealing to our ships of war for aid and support.

This display of vigor on the part of our naval authorities is quite disproportionate to the subject and the occasion. Their zeal—a zeal which transcends law, violates the rights of citizenship, and insults the dignity of a sovereign State—might have been reserved for an occasion better suited to the ancient fame and high character of our Navy.

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The Greensborough Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA

1 September 1849,1

Invasion of Cuba.—Suspicious Movements.—Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition of which no one engaged but the leaders know any thing. *Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked.* On Monday evening a large number of these men met at Lafayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr. A large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and, while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feard that, despite the plain and straightforward proclamtion of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.—*New York Express.*

Spies for Cuba.—The New York letter, of Tuesday evening, to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"It has just been discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espoinage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves-dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that the island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed."

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La Crónica.

ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS

NUEVA YORK

1 September 1849, 707

El que no comprenda bien la situacion respectiva de los partidos políticos en los Estados Unidos y que tenga solamente una idea general de las tendencias de la última Administracion Democrática, y del catecismo de fé política del Partido Whig, que la ha reemplazado, apenas podrá explicarse á sí mismo la conducta observada por el órgano de la presente Administracion en Washington. Aquel diario ha adoptado un tono singular y absoluto en cuestiones dudosas, prejuzgándolas de un modo parcial y violento; y ha prohijado últimamente un lenguage tan descompuesto al hablar de la isla de Cuba, que revela una intencion oculta de repudiar los principios hasta hoy abrazados por el partido whig sobre extension de territorio.

Creemos que nos es dado encontrar los motivos de esta conducta, al paso que debemos lamentar que el gran Partido Conservador de los Estados Unidos, el partido que se precia de imitar la política del ilustre Washington y de los fundadores de la República, se exponga tan manifiestamente á que con justicia se le acuse de querer adoptar las máximas mas repugnantes de la última administracion.

Los dos grandes partidos políticos de este pais se llaman comunmente Whig y Democrático. Los principios del primero (prescindiendo de las modificaciones que adoptan sus diferentes secciones) son: proteccion á la industria nacional; estricta observancia de los principios de la Constitucion, confiriendo ámplias facultades al gobierno general; mejoras interiores en cada Estado en particular por el gobierno general; imitar la política de los primeros dias de la República, evitando contraer alianzas peligrosas con potencias estrangeras, y procurar la prosperidad del pais mas bien consolidando y mejorando lo que actualmente posee, que adquiriendo nuevos territorios.

El partido democrático, por el contrario, sostiene como principio la libertad del comercio; los derechos de cada Estado en particular, opuestos al poder del Gobierno general, al cual niegan la facultad de promover mejoras en los Estados particulares; y una especie de protectorado y supervigilancia generales é indefinidos con respecto á los continentes de la América septentrional y meridional. El lenguage de la prensa democrática al sostener este último principio, es de lo mas ridículo, hinchado y ampuloso. "Aquellos paises, dicen, estan manifiestamente destinados á incorporarse con nuestro pueblo. Todo este inmenso continente nos pertenece. A los rancios despotismos del antiguo mundo se les hará saber muy pronto que no deben vivir mas tiempo en los umbrales de nuestra casa." Agotan el catálogo de las fanfarronadas mas absurdas, y dicen que "el Canadá y la Grande Antilla son como dos peras maduras," prontas á caer en las mandíbulas abiertas de la Diosa de la Libertad, y que su adquisicion á un mismo tiempo neutralizará la envidia y los celos que la adquisicion de uno solo de aquellos paises inspiraria á los Estados mas distantes de la Confederacion.

Vengamos ahora á la influencia que han ejercido estos principios en la repentina modificacion aparente de la política de la Administracion actual. Varias son las circunstancias que han favorecido la eleccion del General Taylor: su gran popularidad como militar; no era un hombre lanzado en los campos de la política, sino un propietario rural honrado, una especie de Cincinato, cuyas virtudes daban realce á sus servicios recientes y brillantes; circunstancias que inspiraban á muchos la esperanza de que se acabaria la guerra de los partidos, y de que un gabinete compuesto de Whigs y de Demócratas se comprometeria á seguir un sistema armonioso de gobierno.

El partido Democrático se hallaba á la sazon dividido con motivo de la cuestion de esclavitud en los territorios de Méjico recientemente adquiridos. Presentó aquel partido dos candidatos: uno de ellos representaba el voto de los que tenian por justa la adquisicion con todos sus antecedentes y consecuencias, y el otro representaba la conciencia de los muchos que opinaban que la guerra de Méjico habia sido positivamente injusta ó innecesaria, ó por lo menos injustificable. Esta diferencia de opiniones produjo una defeccion considerable en las filas del partido Democrático; y los whigs, para aprovecharse de esta escision, abandonan prudentemente los principios mas impopulares de su organizacion, á fin de atraer las simpatías de los disidentes de la Democracia.

Sin embargo, no bien fué elegido el general Taylor, cuando se hizo evidente que, aunque los whigs habian olvidado algunos de sus principios, estaban resueltos á disfrutar solos del mando y de los empleos de la nacion, siguiendo el ejemplo de riguroso esclusivismo que en esta parte les han dado las administraciones democráticas.

No podemos pronosticar aun con fundamento cuál será la política de la administracion presente en la situacion algo incómoda en que lo ha puesto el desengaño de los demócratas, que han favorecido la eleccion del actual Presidente con la esperanza de que se realizaria la fusion indicada, y de que todos participarian á una de los emolumentos de la hacienda pública. El partido Democrático procura ahora reanudar los lazos de su antigua alianza, y en todas las elecciones para miembros del Congreso ha llevado decididamente la mejor parte; á tal punto que nadie abriga la menor duda de que la actual Administracion encontrará en el Senado y en la Cámara de representantes una mayoría hostil y abiertamente contraria á sus principios. El gabinete se halla segun esto perplejo entre la alternativa de ver sus medidas inutilizadas por el mero hecho de proponerlas á una legislatura enemiga, ó de adoptar una política tal de concesiones, que le grangee algun auxilio en las mismas filas de sus adversarios, aprovechando, en caso urgente, la division permanente causada por la cuestion de esclavitud.

El general Taylor es el hombre elegido por la nacion; mas como él mismo ha declarado francamente que no entiende de achaques de política, tendrá que entregarse en gran manera á un gabinete, cuyos miembros ni se hallan muy unidos, ni disfrutan todos de una completa popularidad. Sospechamos pues que el tono adoptado por el órgano del gobierno revela una propension de la parte de este á condescender con las pasiones mas bajas de la clase mas baja é imprevisora de sus conciudadanos, y á señalar la época de su mando, escitando y preparando el ánimo del público para un futuro engrandecimiento territorial. En la campaña política de 1840, uno de los gritos de guerra del partido Whig era el Banco Nacional. La opinion del pais se ha pronunciado tan decididamente contra aquella medida, que los Whigs tuvieron que abandonarla. Ahora parece que la opinion pública está en favor de la libertad de comercio, y los Whigs temen sin duda que tendrán que abandonar otra de sus medidas favoritas, cual es la defensa del sistema protector. Para compensar estas derrotas y desastres, se dice que quieren apoderarse de una porcion de la artillería enemiga y echarse fuéra del gran terreno conservador recomendado por el ejemplo de Washington y de los primeros fundadores de la República.

Esta metamorfósis del gabinete whig no puede ser mas que un ardid temporal para salvar las dificultades del momento. Los principios de este partido descansan en la sólida base de la clase mas sábia y previsora del pais, y las convicciones de esa clase son inmutables porque proceden de un estudio profundo de los elementos del órden legal y del verdadero engrandecimiento nacional. La inscripcion temporal de la *Republic* de Washington en las listas de la farándula política, es un espediente hijo de las circunstancias, pero indigno del órgano de un gran partido.

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La Crónica.
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK
1 September 1849, 707-708

"Los Estados Unidos envejecen," nos decia un estrangero muy admirador de las glorias de esta república. No sabemos hasta que grado puede ser verdadera esta observacion. Lo que hay de cierto es que el espíritu que está manifestando una parte de la prensa de la Union, es uno de los síntomas mas alarmantes de precipitada caducidad. No parece sino que se teme el desmoronamiento inmediato de la fábrica federal, y que en situacion tan desesperada se recurre á esos remedios estremos y empíricos, que solo sirven para acelerar el fin del enfermo.

Pero no; los Estados Unidos estan en el vigor de su juventud. Lo único que podria arruinar su salud, seria el abusar de su potencia cediendo al impulso de una turba de hambrientos y de locos, y estrellándose contra la constancia de alguna nacion bien determinada á sostener sus derechos. No sabemos aun si la *Republic* de Washington se alistó definitivamente en esa turba; su lenguage destemplado parece indicar, sin embargo, que busca popularidad entre la gente de poco seso. Pero ese voto mas poco peso añadiria á la influencia de los bandoleros. La parte pensadora del pais; todos los que tienen intereses que salvar de la ruina inevitable de una guerra larga y sostenida por un espíritu de justa venganza, la masa inmensa del comercio marítimo y del saber, pondrán á esa chusma de agitadores en el lugar que merecen. Los desaciertos de una administracion imprevisora han plagado al pais con una peste de odiosos hambrientos. El pais debe reprimirlos y castigarlos; á no ser que prefiera comprometer su riqueza marítima, por complacer el miserable antojo de un puñado de vagos. La voz de los que tienen que perder se alza imponente contra todo atentado bárbaro, y no permitirá que un poder estraño se encargue de castigar y esterminar á las gavillas de ladrones que pueden organizarse en los Estados Unidos. Así lo deseamos para honra de la Confederacion Americana. Por nadie lo deseamos tanto como por ella. Por nadie mas tememos.

Resueltos á tener siempre en nuestras columnas una muestra de la opinion sana de los Estados Unidos sobre los motivos actuales de agitacion, vamos á dar un artículo del EXPRESS de ayer. Dice así:

"No sabemos quien es el corresponsal de la *Republic* de Washington, ni tenemos mejor conocimiento de sus medios de adquirir noticias; pero nos parece que la reputacion oficial de aquel periódico debe considerarse como una garantía de la verdad de lo que en la carta siguiente de Nueva-York, que ha publicado el mártes, se dice acerca de los rumores sobre la espedicion de Cuba:

"Poco á poco van saliendo á luz en varias partes de la ciudad "los pormenores de la expedicion secreta y armada. Se me figura que algunos de los héroes que debian tomar parte en ella "no han sido muy discretos, ó que por algun resorte desconocido se ha roto el sello de sus labios. Sea de esto lo que fuere, "la verdad es que se han conseguido muchos pormenores del "asunto, y al parecer auténticos. Algunos de los individuos á "quienes se ha hablado aquí sobre el particular, sirvieron como "voluntarios en la guerra de Méjico, y eran considerados como "la flor y nata de la caballería andante por los agentes de los "proyectistas de la expedicion. Algunos de estos sujetos son "sin disputa valientes é intrépidos, y no deshonrarian á sus com"patriotas en cualquier campo de batalla, por lo que hace al "valor y á la fidelidad; pero en cuanto á la pureza de sus mo"tivos puede haber alguna duda. El desarme y licenciamiento "de los voluntarios dejaron algunos jóvenes ociosos en las gran"des ciudades, y sin oficio ni profesion é inspirados por la carrera "que han hecho en Méjico solo aspiran á los honores y grados "militares. Ansian, pues, emplearse en algo parecido á la cam"paña de Méjico, y no es segun esto estraño qué hayan pres"tado oidos á la seduccion de los agentes del negocio de Cuba; "y aun que hayan procurado en algunos casos suscitar un sen"timiento revolucionario en algunos habaneros [illegible] y "ambiciosos. Creo que estas sujetos podrán [illegible] "importancia, y que servirán para [illegible] "acaban de tomar las cosas.

"Las autoridades de Cuba se han [illegible] "miento. Se ha notado un estraño sistema de [illegible] "parte del capitan general de Cuba y por [illegible] "da quienes menos se sospecha, se ha [illegible] "mente de todos los movimientos que tienen relacion con los "intereses de Cuba. No quiero calificar esta conducta; no "hago mas que referir los hechos. De todo lo que he podido "saber, y no es poco el trabajo que me he dado para enterarme, deduzco que no se llevará á cabo esta expedicion "armada."

"En nuestro Espíritu de la Prensa que insertamos en otro lugar, demostramos que las ramificaciones de este atrevido pero aun no desenvuelto movimiento, no se limitan á algunas de nuestras grandes ciudades del Atlántico y á los puertos del golfo de Méjico, como se ha supuesto. Tambien el Oeste parece que ayudaba á poner en planta el proyecto, que ahora hay buenas razones para creer no se llevará á ejecucion. El descubrimiento de la conspiracion en los Estados Unidos ha debido sugerir naturalmente á las autoridades de Cuba la inmediata necesidad de proceder con vigor á aumentar los medios de defensa de la isla, que son ya bastante poderosos, especialmente en las inmediaciones de la Habana, á fin de aniquilar los esfuerzos que pueda hacer un puñado de aventureros desesperados. Los pasos que hayan de darse, ahora que los gobiernos de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos tienen los ojos fijos en la empresa, y si la empresa se ha abandonado ó no, eso pronto lo veremos. Es, sin embargo, probable que la conducta futura de los revolucionarios se atemperará al último resultado del caso de Rey (el cárcelero García), el cual, como hemos observado en otra ocasion, parece tener una conexion muy íntima con la cacería de Cuba.

Hay una probabilidad remota de dificultades internacionales, originadas por este asunto, entre los gobiernos de Madrid y de Washington, y mientras dure esta probabilidad, es de creer que los filibusteros continúen en observacion para ver lo que da de sí el negocio. El cónsul español deberá ser juzgado en diciembre próximo; mas como han de transcurrir aun algunos meses, se aprovecharan acaso de este espacio algunos órganos de la prensa favorables al proyecto, para sostener una agitacion, y escitar los ánimos del público, á fin de facilitar la ejecucion cuando llegue el tiempo de realizar su nefario proyecto.

Con razon debemos, pues, creer que una vez descubierta la conspiracion y espuesta al exámen del público, se diferirá hasta que los hados sean mas propicios. El porvenir, sin embargo, está muy lleno de portentos para que pueda justificar la creencia de que los aventureros rapaces y los desalmados del Sur y del Suroeste, como tambien los de aquí, no mirarán tarde ó temprano á Cuba como un campo en que puedan realizar ese miserable aluvionamiento que considera la perturbacion de los sistemas políticos de los gobiernos vecinos, como un paso mas hácia ese "manifiesto destino," que, segun nos repite sin cesar un partido sin pudor de nuestro pais, no es otro que el que los Estados Unidos deben absorber todo el continente septentrional de América.... con sus islas, penínsulas, istmos y todo lo demas!

Un escritor del HERALD de Cleveland, Ohio, cuenta como un hecho muy auténtico que "el notable aventurero White, que "tanto figuró en la primera parte de la guerra de Méjico, y "que despues formó un regimiento en Nueva Orleans para "auxiliar á los yucatecos contra los indios, se halla en Nueva "York con bastante dinero á su disposicion, y se ocupa con "actividad en alistar tropas. Ese hombre es un mal para la "guerra, pues cuando estuvo en Yucatan ofreció vender á los "yucatecos y reunirse con el indio Jacinto Pat por una suma "de dinero. Su moral es la de un ladron, pues durante aquella "espedicion saqueó á los jóvenes y valientes angloamericanos "á quienes habia seducido. Otros hombres, igualmente infames, (dice el mismo escritor del diario de Cleveland), se hicieron con él en el intentado plan de asesinato y rapiña."

Otro de los grandes estandartes de la opinion sana de los Estados Unidos, el *Journal of Commerce*, publicó ayer la carta de un corresponsal de Washington que insertamos á continuacion:

"WASHINGTON, 28 de agosto 1849.

"Las noticias que tiene el gobierno no justifican, que yo sepa, la opinion de que ha existido en ningun tiempo ó de que exista ahora una disposicion predominante en el pueblo de Cuba á cambiar el dominio de España por un gobierno independiente ó por una conexion con los Estados Unidos. El general CAMPBELL, nuestro cónsul en la Habana, ha espresado con frecuencia, antes de ahora y en la actualidad, la opinion de que el pueblo no queria cambios ni daria auxilio alguno al movimiento revolucionario. Ni los intereses de los hacendados, ni de los agricultores, ni los del monopolio sacarian ventaja alguna de un cambio de situacion.

"Los intereses de la clase dueña de esclavos son sumamente contrarios á toda revolucion, la cual los envolveria necesariamente en una insurreccion servil, con todos sus horrores.

"La sugestion de que algunos políticos del Sur favorecerian la anexion de Cuba, con objeto de dar mas estension y consistencia á los intereses é instituciones del mediodía, y acaso de preparar la separacion definitiva del Sur, es por lo menos prematura. Es cierto que desean é insisten en adquirir á Cuba, como una alternativa del ascendiente de los intereses y de la política británicos en la isla. El último movimiento hácia la revolucion ni ha nacido de esos intereses y de esa política, ni ha sido fomentado por ellos. Los aventureros de Nueva York y de Nueva Orleans, ayudados por algunos criollos jóvenes, que salieron de Cuba por haberse hecho sospechosos á su gobierno, anduvieron muy solícitos en preparar la espedicion.

"Es un hecho, segun creo, que ofrecieron al general Worth un pagaré de cien mil pesos, para que hiciese dimision de su empleo y se pusiese al frente de la espedicion; pero no hay motivo para creer que el general haya aceptado la proposicion, aunque puede ser que le haya dado oidos. Entre los revolucionarios de Cuba no hay una sola persona de bastante carácter, talento é influencia para servir de jefe.

"Forman en efecto un elemento muy pobre para un movimiento de cualquiera magnitud. Sin embargo, hay millares de hombres en este pais, algunos de los cuales sirvieron últimamente en Méjico, que "cansados de los quehaceres monótonos de la vida civil," ó careciendo de las cualidades necesarias para dedicarse con buen éxito á cosas mas respetables, querrian sin duda tomar parte en un saqueo en Cuba, esperando recoger mucho botin si consiguiesen un triunfo temporal; pero carecen de los medios, del concierto y de la direccion necesarios.

"Los militares de esperiencia creen que la espedicion no podria, aunque llegase á organizarse bien, salir de nuestras playas contra la oposicion de nuestro gobierno; y que, por consiguiente, se ha abandonado virtualmente. Ademas, si llegase á Cuba, nada podria hacer sin ganar por medio del soborno á las fuerzas españolas.

"Las relaciones actuales de nuestro gobierno con España son muy singulares: reprimir á nuestro pueblo para que no invada sus dominios, y al mismo tiempo pedir reparacion de la invasion que ha hecho en los nuestros.

"Si las autoridades españolas restituyen á Rey, es probable que nuestro gobierno dé libertad al Cónsul Español, esto es, despues que se hayan recibido las oportunas esplicaciones satisfactorias (disavawals) del gobierno español.

Mr. Baringer acaba de salir para España, y no debemos dudar que lleva ámplias instrucciones sobre las graves é interesantes diferencias que median entre ambos paises."

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The Nashville True Whig
1 September 1849, 2

CUBAN ESPIONAGE IN AMERICA.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following statement:

It has been just discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eavesdropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visits the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name an hotel in which are three of those gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that that Island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
1 September 1849, Z

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, September 1, 1849.

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

A.

Abercrumble, Mid A 2
Allen, B D & Co
Ash, Albert B
Anderson, mrs E
Ameling, Fred
Adrian, Geo W
Ayer, James
Anderson, Jesse
Allen, Wm
Ainsuth, Wm E
Allen, Wm E

B.

Brown, Albion
Barnard, miss A P
Byrnes, miss Brid't
Breedon, Benj F
Beall, Benj
Bruce, Charles
Butler, David
Barren, D Henry
Becket, mrs E
Bernard, Edw
Boone, Edw D
Breiden, miss E
Butler, Geo
Barber, Geo
Bowen, Henry M
Booly, Capt H H
Butler, Henry
Bush, Ignatius
Brown, John B 2
Brennan, J R
Bangs, John W
Byers, Mid J S
Butler, John B
Beale, Jane
Birch, Jos S 2
Bashart, mrs Julia
Banister, J S
Ball, John W
Bingham, Jas H
Bourlies, Julian
Barry, miss Mary
Barker, Josiah
Baggot, John
Bowen, Leonidas
Baker, Louis
Brown, B F
Buril, Lewis
Burr, mrs Mary
Burr, M
Butler, mrs
Bradford, Rev mr
Bennett, N S
Buck, O A 3
Bell, Lt Col P H
Beach, Robt
Benson, R C
Ball, Richard
Bagby, R B
Burr, R W
Bowling, miss Susan
Brown, S D
Burbank, Capt S
Boggess, Sarah
Bayne, Dr Thos
Bone, Thomas
Berry, Thos W
Blair, Wm. usa
Brooks, Wm
Brock, Wm G
Butler, Wm
Burch, mrs Sophia
Blunt & Co. W W
Berry, Wm O
Bigly, Wm
Buist, mr

C.

Carter, B F
Clark, Benj F
Cist, Charles
Cattinett & Co
Colamer, C S
Colton, C 2
Cook, Chas P
Chapman, E
Coody, mrs Eliz'h
Carlin, mrs Edw
Cahill, mrs Ellen 2
Childs, Ebenezer
Colvocoressis, Lt G
Clements, Henry
Craven, miss H E
Collins, Henry B
Coakeley, Hamil'n
Caperton, H C
Carver, Dr Hartw'l
Clark, J
Cogswell, Jos P 2
Clayton, Jas B
Campbell, John C
Conklin, James
Corner, J T
Carroll, James
Coffin, Isaac N 2
Cole, John
Cole, miss Kate
Coryell, Lewis S 2
Carlin, miss M A
Cox, miss Rosetta
Carter, Col Robt W
Cumming, Robt
Cox, Robt
Conner, Patrick
Card, Platt
Calhoun, Capt P
Clements, Th A
Crain, Mid W O
Carr, Thos N

D.

Drayton, Daniel
Dunscomb, mrs J E
Davis, Edw
Denison, mrs H J
Dewey, Capt J W
Davis, John S
Dunlap, James
Demest, Frederick
Dewitt, miss M 2
Drummond, Noah
Daffener, Philip
Delany, Philip
Delphin, Philip
Dougherty, mrs S
Douglass, Samuel J
Denny, Maj St Clair
Davis, Wm G
Devaugn, Wm
Duvall, Wm T 2

E.

Espara, Francisco
Elliott, Henry
Ewing, John L
Edelin, miss Sarah
Evans, miss Susan
Earby, Thos

F.

Frantwain, Chris'n
Flin, mrs Cathe'e
Foster, Edw
Fitzgerald, F J
Fowler, J E
Ford, John
Fulton, Jas H
Floyd, John G
Fitzhugh, mrs Robt
Fletcher, Samuel
Fort, miss Sarah A
Foster, Capt Wins'w
Franklin, Wm
Frisby, Wm
Fornaw, mr

G.

Gregg, Chandler
Gould, David H
Gardner, miss Eli'h
Garrin, F
Graham, Lt Geo
Gillett, Geo
Grimes, John R
Grayson, Lt J C
Graham, Jas
Gaither, J
Giles, John
Gilmer, John H
Green, mrs Mary
Gray, mrs Mary
Gunn, Rose Ann
Grant, Robt
Grayson, miss Sally
Groot, S J
Goddard, Solomon
Giddings, S S 2
Green, Wm
Gordon, Wm
Gibbons, Wesley
Gardner, Com W H
Gont, miss Ellen

H.

Haden, A D 2
Hirsch, Adam
Heuning, Albert
Howard, miss Am'a
Hoomans, Benj
Hanson, Benj
Hagner, C T
Herger, Christoff
Holland, D V B
Hingerty, miss E
Herbert, Enias
Hilton, Geo K
Humber, Henry
Hershey, Isaac S
Harris, miss Isab'la
Hernandez, Gen J M
Hyland, Jas
Horn, Jacob
Hausler, John
Hurley, Maurice
Hooper, P E
Halfstock, Reuben
Hutchins, H A
Howard, mrs S L
Hammond, Vandike
Hart, jr. Wm H
Holland, Wm
Hunter, Lt Wm W
Hough, Wm W 2

J.

Jardine, Archibald
Jackson, Pd Md AG
Johnston, Arthur P
Jackson, miss Anne
Jones, Chas 2
Jones, mrs D B
Jones, mrs Ellen E
Jacobs, miss Fra's
Jackson, mrs Henry
Ingle, mrs Mary
Israel, Robert
Jacobi, Theodore
Ingle, Henry
Jay, John
Johnston, John M
Jones, John, of Va.
Jones, John W
Jacobi, J C
Jones, Capt J. of Ct.
Jones, J L
Jacobs, Geo K
Inderwold, John
Johnson, Robinson & Co

K.

Kendrick, Geo W
Kilian, John
Kelcher, John
Kearnes, miss M A
Kelly, Richard
Klamrooth, T C
Kinsloe & Co. T W

L.

Lynch, Ambrose
Lansing, Capt A B
Lewis, mrs Caro'e
Lee, mrs Eliz'h
Lippett, Rev E K
Lansdale, mrs E C
Lock, miss Eliz'h
Lowe, mrs E
Lawrence, Jos
Laughlin, Mid J J 3
Locke, John A
Lindley, M S
Ludlam, mrs M G
Lamar, Gen M B 2
Lyles, miss M A
Lambert, mrs M L
Lewis, miss Rachael
Lewis, Samuel
Luby, Terrence
Lindsley, mrs W

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
1 September 1849, 3

THE CUBA PROJECT.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF THURSDAY.

It is notorious that, for some time past, preparations of an extensive character have been in progress in this city for some secret military expedition. The leaders are evidently shrewd, intelligent, but desperate men, several of whom held commissions in the late American army in Mexico. Quite a number of Spaniards are in close intimacy with them. Several large meetings in furtherance of the movement have been held lately in this city, including one which took place on last evening, at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway. The room was crowded to excess, principally with reckless-looking characters. They are called upon to enrol their names, with the expectation that the ship will sail on Saturday next, without fail. They "must expect to undergo all the fatigues of an invading army," and are assured "there will be hard fighting." A very large number of persons are said to have volunteered. It is understood that they are each promised $1,000 a year and their outfit. Abundance of arms are said to be on board the vessel, but if any one chooses to bring clothing or munitions, their value will be advanced. They are repeatedly told they "have got to do military duty, and must calculate to run the risk of being shot." Another meeting will be held to-night, and still another, and the last, to-morrow evening. Nothing definite, however, will be made known until they get under way, when all dissatisfied persons will be allowed an opportunity to land. Those who are incompetent, by reason of youth or infirmity, for hard service, are advised not to go. The expedition was expected to sail last Saturday, but the late arrival of their vessel from abroad prevented it. The regular monthly payments, however, are to date from that day.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following letter, dated on board the United States sloop-of-war Albany, off Pascagoula, on the 21st ultimo:

"You may well imagine our surprise in finding ourselves off this place, instead of the Moro Castle, as all hands at first expected. It appears that it is movements being made in your city that claims our attention. We have ascertained that there are seven hundred men on Round Island, who are engaged in some secret expedition. I suppose we shall lay off here for some days, to watch their movements. The United States steamer Walker is soon expected here from Pensacola. This little excitement helps to dispel the dull monotonous cruising in the Gulf. The officers would like no better fun than to go ashore and spend a week, as I learn it is one of your most fashionable watering places."

The Picayune says that the sudden appearance of the *Albany* off the Island created considerable uneasiness there—not amongst the rank and file, who are as yet entirely ignorant of their destination, but among those in command, who profess, however, to fear no interruption. The Picayune further says that "after the embarkation, which is shortly to take 'place, the men are to be informed of the object and destina 'tion of the expedition, and that such of them as wish to re- 'turn to the city will be allowed to do so."

A Telegraphic despatch, dated at New Orleans on the 29th, states that Lieutenant TOTTEN, of the United States steamer *Waterwitch*, which vessel is also on the lookout at Round Island, sent a formal notice to the persons assembled there to disperse under the penalty of the law, and threatened to cut off their supplies of provisions. They answered that they were both unenlisted and unarmed, and had no intention of violating the laws; and intimated, also, that they should leave the island as soon as they could procure the means of transportation.

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Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

1 September 1849,3

The New Orleans papers received last evening contain various documents relating to the abduction and liberation of Juan Garcia Rey—the correspondence between the Captain General of Cuba and our Consul, Mr. CAMPBELL, the declaration of Rey, &c.—all of which, though now of diminished interest, we shall give in our next number.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

1 September 1849, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New York *Globe* is denouncing the *Express'* notice of the Lafayette Hall and other meetings, as "a most unscrupulous attempt to create an impression that an organization existed to invade a foreign territory."

The *Express* replies: The facts we gave we were witnesses to, and would not be denied by hundreds who have pledged themselves to this secret expedition.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* confirms the statement lately of nightly meetings at Lafayette Hall, and the enrolment of many volunteers, and says:

"I understand that the United States Marshal and District Attorney have received instructions from Washington, to keep a sharp eye on this movement; but the leaders are acting in such a way as not to infringe on any law, or do any thing in the premises that would justify the Government agents in interfering.—The long and short of the matter is, that every step is taken under the advice of able counsel—of men learned in the law, who are handsomely compensated for their advice and suggestions. What a fine budget of news the Spanish spies here will have for the edification of the Governor-General of Cuba, by the next vessel that leaves here for that island. It is said that the Spaniard whom Rey released while he was keeper of the Havana prison, has arrived here from New Orleans, to superintend the organization of the expedition. Some of our citizens who formerly held offices of trust in this State, are connected with the movement."

The New York letter of Wednesday, the 22d ult., to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaks of a "long, low black schooner" fitting out near the foot of Wall street for a Gulf port, and says:

"Muskets have actually been seen on board; and last evening, near midnight, men were seen on deck, parading in the clear moonlight, fully armed and equipped, for what purpose the fates have not disclosed. Meanwhile, there is a gaping crowd of busybodies assembled in the vicinity of what is supposed to be the veritable skipper destined to tow the Island of Cuba right up into the delta of the Mississippi. Seriously, I believe the whole affair to be an unmitigated humbug, which will live its nine days, and then be forgotten."

[From the Mobile Advertiser of 30th ult.]

The following proclamation will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city. It speaks for itself.

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND, NEAR PASCAGOULA.—

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen.—The Proclamation of the President of the United States, and other instructions which I have received from the Government of Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes—and when I have said a few words to you, in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron, and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition, to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse, and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *manner* in which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affair are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico; showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And lastly—You are *pilgrants* in the eyes of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present headquarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers *Fanny*, *Maria Burt*, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, etc., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the land of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After today (28th August), in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be now stored for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo, until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—making particular care, however, that they do not embark in *scrooping vessels*.

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship *Albany*,
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship *Albany*, off Pascagoula, August 28, 1849

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NEW YORK HERALD
1 September 1849 [
(afternoon edition)

The Cuban Expedition.

[From the Washington Republic, Aug. 31.]

We learn by telegraph, that Lieut. Totten, of the United States steamer Water-Witch, has notified the officers and men collected at Round Island, near Pascagoula, to disperse immediately; or that all their supplies would be cut off. Every outlet was watched, so that any hostile movement was impossible.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
1 September 1849, 2

City Intelligence.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

Last evening, an adjourned meeting was held at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, in reference to the secret expedition to—God knows where. Owing, no doubt, to the rain, the meeting was not so well attended as some of the other meetings; but still there was considerable interest shown, and most of those who were present were the young and enthusiastic, with, of course, a little sprinkling of older heads. The meeting was addressed by Captain Warlike, who thanked them for their attendance that evening, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. It proved how strong an interest they took in the expedition. He regretted that, owing to some delay in the fitting up of the machinery of the steamer, the expedition would not be ready to sail to-morrow evening, as he expected. The vessel would not be ready till after Tuesday, and they would meet, therefore, again on Tuesday evening, at half-past 6 o'clock. In reply to questions put to him as to the destination of the expedition, he said on Tuesday evening he would make revelations, of which, for their sakes and for his own, he would not speak more explicitly now. Suffice it to say, that as every man would have his musket with him, he and those friends who acted with him would have to answer with their lives, if they deceived their followers, for they would be entirely in their power. He then called upon all who belonged to the Second Division to go to the further end of the room, as an officer would have something to say to them. A considerable number did so, and some gentlemen held secret converse with them. There appeared to be several gentlemen in the room who were in the secret, and were either agents or officers; but the great bulk of the adventurers do not yet know, nor can any one uninitiated in the mystery tell whether the expedition is for Cuba or Mexico, Lower California (to hunt for gold), or the kingdom of the Mosquitos, or the island which Robinson Crusoe made famous. One thing, however, we have heard, and that is, that a considerable number of those who are going out believe they are destined for California while others have made up their minds, when they get fairly to sea, to create a destiny for themselves, by raising a mutiny, and bringing the ship to the land of gold, whether the commanders will or not. It is stated that a part of the expedition have already sailed. We must not omit to mention that, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Danger stated that those who embarked in the enterprise would receive, besides rations, eight dollars per month, and one thousand dollars for their services at the end of the year.

THE WEATHER.—The atmosphere had been exceedingly sultry and oppressive for the last few days, till yesterday afternoon, when a copious fall of rain cooled the air, and relieved the languor that always accompanies close weather. It continued to pour down in torrents till an advanced hour of the night.

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

NEW YORK HERALD

1 September 1849, 2

THE ABDUCTION OF REY.—It is now certain that the Spaniard Rey, who was forcibly abducted from New Orleans, and conveyed to Cuba, has been surrendered by the Governor General of that island, on the demand of Mr. Campbell, the American Consul, and that he arrived a few days since in New Orleans, the city from which he was dragged by the emissaries and agents of the Governor General. We must pay a tribute to the independent and manly stand assumed by the American Consul in Havana, on this subject. As soon as he heard of the man's abduction from New Orleans, he seems to have determined to act promptly and energetically in the matter. Accordingly, as soon as the vessel in which Rey was abducted reached Havana, he demanded an interview with him, and pursued the business to the last, through the intricacies, plots, and subterfuges which Spanish cunning wove around it, until he succeeded at length in rescuing the individual in whose person a gross and flagrant violation of the law of nations, as well as insult to the United States, were committed. The interests of this country are so generally set at nought by our consular representatives abroad, that the manly and straightforward conduct of Mr. Campbell is peculiarly gratifying and agreeable.

But the man Rey, having been thus surrendered, and sent back to the part from which he was violently dragged, it must not be supposed that reparation has been made for the insult which has been perpetrated on the American people. The offence committed was the abduction, and the government at Washington must, and we have no doubt will, insist upon ample atonement. Even without the evidence of Rey, there is abundance of testimony to prove, that the Governor General of Cuba, and the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, deliberately laid a deep plot or conspiracy to violate our territory, and insult our people, by abducting Rey from that city forcibly and against his will, and sending him to Cuba to answer for political offences committed on that island. With Rey's evidence, the perpetration of the crime will be made as clear as the sun at noon-day. The insult was deliberately planned and effectually consummated. The surrender of Rey, therefore, does not mitigate or palliate the original insult or crime. It is only an acknowledgment, by the Governor General of Cuba, that his conspiracy was discovered, and an effort to ward off the ulterior remedy which the United States would certainly have resorted to, for the purpose of procuring the liberation of the abducted individual. In this respect, it strengthens and confirms the commission of the crime.

We, therefore, hope that the authorities of New Orleans, the State of Louisiana, and of the United States, will prosecute the criminal charge against the Spanish Consul, uninfluenced by fear or favor, to a termination, as speedily as may be consistent with the ends of justice. If convicted, as there is every probability he will be, the utmost penalty of the law should be inflicted on the Consul and the agents whom he employed to consummate his vile conspiracy; and, after conviction shall have been obtained, and the Consul consigned to the penitentiary or the State prison, General Taylor ought to insist upon the dismissal of the Governor General of Cuba. This should be demanded, as well as a disavowal, by the Spanish government, of having sanctioned the outrageous proceeding. In the present state of Europe, it is essential for the United States to vindicate every infringement on its rights, honor, or dignity; we must show the old world that this great nation cannot be insulted with impunity—that we are determined to maintain our dignity, and honor, and interest, at any and every hazard.

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NEW YORK HERALD

1 September 1849, Z

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Captain J. L. Rees, U. S. A.; D. W. Cox, Philadelphia; Henry D. Gilpin, Philadelphia; Mr. Mack, Montreal; Lieut. J. C. Clark, U. S. A; Captain William H. Persons, ship Kate Hunter; F. C. Sissons, Ohio; James McClintock, Jr., Ohio; John Parsons, Florida; S. J. Shipley, Indiana, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

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NEW YORK HERALD

1 September 1849, 4

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The Mobile *Herald*, of the 24th ult., speaking of the secret expedition, says:—As to the deposit of $250.000 in this city, we have heard nothing of it. In fact, nothing is known here to the public, except that some four hundred or five hundred men have been rendezvoused upon Round Island. It is understood, also, that they are entirely without arms and ammunition, and our last information represented them as almost destitute of provisions; so much so, indeed, that they had killed all the cattle on that and the neighboring island, and had forcibly taken all the stores from the light house keeper. At Pascagoula, it was feared they would become still more lawless, and, in their extremity of hunger, ravage the coast. So far as we can learn, the men themselves are totally ignorant of their destination. Upon enrolment they were paid $20 each, with a promise of an additional bounty, and, at the termination of the expedition, are to receive $1.000 each. There is, without doubt, something in the wind, and the government is probably in possession of the leading facts; at least, we infer so from the promptness with which it has moved to counteract the project, whatever it may be. The U. S. sloop of war Albany, Lt. Ridgley, commander, arrived off Pascagoula, on Tuesday afternoon, to keep a watch on the movements of these men. Other vessels of the Gulf squadron were, we learn, detailed for the same service, but they had sailed from Pensacola before the orders reached there.

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NEW YORK HERALD
1 September 1849, 4

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK Post Office, September 1, 1849.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Abble Georre-
Adam Sig D G
Ackerman Selm'n
Ackney & Son Thos
Allyn rt Mr
Alcorn Henry
Anderson Edward
Arthur Wm
Andrews Geo
Atkinson James
Andrews Jacob
Avery Ralph E
Aspford Henry
Ayer Robt B
Adams Frederick

Alden Jas
Addison Ashley
Ahrens August
Alger F M
Allen Julius
Alston Jonatha O
Anderson Mr
Abeen Moss
Atwood Darius
Armenterock Jno
Andrews Joel
Austin James
Atkins A Butler
Andrino Sig D M
Abbott Geo N

Adams J K
Adams Capt Robt
Ahern Daniel
Allen, Barnis & Potter
Allerson Robert
Aerrim James
Anderson J
Armstrong Wm
Ar Darius & Son
Andrews John A
Anthony C J
Ashley L Seymour

B

Blackburn John
Bagley Mr
Barclay Clement P
Brady B
Bradley James
Black F C
Blake H C
Barry Michael
Bailey Chas
Baldinger Andrew
Baldwin Wm
Bailey Geo W
Barton James
Bardsett Thos G
Barnard H G
Berthod Sig Rafael
Barry Fredk Augustus
Benton John
Barnes John—2
Baxter Philip
Batteir Joseph
Barley Moses
Brennan J M
Benlpt James
Bekker Sam B
Breedlove T W
Becker Louis
Bree Denis
Benson John C
Bellah George
Berrill J H
Bell James
Bennett Thomas
Bretts Gustaves A
Berrel Jacob
Beloie S
Benson John C
Penton Lewis
Brien Wm O
Bigalow Rev J R
Birge Mr
Brink & Russell
Bishop Capt Alanson
Binks John
Block Edward
Boddy Thos
Borra Sig I
Bloom Moses
Bolin Michael-2
Brooks P E
Boo'ee Joseph
Brooks Alpheus
Bowers Edward
Boyle James
Brown Martin W
Browne Richd A
Brown Mr
Brown Wm
Brown H J
Boyle Patrick
Brown Bro L & Co
Brownell J Sherman
Bosworth N P
Brown S G, M D
Brown Arthur
Buchanan John
Bruce Charles
Burden John
Bulger Morres
Burtnell G P
Brun John
Butterfield Mr
Butler Wm
Burrill Doct
Bruce John
Bushood J S

Brady Phillip
Blade Patt
Blackerley John
Beardsley Jas H
Blackman E M C
Banta Alonzo
Bain James
Bailey & Co Messrs
Blanchard W W
Blair Chas
Blanchard T C
Balke Julius
Barker B C,
Barry Wm
Baumeister Gusnem
Banker J G
Barry Ignatius Wm —2
Barns John
Bartlett Col Wm
Baumann Henry
Bourke Patrick
Bray Joseph
Bayleys Pratersen
Beehe Lt Capt Jno
Beebe Edward
Beebe Roderick
Beck Andrew
Begley John
Berne John
Brennan Luke
Bell James
Bersier Mons
Belcher E R
Bersier Eugene
Berger Lepastem Mons.
Benner Jas H
Bell T J
Biddle Wm
Bibb Bentley C
Bliss Christian
Brittain Thomas
Bishop Chas W
Brisaw A
Britton Enoch
Broadfoot George
Brockett H W
Bolton Samuel
Belan Richard
Brooks P B
Bloom Moses
Boon Mr
Borum M S
Brown O H
Boutiler E
Bowden Mr
Browne Geo B
Bowie William
Bourdon Mons
Bower Edward B
Bowler Jas & Geo
Brower David
Brower Wm G
Boyle Geo B
Brown C
Bower L E
Buckley Charles
Buckner George
Burt John H
Butler John B
Bunley John
Burton John C
Barnett B L
Bullard C A-2
Burgess Nathan'l
Blum Moses
Butterworth & Fox

Blackall C R
Brady Jas
Black James
Bragg Lewis
Brady Wm
Baker E
Baker A T
Bailey Isaac H
Brainted Jacob
Baker Joel
Bamberger M
Blaney George
Blankman H A
Barnard C P
Benthold Rafl E—2
Barfoot C F
Barsh John
Barron John
Bar John Caffee
Bedgood James
Beebe Edward S
Beakman John K
Bogard Garret C
Breek Joseph
Beltran A
Betsworth Wm
Betten John
Bennett S E J
Benner James H
Bowerman Spencer W
Belden Doct Benj
Becker Louis
Broner E
Beaumont John P
Brigg J A
Bio apt A T
Bridkerhoff P R
Birgstera Lewis
Biscoks & Benton
Bellinger J W
Bros field Wm
Broadwell Chas C
Brohm Herman Pastor
Bleed Wm
Berg Luigi
Barnes E
Boyne Bartley
Boyce Lykke
Bowden
Brown Wm E & Co
Burnum Daniel
Brown W B
Brown John
Boynton Willard
Bowes Wm H
Brown James K
Bulger Maurice
Brown Benj'n H
Boynton John
Brockman J
Buckman Capt
Butler James
Burke Daniel
Burnell Benja'n
Buttrose Thos 2
Barrowe J H
Burbance John
Butterworth Otis
Butler Rev Geo T
Burk John
Burnett John
Byrnes Wm

Bullley Capt
Byrne Timothy
Bryant Smith

Byrne George
Bryan Daniel

C

Callaghan Chas.
Cradock Patrick
Chalmers & Ward-2
Campbell Henry
Cary Edward
Carver Venine
Campbell Bob
Cady Platt
Canadia William
Chambers John
Carpenter T
Clark John
Clark & Mount
Chapman T L
Clane Michael
Chalman Richard
Carey Winey
Car William
Clark Hampton
Chase William
Carruthers Fredk
Clark Daniel
Carly James
Carroll John
Cavanagh John
Clark Jr Thos R
Carr Patrick
Clausse Carl H C
Clayton E B
Crummer John
Clarke Wm B
Cheeseen Henry
Cherwood Mr
"Ceyton" Capt of British ship
Cerry James
Chichester Henry
Conroy Rev John
Cohen David
Conner Bartholomew
Conlon Peter
Coe George
Comstock Major Daniel
Conlon Michael
Connoy D
Cohen C S
Cole Captain
Compton N G
Collins J M
Cowles Horatio
Conner Alonzo W
Cooper Robert
Corkran Mr
Coonan Patrick
Cosgrove Thos-2
Cook & Fox
Core Thomas
Cooney John
Crocker Elisha
Cooper Edward
Cooper Henry
Coulters Richard
Corny Michael
Clough Ephraim B
Congdan Daniel
Crofty Thomas & Laurence
Covel Wm B
Cussipes Joel C
Cullen William
Cusack Patt
Cullin William
Cranmain James
Cumming Byron
Cruger Wm H
Curren James
Cullen Park
Crumbie John

Campbell Edwd
Camus Monsieur
Cameron Charles
Crean Patrick
Calbath John
Chandler Stephen G
Calm W
Chadwick Jas H
Crawford Wm H
Campbell Platt
Canavan John
Carriva Manuel E
Clark John
Carney Widow
Clark Wm L
Clark & Bedford
Carlton R H
Chase D D
Carrapan Patrick
Clark Tallman
Chase Cap John-2
Clark Hosea H
Clary Michael
Casey Bartholomew
Carr Joseph A,
Carhart W D
Castello Eugene
Cavanagh Thos
Caitlin William
Cleary Richard
Clear Michael
Creen John
Clereeman Manrice
Clert T
Chittenden J H
Chick Capt Jas H
Cochrane John
Cobb Elphlet
Connor John
Colombe Monsieur
Coone Robert
Colby Capt Hezekiah
Coles C L
Comstock W B
Cronin Patrick
Cohn M M
Collyer James T
Conklin Nathan G
Colburn Geo A
Connelly James
Costello Stephen
Corcoran Patrick
Curran Patrick
Corbitt Edward
Cooper Thomas J
Cook D W
Cross A
Curtiss John
Cornell J W
Cornell A H
Crosby H A
Covell J
Cuny Jerry
Crowley James
Crowe Josiah
Crow W
Cotton Richard
Cummings W C
Cruly Thomas
Cunningham Thos
Custard Capt Wm B
Currency B
Curtis Capt Peleg
Curran Wm A
Crabb Robert
Cutts Capt Oliver
Church Harry
Crouch Mr

Campbell Edwd
Camus Monsieur
Chamard John
Craig Hugh H
Calkin Milo
Chalmers Thos
Callihan John
Canby Thos T
Cacahi Owinffe
Champion Aaron
Canfield Capt J
Cairns Rev W D
Carroll Patrick
Clark, Wooster & Co—2
Cassin Thomas
Chase William
Clark James
Carri Henry
Caruthers Dr Ho'e
Chapman Cap Geo W
Clark Patrick
Carhart Joshua
Clark Benjamin F
Clark Joseph
Clark Jason
Clark James
Carpenter Joseph
Clauron J B
Cavanagh J
Cleary Patrick
Cres Monsieur
Cheesebrough J B
Cleaveland Major E S
Creemer J
Clineby James
Connel James
Conway Peter
Connor Andrew
Cole Patt
Cochran Wm M W
Conner William
Conway Henry
Comstock W B
Colburn Marcus
Colton Francis P
Conklin Simeon B
Constant Auguste
Coleman A B
Clock Lewis
Coit Capt Henry
Coffen Christopher
Coombs C
Cormick Mr
Cook Martin
Corneston James
Crosby Wm S-2
Cooley Chas L
Costigan Lawrence
Corbin A R
Coplin George
Corsi Sebastiano
Coughlin Daniel
Coyle Martin
Cox A B
Coullard B L
Cowen Benj
Crowston Thomas
Coville John L
Church Rodney N
Cunningham Michael
Currie Robert
Cumming Robt P
Cummings Dr W H
Cushing James
Cure William
Cullen Morris H
Cumming James

D

Pabatt Henry J
Davis Mr
Davis George
Dauth Ferdinand
Darling D
Dayton Frank
Deakin Charles
Dayton James L
De Beeaf Francis
Defaze Henry H J
Delamatt John
De Lancey Spencer
Debs Daniel
Davis Carl Fredk
Dewey Edward-2
Devlin Patrick
Devitt Richard
Derby D W

Dalman Mr
Day Wm
David William
Davy Wm O
Davis William
Dupont Monsieur
Daniht Michael
Daily Peter
Draley John
Dolabinsty Jno W
Delvaille A
Delerras Le
Decker Merl
Desmeen John
Dreyfus Mr
Devlin Lieut J S
De Paredes M G
Demming John O

Dalgable Arthur
Davis J M
Davis Capt James
Davis Thomas Newland
Davison Deluce
Dawson Thomas
Du tienery F-2
Da Lusio Manuel
Dolcia Monsieur
De Lyon Henry Golstein
Delaney Thomas
Dempsy Thomas
De Mora Sgr
Devye Charles A
Denby Joshua
De Massias Francis

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Destiee John
Dibley Levy
Dillon Patrick
Dickinson Chas
Divine John
Dixon Spark
Dobbin Patrick
Dollard Michael
Dedze J W
Donnelly Robert
Donly John
Dougherty John
Douglass G W
Dew John Reid
Dougherty Andrew
Donnelly Edwd C
Dowlings Fiston
Donaldson Mr
Dodd Emille
Drunkemolle G
Dunn Cyrus
Dunn Claude
Duff Henry J
Duquesne T
Dunn W G
Dun Joseph
Durham A
Drury Henry
Diaz Joaquim
Didsbury Ed
Dike H O
Dixon John
Dipperman Henry
Diemer Jean
Dolan James
Deann Thomas
Dollard Patrick
Donoho James
Donnohoe John
Doran Hugh
Dougle David
Donnelly Edwd C
Dougherty Patrick
Dombroskie Joseph A
Donovan Cornelius
Dunn James
Dundass Owens
Drury Henry
Duval Alex
Duffy Terry
Dugan James
Dunton J F
Duryea Tunis H
Dormody Wm
Dwight George
Dickey Rev John Miller
Driver Robert A
Dixon Samuel
Dolphin John
Dollard James
Donovan Daniel
Dooley Mike
Dougherty Thos
Downing T G-3
Doherty Corn's A
Doughty Nicholas W
Dennee Lewis
Dean Seth
Donovan Mat
Drunkemolle Rudolph
Dutcher Josiah
Dunn William
Dunn Nathaniel
Duffy John H
Dyson William
Dupries David
Durker Rodney
Ducleagan Ily—2

E

Eaton Thomas H
Eagan Thomas
Eldridge Christopher
Edwards G W S
Eackart Carl
Ela Joseph
Eder Phanor M
Eagin Patrick
Englebrecht T P
Evans John
Ettinger Linden
Evans Wm H
Ensign E H
Eastward Edward
Elliott Robert
Edmonds Perry
Elliott John
Eddy James—3
Elliott Maurice
Eckford Jos R—3
Edmonds Geo J
Egan Michael
Evarts Geo M
Evans R M
Ewing D M
Emanuel Lewis
Earl George P
Eagan Wm or Joseph
Eastman Henry
Edwards R S
Ely John
Edwards Thos G
Ekings John
Eldridge Edward
Etheridge John A
Euyvet Haspar
Engelhardt Frederick

F

Fallon Michael
Farrens John
Farrington C H
Fuller Mr
Fatman A
Fermick Wm G
Farmer Peter
Franks Edward
Fleigleb Nicholas
Foy Andrew
Ferguson & Dove
Fenton Alexander
Finlay Phillip
Fredrick Henry
Fields W H
Fitzsimmons Edward
Fitch A
Fitch Nathaniels
File Timothy
Foley Maurice
Fowler W B
Ford A D
Frost Z
Fix Samuel R
Forbes Hugh
Fleurar Derion
Flynn James—3
Fryer Henry
Fannon Luke
Farrants John
Fancher David
Fay John
Farley Wm T
Fanning Thomas
Frankson Francis
Feely Mr
Freeman Samuel
Ferney Joseph
Fletcher S A
French Parker H
Feyler N
Ferry E L
French John
Fitzpatrick James
Fing Edward
Fitzgerald James
Fisher R S
Fribble Leonard
Fogell James G
Flood Michael
Ford Michael
Froom Fredrick
Fowler Jeremiah
Fox J Jr
Fuller William
Fullwood John
Frankel S D
Fairchilds Dr Isaac
Farance Stephan
Favier Monsieur
Faulkner Capt William
Fagan James
Freeman Thomas
Fennel Christopher
Fleming David
Ferrall Mathias
Ferroe Thos R
Fields George
Flanagan John—3
Fraiban Carl
Fitzgerald R
Fisher & Co
Fishwock Richd
Flood John
Frost Ezra M
Fox James
Fiske L P
Foster J M—3
Flournoy Joseph
Fuller Walter
Fung Patrick
Fuess George
Flynn John

G

Gannon Thos
Gallacdel Thos
Garrison Mr
Gardiner Wm
Gasharie Geo W
Gray Wooleot & Green
Green Doctor
Green G H
Green Thomas
Green Jacob
Greg John
Greeley Thomas
Gunmond Wm A
Gridley Nelson C
Gilroy Thos Hartin
Gridling W S—3
Gill Chas E M D
Gillet Geo W
Griswold John A
Goncalves Manoel J
Gordon Henry
Goodpin M M
Gross Michael—3
Godell A W—3
Goodman Bradley
Goldey John
Gross Michael
Guthy E T
Gutierrez Alonzo
Guilliamm Mons
Garry James
Grass Abraham
Gandolfo V—2
Grannaghan M
Galland A
Gallagher James
Gary Seth
Gaughan Bryan
Greene Timothy—3
Green J H
Gerber Louis C
Gelling George—3
Geoghan John
Gillman Wm
Gillick Wm
Gildey [illegible]
Griffith D S
Gilbert and Sons Messrs
Griswold Mr
Grimm Conrad
Growell Alden S
Gonzalez Richard
Goodrich Francis
Gonnet Louis
Greener S
Groot Giles F
Golden Mr
Gouch jr J
Goldthwait J H
Guyon John A
Geraghity Wm
Grahl Richard
Graham, Hicks & Co
Gardiner J B
Garland Bryan
Grave J W
Gratten George
Green Henry L
Green A—3
Green G E—3
Gelespy Charles
Galling Charles
Gennison Mr
Gilmore Patrick
Griffin Daniel
Griffin John
Gilmore Frederick
Griffin W
Gifford Alfred
Gimenez Jose
Griswold Josiah
Gordon George
Goodsell C S
Gormly Bernard
Gosling L
Gonbauld G—3
Goodwin John
Goswell Wm
Goodrich J B
Goodell John G
Guinan John
Gaffin Monsieur

H

Harrington Patk
Hammett Harvey
Hand John
Hanford James
Hannan Mr
Hamlin James
Halpin Patrick
Haag Wm
Hamey John
Hansen Henry
Hoskins Edward
Harmon Thomas
Harris J W
Harris Arnold
Hasbrook Alexr
Harbough Henry
Hart William F
Harvey Thomas
Hawley F A & C
Hanenburgh Mr
Hayden Geo M—2
Hearvey James
Heard Thomas J Dr
Head G W
Helsenritter Michael
Herd T J, M D
Hebbitt Henry
Hearsey John R
Heard Capt
Herly John
Heerman Wm and Wm Deets
Heur R E & Co
Henderson Robt or Catherine
Henman Jamie
Henry John H
Henguenin Silvia-2
Hegus John
Hennesey Morris
Hepp Henrich
Hewie Willet
Henwood Mr
Henriques Francisco
Higgans How'd L
High Michal
Hill James
Hicks B F
Hirsch Saml
Hochster Isaac
Hoffman C O
Holland John C
Holt Daniel H
Hogan Wm
Hoffman T
Hodges A C
Hogarth Wm
Hoff R C
Hogan Patrick
Hogan Patt
Hocker J C
Horton Elisha
Hocks Thos
Henold Heinrich
Herly Edward
Hopper Den Heere G
Heward John
Haslrouck Alexr
Hert John Z—2
Howard Alphons K
Howland Chas
Hutchison Robt E
Hurley John W
Hunt Chas F
Hyde Isaac
Hughes C C
Hurlbert W
Huntington Hon E M
Hudson Wm D—2
Hunter N C
Huggins E John
Hughes Hugh
Hount Paulin
Hunn Wm
House Charles
Hutchins Wm N
Harwell Geo R
Hammer John
Hamlin John
Halk Valentine
Hall Robert
Hanford A
Henstedt, Hall & Co
Halefeld Gabriel
Hallihan Michel
Handel D
Hastings Doctor
Harrison & Sweeny
Harrison John Fuller—2
Harriman J
Harris Mr
Hawkins Daniel
Haynes J H
Hayden James
Hayden H M
Hellie F M
Heineman Saml
Hodges Geo M
Heber Michael
Heinfield & Floershern
Heckman Mr
Henratty Mr
Hebard B W
Hey Joseph—2
Herdman & Keenan
Henshaw W
Hendrix C
Hersey Captain
Herlosheimer G
Hesse Charles
Hirsch Herman
Henderson Alex
Henry James
Henderson James
Heppenheimer F
Henry Edward
Henshaw Jona
Hills Mr
Hilliker Chas A
Hickford James
Higgans A G
Hickdom C
Hills Edw Palmer
Hogarty Patrick
Hodges Jabal
Holycke Wm E Rev
Holt Wm
Halley Wm P
Hallick Doctor F
Hobbs Hiram H
Higans Amos
Hobson James
Hogarty Wm
Hopper Con A
Hoppell John K
Horigan John
Hoppen Henry
Hornblower John Henry
Horten Chas
Hooper Israel
Howe Carlton
Hart F W
Hart J M
Hutchinson Chas E—3
Hoy Patrick
Hosford James
Hughes John
Hurdsfield Thos
Hurlimurt W
Hutchings A
Hutchins Jno G
Hurey W
Hume John
Hudson David H
Humbert Augustin
Hummel Chris'r
Hunt G D
Huck Francois
Hunter Robt
Halan James
Hallihan Patrick
Hann Mr
Hall D
Haweler Eugen
Halliday jr J
Hamer Moses
Healy Daniel
Hart M
Harper Mr
Harberdt Francis
Harraoline W
Hatfield & Chamberlain
Haslehurst James
Hartness James
Hawks Conneas
Hathaway A
Hawkins N D
Hegarty Patrick
Heard Thomas J
Healy George
Hodges & Simmeson
Hobenthal Switz
Hiel Seligman L
Heckey John
Heldnelch F V
Heaven John
Henderson Capt
Hennegar John
Hempell H
Henry William
Hennecy Patrick
Henigan Charles
Herfurth Emil
Herman Alfred J
Hewitt John
Heth William
Henry H A
Henry Thomas
Hennings Capt
Hepleurn Harry
Henman S W & Co
Higgins John
Hibbard W B
Higgans Henry
Heihecock E
Hilger Ludwig
Hiseman Saml
Holmes J W
Hogg Thos G
Hodge Wm L—2
Holiday John C
Hoffman Chas E
Halscher C A
Halsapfel Theo
Hodges Chas H
Hodkins John
Holiday John
Horan Dennis
Horgan Cornelius
Horn Jageror C—2
Hopke Henry
Hozar John
Horsey George
Hope Wm L
Hopkins Thos
Howland & Co
Howell John
Huchins E B
Howard Michael
Houghton Edwin C
Hunt John E
Hurtman Geo
Habaczen Mons
Huber Wm P
Hurstel Francois
Hull Wm C
Hyams E
Hull J Agustus
Hughes Thos
Hunt Chas
Hunly John
Harat John
Hyde W F
Heyburn John

I

Irvine Wm
Irvin William
Ingalls Wm
Ireland J L
Ilberty Geo
Ireland David
Ingersoll Chas A
Irason W

J

Jackson John
Jagger, Treadwell & Perry
Jaques Herman
Jenkins David
Jerringe Jas R
Jensen H
Johnson Benj F
Johns Doctor C
Johnson John F
Johnson J jr
Jackson Moses W
Jackson Wm
Jackson Geo W
James W
Jennings John
Jonemes J
Jenkins Geo W—2
Johnston Wm M
Johnson M
Johnson Wm O
Johnson A F
Jacobs Leonard
Jacob Mr
Jackson H B
James Wm
Jennings John
Jenkins Smith O
Johnston Rich'd
Joice Richard
Johnson Wm C
Johnson Wm
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Jordon John
Joseph Ferdinand
Jones A B
Jones R J
Judah S B Helbert

Jones Geo H
Jones Thos Clif
Jones Samuel
Jones Chas B

Joseph Ferdinand
Jones John
Jones Samuel
Judig Edward

K

Kegser Mathias
Kahoy Haver
Kayton Tarutee
Kants Adolf
Kelly Michael
Keeley John
Kelly Wm
Kelly Peter
Kezl James
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Knears J L
Kent Ralph
Kenton Jos H
Kerny Thos
Kernen Chas
Kersler Geo
Kempe Thos B
Keen Neal
Kock Andrew
Koos Karl
Kurg Mathias
Kpight Wm
Kirwin Thos
King A J
Kitteringhame M
Kimbuly G A
Kinsley Wm

Kagel Joseph
Kane Jeremiah
Kane Edward
Knapp Josiah
Kelly Evert B
Keech James
Kelly John
Krebs Chas
Kelly Patrick
Kellorg Frank
Kenely Patrick
Kennewey C
Keen James
Kemp A
Kerschedt G
Kennedy A
Kempt T R
Koesber Philip
Kopper Mr
Knopf Chas
Krich Geo
Kilby Capt
Kinney Francis C
Kirby T Spencer
King Henry W
King E W & Co

Kalber Frederick
Kalsch H
Kavanagh Thos
Knapp Simeon
Kearney Patrick
Kl-futo Dr M
Keller Mr
Keating Thos
Kelly Patrick
Kelly & Colkeigh
Kenedy Wm
Keyburn Thos
Kendell Wm
Keyes Henry
Ketchur A C
Kempe Thos B
Kempe Thos B
Kohlhepp Johann
Kron Jugendhold
Kupfer Mr
Kickham John
Kilburn Jas M
Kirk Richard
Kinumar August
King Richard
King Frederick S

L

Laflin Oliver
Ladd J B
Larranaga Juan
Lamm Daniel
Laughlin H K
Lathrop Silas P
Lawless John
Lawson Jas E H
Lamb Harvey
Lane S B
Lapsley W M
Langdon Col S J
Lauderbach S
Lefebure E P
Lee Geo
Leden Jose A
Leamy Edward
Limmerhert J
Leonard Thomas
Lester Wm
Lewis Isaac K
Lettermann Adolph
Levy Reuben
Lefebore H P
Limb Charles
Liebtfall W A
Linge George
Liebler Theodore
Livingston Edward
Livingston Robt C
Lowry Robert
Lachel A
Lawson Alex
Larbin Timothy
Lauden John
Lamblin Ang
Lathrop Silas P
Lawmerts A
Lansing A B
Lawrence Grove
La Tourette J A M
Langhars Conrad
Lawson Stephen
Lawrence Capt
Lee Jason L
Legreto Robert
Lederer Wolff
Leere Thomas
Leggett John
Lemoine Zepherin
Lester Gilbert

Leupold Wm H
Levy Henry
Lilley Patrick
Linehan Daniel
Lisner Harris
Larson Frederic
Lichtfers Henry
Little Wm A
Livingston John T
Lacy Geo W
Lawrence Alex
Lang John
Lasell John
Lannon Edward
Lamb Harvey
Lampert Frederick
Lamb Thos
Langstetter T B
Law Douglass S
Lauter Solomon D
Lanny John
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Leary George
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Leavitt Rev John
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Levi Jacob
Lester Harry
Leuwell Frederick
Lewis Frank W
Linchen Lawrence
Linsay Charles
Linnell Capt Abner
Livingston Mr
Livsey Starkie
Loudony John
Lowden Joseph
Lonergan James
Lord Nathan
Loomis M D W
Loring Capt Wm
Lorth Aaron
Lyons Ralph
Lyman James
Ludlow Chas Jas
Lurs S
Loonam Wm
Loughlin Martin

Lomellus Jose Cezar de Camara
Lynch James
Lyng George
Luff Martin
Leonard Thos
Lord Nathaniel
Lloyd Mr
Lottery Maury S
Low G
Lount Daniel S
Ludlow Mr
Lyons Patrick
Ludlum B B
Lodges—
N R Temperance Division No 1
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Madam Christobel
Mack Patrick
Macintosh Wm
Manderel Mr
Malone Micke and Thomas
Mahomet Amed Ben
Mallin Hugh
Mait'and Wm
Mun Don—2
Martin Joseph
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Marvin & Co Messrs
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Mayan Francis
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Malony John
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Marey Capt
Mathesing F
Maunder John

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Mcmin Michael
Mithel August
Meckle Peter
Menrm Barney
Methlie Olai
Meible Wm
Mendum Luke L
Meckings Saml
Merman Lawrence
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Mitchell Patrick
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Miller Capt John
Miller C Augustus
Mills Reuben
Minrurn John C
Molthan Henry
Morehead Geo H
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Moore W B
Moses Simpson P
Mooney James
Moor Mr
Morrison Hugh
Montasset A
Moore Alfred
Moore William B
Morage Mons
Montgomery R
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Morgan Rufus
Melrose John
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Munson Robt
Murray William
Muir John
Muller M J
Mulholland Bern'd
Murphy Edw Jas
Munroe Henry H
Mumford S
Murphy John
Mason H

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Mcarty Colaghen
Meeham Michael
Meade Patrick
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Meaney Sarranes
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Mercer Andrew
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Monkham Thomas
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Monge Charles
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McCabe Patrick
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McGloughlin D
McGuire Michael
McGivan John
McGee John
McInnery Michl
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McKee James
McKenna John
McKenney Richard

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M

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Nugent Edward C

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Nostrand Corn's

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Newlan Denis
Norton George

O

O'Keefe Peter
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O'Niel Thomas
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Oneill P H
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Ourdan Jo

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Obrien Michael
O'Connel Michael
O'Flaherty Patrick
O'Rorke James
Oades Henry
O'Hara R H
Ostenderff H C
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Otis Ferendon N
O'Sullivan Patrick
Oyerbagh John

Olalechea Don Manuel
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Oppitz Wm
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O'Harris Martin
Oniels Philip
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Osbourn George
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P

Pailli B
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Pacher Michael
Parrott John
Patti Salvatori
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Pratt Wm Wyllys
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Pelligia Domenne
Peel Mr, Broom st
Poiser H
Pettit John
Peterkin M D
Penn Daniel K
Peticolas E F
Perkins Christ
Preston Henry
Peyton Ballie—2
Pinkham Fred W
Priperau Edward
Philipporteaux L A—3
Pitto Benjamin
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Philbrook Cap W J
Peso Ysdoro
Throop D C
Potter John M
Powers R F
Pondinger John
Pegliand C—2
Pohn Johan
Pugh Wm
Putram Winslow
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Parks Henry
Phee E B
Parmlee E H
Planters W H
Palmer Thomas
Pappenheimer L
Parsons S S
Parrossesru Jos's
Pratt David
Pratt John
Pratt Ray Mr
Phelan James
Pairoey H
Pearsall Phineas
Pellotrau Alex'r
Pent Peter
Perrin David
Peters jr, Sam J—2
Prentiss C
Perry A J—2
Penny Lewis
Pilgrim Capt Fr's
Pihlstrom Mr
Pinee Edward
Pierson J W
Price Wm
Pigrott Path H
Price John
Pickering John
Porter Edwin
Potter James
Poncheb A
Pollock T O
Powell A H
Poulidin Junious
Porin J
Purdon James
Putnam James M
Pyle Byro
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Pamer E M
Parks Henry
Parker Patrick
Padmore Robert
Parison Otto W
Parison Wm
Parks James
Parrish Wm
Pratt G W
Paulo Tasand
Patterson George
Peck Joshua S
Pougam Mr
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Pearson Lewis
Prentiss J B
Preston E
Pendergrass John & Mary
Petirson Dr
Prentiss Joshua
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Pitcairn Robert
Pitkin James F
Pitrel Monsieur
Pinney Nor'n Rev
Phillips Mr
Pflugethorn R W
Paper Robert
Pond James A
Provost Louis
Panse Joseph
Porter F A
Pfort Mr
Porter & Keen
Plympton Sheph'd
Purnell Isaac
Putana D Joquin
Pugh Geo

Q

Quee James
Quin John
Quick jr J
Quinn Michael
Quin F
Quin Mr
Quirn A

R

Ram Edward
Ray Bernal
Rakilly John
Raffeiner Rev Jon
Reid James
Rernn James
Reulton Frid
Reed James M
Ridgeway Moses C
Riley Philip
Rierdon John
Ridgeway Mr
Richter Bernard
Reiker Henry
Rogers Henry
Rellirson Henry
Robinson B F
Roberts Wm P
Roberts Rev J J
Rogers & Main
Robinson Thos O
Roberson Daniel
Robinson Robert
Reddick Wm R
Rosser Mr
Rosenfeld S
Rourke Thomas
Renley Pat
Rothwell Richard
Rowland Fletcher
Roia Avezer
Ross E N
Rumsey Mary T
Russell James
Russel John
Ryan John
Ryan Daniel
Ryerson Van Buren
Runkle R J
Rarkin Maxwell
Rhndell J
Ralph Henry
Robinson Allin A
Reilly James
Reilly John
Reon Christian
Reech Konrad
Rivenon Gregario
Rich David A
Richardson R P
Ritter Dr
Richards Z W
Ripley B
Reilwa Henry
Robinson Peter A
Robinson Nathan L
Robinson & Manning—2
Reuch John
Redpers Dr L
Robinson Wm F
Rockwell Wm W
Rockrohough S
Ross John
Roux De La
Reesler J
Ropenhearty Dr Jerome T C
Rose Alexander
Rowan W W L
Rossiter Henry G
Kortlanet Them.
Russell William
Rupert Lidenburgen & Co
Rutherford Wm
Rubamen Mr
Rusk William
Rumsey Wm D
Ray & Pearce Messrs
Rumsey G W
Reilly Bernard
Reilly Charles
Reynolds John
Reynolds J B
Reynault Charles
Riley Joseph
Ritchie Andrew
Richardson H H
Richards James Y
Rachell George
Robinson & Co Joseph
Rogers Wm J
Roiz Lorenzo
Rockwell Hubbard
Rockwell Wm B
Roberts George
Robinson Francis
Rochford Timothy
Roberts D [illegible] C
Robinson Dr Fred
Ryder Wm
Rooney Patrick
Ross Marcus
Rayan Patrick
Ross J Lewis
Rorbland A
Roeig Will
Rooney James
Ryberg Nicolaus
Ryan John
Ranarel F
Russell David D
Russel John
Ryan Martin
Rupert E W
Rutter Charles S

S

See John
Swancey Thomas
Sardeslir E H
Stanton Mr
Salgado Juan Merlino
Slaughter Leander
St Ledger Wm Kennedy
Shand Benjamin
Straus Frederica
Shaw Benj G—2
Shaw James
Shaw Reuben
Schratto Mikell
Sanders Joseph
Seannell Oental
Sans Raymond
Sabbaton Joseph A
Sawrenbe Wm
Sard Orange
Salisbury M F
Salemau Konrad
Swain Jos C—2
Shaw Daniel
Shaw Joseph S
Savage Edwin
Sharp T W
Sparks Nelson
Schanf Peter
Strachan Andrew
Saxton Michael
Sout George
St John Charles
Shanklin Jas W
Sage Leverett H
Salmon James
Staats John B
Sanders J C
Saconi O A
Shaw A F N
Shaw William
Sawyer Rev Jos
Stratton Ezra M
Spaulding S W
Stacey Dr
Semon Chase
Shaw A F P
Secor Horace
Staulring Lorenz
Sweetser Henry W
Selden Hon Dudley
Searl Gideon
Stevens J M
Sheriff John
Stevens John C
Stirling Wm Hill
Sherwood Capt D
Saverge A
Schauder Benl H
Seymour Geo F
Stern Mr
Sterling John
Simms Henry C
Simamin A H
Shields Charles
Sinclair Alex
Schmidt Henreich
Simpson Alex Jr
Stiles J C
Schmidt S
Sickle J E
Schrider Herman
Smith John
Smith P
Smith R R
Smith Thomas
Smith D B
Smith W J
Smith & Merritt
Smith Mr
Solomon Sampson
Scheberth Christopher
Schefeld Wm J
Shohl Simon
Schell Mathilde
Strom & Gillson
Schroeder Henrich
Stak Henry Augustus
Sloam Lewis
Shoemaker Robt
Strubs H
Stotterel Jacob
Sordas Bartholomew
Scott John R
Streng Mons
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Snell Captain, ship Howard
Shea John
Seely W H
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Seberl Charles
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Spencer Rev William H
Scherrer John
Spinas Geo W
Stewart Hon H G
Steuble John
Seven & Brothers
Stephens W J
Stephens Ambrose
Skidmore Edward
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Spinetto Antoine
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Swift J B
Smith H G
Sheridan Edward
Smith Timothy
Smith Andrew
Smit Hendrick
Smith Capt
Smith J
Smith Andrew A
Sittler Henry
Smith Henry
Smith Mr
Smith N D
Strong Martin W
Scott Edward
Southwick H C
Spooner D N
Stros Joseph
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Strong E B
Snow J
Snow Charles
Stowe M
Sullivan Charles
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Smyth John
Syms Mr jr
Snees Adolf
Sullivan John
Saxton Rev J A
Shepard F
Solazs J
Seabury Chas G
Seabury Thos P
Strael Edward K
Scobt Lewis
Steel Hugh
Steel D P
Searl Hon Gideon—2
Stewart Owen
Stuart Robert
Spinas Nicholas
Spinas George
Scherman Wm
Sweet W O
Stephens F
Sherman J
Schmidt Jacob
Sittle Edward
Smaler J
Schmidt John
Snitten Geo F
Sabalier Valerie
Sibley Wm
Smith Dennis
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Simon W W
Smith A
Shipman James J
Smith Wm H—2
Sizer Nelson
Stokes Patrick
Bivlen Patrick
Stockwell Warren
Stokes Hiram
Schofield John
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Symonds Joshua P
Sholtz Wm
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Stagg Thos G
Swift Silas
Smith James
Sculley James
Sutton Henry
Smith Patrick
Stutter Jacob
Sullivan John
Schultiss Fred
Schultz Henrick
Sturges Capt Nathan P
Schluter G W

T

Taylor Joseph W
Taylor Wm E
Taylor John Geo
Taylor Chas D
Taylor & McPae
Taylor Capt N R
Teller Edward
Treat O P
Tegler Theod
Tift Julius
Titermary Geo H
Thomas Elias
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Toribs Samuel
Thomson Dr G W
Trotter Andrew
Thorn Barman V S
Townsend J P
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Thornton John
Thornburgh Wm B
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Tames John
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Tuly Henry
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Twist John W
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Thompson Wm S
Thomas Joseph
Thompson John
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Trowbridge John J
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Tanner H
Tate Robert
Talrey Perase J
Tallman John
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Toohy Patrick
Tritemy R
Texeras F S
Turrinan James
Tilton A
Thomas Robert
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Thornton Mr
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Thomas W K
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Turpis James

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V

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Voit John
Vanostrane John
Vanbe James
Vance Thomas
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Verbalgen A L
Vadillo Don M D
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Valentine Jas A
Verhaegen Louis
Valerge Jose
Vermlakle Abm
Voogele Antoine
Vlonee Fredk B

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Waldron A W
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Warkmhan J
Ward E
Watrous B F
Wattles Alden
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Wheeler J W
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Weeks Charles H
Weiss Frederick
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Wheaton W Edward
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Wellward George
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Williams Robert
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Wahledorff J
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Walker Adam
Wales Salem H
Walker Moor
Wagerman Edw
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Williams John
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Willgohs Sivert L
Wilroy Wm W
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Wilson Samuel A
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Willink H F jr
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Williams J B
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Wilcox Joseph
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Wadwell A
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Ward Robert
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Warner Jasper E
Werner George
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White William
Whiting L
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Whitney George
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Winslow Henry
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Whitehead Roy C
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Wolver John G
Wood Wm H—2
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Woodworth L H
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The New York Journal of Commerce
September 1, 1849, 2

THE CUBA INVASIONIST, or whatever they may be called, had but a sorry attendance at their meeting last night (unless we except the reporters, of whom there was a fair representation), owing to the prevalence of the storm. It was represented by the speakers that the expedition was unavoidably delayed by the non-fulfilment of engagements by those contracting too have the vessel in readiness, though they had forfeited a large sum by so-doing; that the vessel was not yet fully equipped. It was promised that on Tuesday evening next, the whole plan of the expedition would be divulged. This delay is a grievous disappointment to some unfortunate young men, who, to our personal knowledge, have thrown up good situations, and sold all their effects some time since, with a view to embark in this enterprise.

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

1 September 1849, 1

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, *August* 24, 1849.

Dear Pic—As Gen. Taylor progresses on his tour the kindly receptions he meets with increase in fervor. At Pittsburg all party feeling was dropped, and the press speaks with one accord of the favorable greetings he meets with. I learn that his health has been completely restored, and that his physical powers, somewhat enfeebled by his confinement in Washington, are rapidly resuming their accustomed vigor. The Cuba and Rey affair, public opinion says, he has taken into his hands, and this circumstance accounts for the unusual vigor of the measures adopted in the premises. There is little doubt but that the Germantown has already proceeded to Havana on business connected with this affair, and the Alleghany is now being refitted for service in the Gulf of Mexico. The idea that she has received orders for the Mosquito coast is ridiculous, as much time must elapse before the plans of the New York Navigation Company will be so far matured as to render any protection necessary from the Government of the United States.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald unfolds the existence of a diabolical system of espionage in New York, under the auspices of the Captain General of the island of Cuba. Various young men, who have been long in the United States, from that island, have recently received intimations from their friends at home, warning them against the certainty of arrest in case of their return. One of them, I learn, is thus placed under the ban of the Spanish monarchy, because, in writing to his father, an opulent landholder of Cuba, he stated that the value of every *cabelleria* of land he owned would be quadrupled by the establishment of a government similar to our own, and that the removal of the export duties on agricultural products alone would make the fortunes of the smaller planters. This letter, by a rascally piece of post office *espionage* was made known to the Government, in consequence of which the son is an exile and the father under police *surveillance*. The ramifications of this villanous system are said to extend over all the United States, and to be peculiarly rife in New Orleans, where from vicinity and intercourse so many Cubans congregate. Some means can certainly be devised to expose these wretches, who thus interfere with not only Spanish subjects in America, but with all Americans who may chance to be in the dominions of Spain.

There is a weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth in consequence of the agreement to disagree of the Barnburners and Hunkers at Rome. The breach is now considered irreparable, and it is thought will extend to other States. It remains to be seen what John Van Buren will do in relation to Mr. Benton's movements in Missouri. To-night the news of another difficulty between two cliques of the Democratic party in Georgia has reached us. The orthodox wing and agitators appear on local questions to differ without the probability of reunion.

I learn just now that the Raritan has orders for the Gulf, and that in case of other difficulties the Pennsylvania with her 140 guns and another line of battle ship will be sent thither. PHI. RO.

PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

1 September 1849, 4

THE ROUND ISLAND GATHERING.—The Mobile Tribune, referring to the rumors of an invasion of Cuba, or some other country, says:—

Nothing is known here to the public, except that some 400 or 500 men have been rendezvoused upon Round Island. It is understood, also, that they are entirely without arms and ammunition, and our last information represented them as almost destitute of provisions—so much so, indeed, that they had killed all the cattle on that and the neighboring island, and had forcibly taken all the stores from the light house keeper. At Pascagoula, it was feared they would become still more lawless, and in their extremity of hunger ravage the coast. So far as we can learn, the men themselves are totally ignorant of their destination. Upon enrolment they were paid $20 each, with a promise of an additional bounty, and at the termination of the expedition are to receive $1000 each. [illegible] the current report hereabouts.

[illegible] sloop of war Albany, Lieut. Ridgley, [illegible] arrived off Pascagoula on Tuesday afternoon, to keep a watch on the movements of these men. Other vessels of the Gulf squadron were, we learn, detailed for the same service, but they had sailed from Pensacola before the orders reached there.

The Washington Republic, of yesterday, says:—

The Cuban Expedition.—We learn by telegraph that Lieut. Totten, of the United States steamer Water Witch, has notified the officers and men collected at Round Island, near Pascagoula, to disperse immediately, or that all their supplies would be cut off. Every outlet was watched, so that any hostile movement was impossible.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
1 September 1849, 2

CUBA.

This island is now a great object of interest, not only to the American people, but to all the world. Half a century ago, the Chevalier de Marbois foretold that Cuba could never remain a colony, being worth more intrinsically than many a European kingdom. The development of the resources of that island, in spite of a bad administration, of execrable laws, has sufficed to call attention to the system existing in the "Queen of the Antilles."

From a work on Cuba—that of TURNBULL, usually considered the most authentic and the most reliable authority—we are induced to make the following digest of the principles which appear to actuate the government of the island. The vast extent of Cuba, the largest island in the western hemisphere, has made it necessary to divide it into civil, judicial, military, and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The civil jurisdiction is divided into two provinces, with separate governors, altogether independent of each other in theory. The eastern extremity of the island is under the charge of a governor of Santiago de Cuba, while the western is under the control of a capitan general de San Cristobal de la Habana. In civil functions these two officers are altogether distinct and independent, though in military affairs the first has an *ex-officio* command. It has sometimes happened that the *gefe* of the eastern end has had no rank, the troops being commanded by an officer purely military. The capitan general must, however, whatever may be the army rank of the first officer of the forces, be second only to the orders of the Spanish crown. At Matanzas, Trinidad, Puerto Principe, and Cienfuegos, are also officers, with the title of *gobernador*, or GOVERNOR, the duty of whom, however, is merely judicial. Subordinate to these are the *capitanes a guerra*, relics of the old contests with the aboriginal inhabitants. The capitan general is the supreme military authority of the whole island, and chief of the *real audiencia*, the seat of which is the city of Havana. In every city of the island there are also perpetual courts, known as *ayuntamientos perpetuos*, and in the rural districts *jueces pedaneos*, appointed by the local governors. The latter are rather commissaries of police than judges, being charged with a general surveillance of the law and order of their districts.

The ayuntamiento of Havana once consisted of four corregidors. This number was afterwards increased by two, and ultimately to eight, a commissioner for promoting the crusades and another officer having been added. The commissioner residing in Spain, in 1834 and 1835, eclipsed the magnificence of the representatives of first-rate powers, and his *deputado* in Havana left all the Cuban noblesse far behind him. Ultimately Havana became a city, and the corregidors were raised to twelve, one of whom was the alferez, real or royal standard-bearer; a second the chief alguacil; the third an officer of the *Santa Hermandad*, so celebrated by Gil Blas; a fourth the public administrator; a fifth holds an untranslatable office as *Receptor d Penas de Camara*; and a sixth is the keeper of the archives, treasures, &c. Several of the corregidors hold their office by hereditary right, among whom is the *Padre de Menores*, who, however, has no deliberative voice.

At present, therefore, the ayuntamiento of the Havana consists of twelve *Corregidors*; two *Alcaldes ordinarios*, elected annually; two *Alcaldes de la Santa Hermandad*, also elected annually; one *Mayor provincial*, one *Alferez Real*, one *Alguacil Mayor*, one *Síndico procurador del comun*, named by the corporation to serve for a year, beginning and ending at the same dates with the term of service of the Alcaldes. In former times these officers were chosen by the inhabitants at large; but latterly the system has degenerated into a sort of self-election by the permanent members of the ayuntamiento. Besides these there are a *Mayor domo de propios*, an *Escribano*, and other subordinate functionaries.

At the meetings of this body the capitan general presides; in his absence one of the three *Tenientes Letrados*, or subaltern chiefs, and in their absence, also, one of the *Alcaldes ordinarios*. On the admission of the members of the corporation, they are bound to take the same oath which is administered to the Spanish military orders of Santiago, Alcantara, and Calatrava, which is, to defend the purity of the Conception of the Holy Virgin.

The secular tribunals of Havana are, that of the capitan general, assisted by the Auditor de guerra in military affairs, and in civil matters the *Asesores generales*. The *Alcaldes generales* have also cognizance of civil and military disputes, and even the *ayuntamiento* has original jurisdiction in cases where the *res in lite* is less than $300 in value. In such cases this body proceeds on instruction from its own subordinates, the *Tenientes Letrados* and *Alcaldes ordinarios*.

There is also a commercial tribunal, consisting of a *prior*, *consuls*, a *consultor*, and an *escribano*, whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs; but before any one can address himself to this tribunal, he must first go before the *Juez Avenidor*, whose duty it is, like that of the *Juge de Paix* in France, to endeavor to conciliate the parties and prevent litigation.

Such is the system of internal police; with a host of officers half paid, and consequently venal, corrupting every avenue to justice. The above is a fair statement of the absolute civil and military codes of Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Savannah Georgian.

1 September 1849, 2

THE CUBA PROCLAMATION.—The New Orleans Delta thus speaks of the proclamation of the President with regard to the supposed intention to invade Cuba:

"We have not heard a whisper to sanction the idea that a design of this extent is in course of preparation. We imagine that the whole foundation for this proclamation will be resolved into the small affair of Round-Island, near this city, which has been telegraphed on to Washington, and has, like other telegraphic news, received much addition on its passage. We know nothing of the objects of the organization on Round Island. The limited numbers and resources of the party, however, lead us to suspect that it contemplates nothing more criminal than an armed emigration to Mosquita—a country which can scarcely be said to be a friendly power, as it is a dreary, uninhabited waste, of indefinite extent, and is ruled over by no body, and is the rightful property of the first settlers. The occupation of the valley of the San Juan river by the consent and invitation of the State of Nicaragua would not seriously jeopard the peace and dignity of the United States, and would place this important line for a canal across the Isthmus in the hands of the very men who are best fitted to carry out that great enterprise. Such a purpose and organization merit rather the encouragement and approval of our government, than its censure and denunciation.

"We cannot believe that any such design as the President deprecates is seriously entertained in regard to Cuba or any portion of Mexico.—Such an enterprise would require a powerful armament and naval force, and an amount of means much beyond the resources of any combination of individuals. To invade Cuba would require a well organized force of at least 20,000 men, and half a dozen large ships. The Cuban authorities have several fine steamers and other ships of war, and their ports are protected by powerful forts and batteries."

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The Savannah Georgian.
1 September, 1849, 2

RETURN OF REY, THE ABDUCTED SPANIARD.—A telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Courier, dated New Orleans August 28th, states that the brig Salvadora has arrived at this port, in eight days from Havana, *having on board as a passenger, REY, the abducted Spaniard.*

REY, we are informed, was given up by the Captain General, without any formal demand having been made for him. He was sent home by the American Consul.

Since his arrival, he has given testimony that he was abducted. It has been ordered that he should give bail to appear at the trial of the Spanish Consul.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 24.

Late from Havana.

THE ABDUCTION FULLY CONFIRMED.—*Rey in a Cell in Castle del Principe—Dispatches from General Campbell.*—By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Adams, Grey, Capt. Schneidau, from Havana the 15th inst., we have files of the Faro Industrial, Diario and the Gaceta, to the date of her departure, and important intelligence relative to the abduction of Rey.

Capt. Schneidau informs us that Rey is in prison in the Fort, (Principe.) On or about the 1st inst., the Captain General sent for him and had him taken to his private residence, where, in the presence of several lawyers and of Gen. Campbell, he took his deposition, a duplicate of which he handed to that officer. The document, it is understood, was forwarded to the U. S. District attorney in this city. It is also reported in Havana that Rey had refused the protection offered him by Gen. Campbell, on board the Andrew Ring, but his refusal was given in consequence of the Havana authorities being present at the time. Afterwards, Rey addressed two letters to the American Consul, asking protection.

Capt Schneidau brought dispatches from Gen. Campbell for the General Government, which were forwarded on to Washington this morning. With these dispatches are enclosed, it is said, the two letters of Rey—one stating that he had been abducted, and the other praying for the intervention of the American Government in his behalf. We learn from Capt. S. also, that on his departure from Havana the captain of the port told him, if the Americans wanted Rey they would have to come and take him.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman in Havanna to a friend in this city:

"The man J. Rey, *alias* Garcia, about whom there is so much ado in your city, is in solitary confinement in a cell (*calabozo*) in the Castle del Principe."

The truth of the dispatches from New York which we gave to our readers a few days ago, relative to the abduction, and which transmitted inteligence, brought to that city from Havana by the Tarquin and the Falcon is thus confirmed to the very letter.

For ourselves, we have never entertained a doubt of the abduction of Rey; the news, therefore, which we publish to-day, has all along been anticipated by us. To the hitherto honestly incredulous, however, it will serve to dissipate the last remnant of mystery which has invested this affair.

As for the immediate actors in the abduction, they are now beginning to find, we presume, that although truth may be hidden for a time it can never be stifled. If the crime be fully brought home to them—and these successive arrivals from Havana seem to render it a certainty—we should not be surprised to learn, that when the veil of deceit and falsehood in which they had shrowded themselves has been stripped off, they turned round and assuming the attitude and tone of defiance, blazened out the guilt they could no longer conceal or palliate. But as we have repestedly said they are but secondary objects before the indignation of the country. The American eagle will seek a higher quarry to appease his justly excited wrath. A terible retribution awaits the originators of the deliberate insult to the republic, and although they are not within the grasp of the civil power of the State they have outraged, they will find it difficult to get beyond the reach of Uncle Sam's long arms.

We have also seen a letter from Gen. Campbell, addressed to a gentleman of this city, in which General C. states that Rey is in prison and that he has been unable to see him, being refused an interview either officially or as an individual.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

1 September 1849, 2

Duty of Court—Rey's Abduction.

There can scarcely be any doubt about Rey's having returned to New Orleans. 1st. The Adelaide arrived at New York on Wednesday night from Havana, and reports that "the ship Salvadora sailed from that port for New Orleans on the 19th, at the same time that she left for New York." 2dly. The telegraph from New Orleans of the 28th announces, under the postscript head, four o'clock p. m., that "Rey, the abducted Spaniard, had just returned to New Orleans in the Salvadora—that the Captain General had given him up—that he had been sent there by the American consul, and that Rey has, since his arrival, given testimony stating emphatically that he was actually abducted." These are interesting facts, and we have little doubt that our consul, General Campbell, has faithfully discharged his duty in making the demand for Rey's restitution. Indeed, the following article from the New York Journal of Commerce leaves no doubt about the consul's admirable conduct:

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Havana, confirming the verbal information which we published this morning of the surrender of Rey, and his return to New Orleans:

HAVANA, Aug. 18, 1849.

The consul of the United States went to-day to the office of Dr. Gage, and particularly requested him to take charge of one Juan Garcia Rey, and deliver him in safety at New Orleans. You have undoubtedly seen some account of this man in the papers; of his being abducted from New Orleans, &c. Upon a requisition of the American consul, he was to-day delivered to the consul, and to-morrow morning will sail for New Orleans, accompanied as above. It is a serious affair, and how it will terminate I know not.

Should it appear, upon satisfactory evidence, that the Spanish consul at New Orleans was concerned in Rey's abduction, then it becomes our duty to have him punished agreeably to the law of nations. We need not dip deeply into that code for information. The first volume to our hand, which is "Wheaton on the Law of Nations," lays down the rule clearly enough: "They (the consuls) are to be approved and admitted by the local sovereign, and if guilty of illegal or improper conduct, are liable to have the *exequatur* which is granted them withdrawn, and may be punished by the laws of the state where they reside, or sent back to their own country, at the discretion of the government which they have offended."

As to the Captain General of Cuba, he should not be permitted to escape. If any guilt in this transaction can be brought home to him, we should go at once to Madrid, and demand his dismissal from office, and full reparation from his court. The sanctity of our soil has been invaded; and although the President has lately uttered a great deal of miserable cant, in bad time and in worse taste, about the "horrors of war," and his being "emphatically a man of peace," yet the people will demand of him a full reparation of the national honor, at every hazard.

We are not for permitting the abduction of Rey to pass off without proper notice—without receiving satisfaction adequate to the offence committed. It was a gross and insulting violation of the sanctity of our soil, which should be most fully atoned for. The Spanish government must be held to strict account for that outrage upon our national territory and our national dignity. And at the proper time, and in the proper manner, we shall be in favor of the exertion of all the power of this republic to procure redress. Not that we care about Rey, who, we understand, had violated the laws and the confidence of his government by taking a bribe for the release of a prisoner—he is of no account in view of the great principle involved—but to show to the world that our territory and our jurisdiction must remain inviolable and intact from the forcible irruption of foreigners, and the perpetration by them of high crimes upon our soil. The world must be made to know and understand that our soil is the asylum of the fugitive fleeing to it, whoever he may be—safe, holy, and unapproachable by the revengeful pursuer, as it should be the impenetrable fortress for the protection of our own citizens. We are for maintaining the sanctity of our soil at all hazards, and at any expense, even for a worthless character like Rey, if he is such a character as has been represented to us. But we would, before resorting to the last extremity—the *ultima ratio* of nations—take all suitable measures to settle the affair honorably. We would not have our government needlessly precipitated into a war by the blunders of those intrusted with its management, and under circumstances which would throw suspicion and distrust upon our cause, which is indisputably just and righteous, and thus compel us to fight the battle on a false issue before the world. But, as we have before remarked, whatever may be the consequences of this unfortunate difficulty, if war results, the democratic party will stand by the country and fight it out to the last. Nor will it take sides with the enemy, nor vote against supplies, nor do anything to embarrass the government, until the war shall be brought to a close. The democratic party will never give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of their country, whoever they may be, and whatever administration may be in power.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

1 September 1849, 3

The whig correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing over the signature of "Ion," in his letter of August 29, has the following remarks upon the rumored Cuba insurrection and the abduction of Rey:

When the Cubans are prepared to unfurl the banner of freedom, they need not offer large premiums to American officers for aid in sustaining it. There is a difference between a foray and the uprising of a whole people. The result of the former is individual plunder, and of the latter national independence.

It would seem that the turnkey, Rey, is a weak person, or has been playing a double game. He was first bribed to release some prisoners of State, and then bribed to give false testimony against other State offenders.

The result will be, as I guess, that the Captain General will first take Rey's evidence, through which he can oppress and imprison a number of suspected persons, and then set Rey at liberty or restore him to the jurisdiction of Louisiana, and release the Spanish consul by sustaining him in the statement that Rey offered voluntarily to go to Cuba as a public informer. When this patriotic individual shall come again under our "*lex loci*," he will be a fair subject for the operation of our "*lex lynchi*."

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

The Daily Delta
2 September 1847, 2

Cuba--The Feeling of the People.

We deeply regret that the Government should have pursued measures of such unusual severity and extraordinary rigor, towards the persons suspected of being disposed to aid the struggle which must soon occur in the island of Cuba. The effect of such measures must be highly prejudical to the cause of Cuban liberty, to which the Administration must, if it reflects the unanimous voice of the people, wish every success. If the persons charged with an intention to violate the Act of Congress, forbidding the fitting up, in this country, of armed expeditions against friendly nations, are in fact merely organizing themselves, in peaceful aspect, for the purpose of exercising the right of expatriation, and of proceeding to Cuba to aid the patriots of that island in overthrowing their oppressors, we think that it is no business of our Government to interfere with such a purpose and such an organization. These law-and-order men, as the advocates of the atrocious proclamations of Randolph and Totten call themselves, forget that our fathers were aided—most substantially aided in their struggle for independence by the refugees from other nations, who, without the right of expatriation—escaped guards, and sentinels, and troops, and navies, in order to come over here and lend a helping hand to the great cause of liberty. Now, does it not appear a most ungrateful, selfish, and hypocritical course in our Government to be employing its land and naval forces in blockading our ports and harbors to prevent our citizens from proceeding to the assistance of a people who wish to be led, aided, and directed to the successful accomplishment of the same rights enjoyed by ourselves? Do we wish all the rest of the world to remain in slavery and degradation, whilst we monopolize the blessings of liberty? Mean, selfish, detestable idea,—and, not less detestable and more cowardly, the hypocritical pretence that you desire to see liberty prevailing all over the world, but when you are called on to give some substantial evidence of the fact, you prate about treaty stipulations, the dangers of foreign entanglements, &c. The international intercourse of this nation, save when controlled by the illustrious Jackson, has been little marked, of late years, by those bold, manly, and republican features, which characterize the other departments of the Government. The cringing timidity and selfish arrangements of commerce, are deeply marked in all our treaties and diplomatic correspondence. Concessions of important rights are often made, in order to obtain certain commercial privileges; and wrongs and indignities are quietly submitted to, out of deference to trade and the shipping interests. Thus it was that Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, allowed Mr. Nathaniel Cross, our Vice-Consul of Havana, to remain in prison for three months, where he was most wrongfully and shamefully confined, rather than pursue any vigorous measures which might disturb the great trade between New England and Cuba. Thus, a thousand indignities offered to Americans on that island, have been, for a like reason, overlooked. Thus it is, too, that our Government is putting itself to such immense trouble to prevent the departure of men and armies to Cuba, to aid the inhabitants in their contemplated revolution.

But again are we met by this bugbear of treaty stipulations: Is not our Government bound to prevent the raising and equipping of armed expeditions against a friendly power? Undoubtedly it is. But it is not bound to stretch the law beyond its proper scope, so as to trench upon the natural and constitutional right of expatriation, and to check the expression of our sympathy in the cause of other people who aspire to freedom; nor does it obligate itself to employ, in suppressing all apparent attempts to aid other people, a vigor, a zeal, an earnestness, much beyond that which is shown in executing many other laws and duties of the Government.

We deeply regret that General Taylor's administration, which we hoped to see a popular one, connected with so rigorous and overzealous an interference with the rights of citizens. We question very much if the Round Island blockaders will be much thanked for their conduct. No resolution of thanks, we are satisfied, will be offered them by Congress or the people. The most strenuous of General Taylor's friends, here, think that he had done all that was expected of him, when he issued his proclamation, warning our citizens of the consequences of embarking in any expeditions against foreign countries with which we were at peace, and in instructing our various civil authorities to take measures to prevent a violation of the law. The employment of ships-of-war, and a resort to blockades and embargoes upon persons supposed to be engaged in such violations of law, are measures of such unusual severity as to justify the inquiry, what obligation do we owe to Spain or to Cuba that we should employ half a squadron in a violent interference with the rights of our own citizens for their benefit? Such proceedings meet with no approval in this part of the country. They are calculated to have a baneful influence upon the cause of Cuban independence. The people of that island, not knowing the wide gulf which sometimes separates the government and the people, in feeling at least, may be discouraged at this unusual display of rigor towards their supposed friends and sympathizers. This is unfortunate indeed, as it may diminish our claims to the consideration and credit of promoting a most laudable, and, what we regard, an inevitable *enterprise*—that which will eventuate in ridding the most beautiful island in the world of the most corrupt and distasteful government.

Never were a people so ripe,—so well prepared for a revolution as those of Cuba now are. Among the Creoles, the large majority of the people, there is a perfect unanimity on the subject. Many, too, of the old Spaniards, men of property and trade, begin to see the advantages which such a measure opens to them. Then, there are thousands of Americans who would flock to the standard of revolt. The regular soldiery of the country, not exceeding 15,000, are mere show-soldiers, who have no fidelity or affection for their officers, nor for the cause which they are starved and ill-treated to uphold. At the first fire, they will lay down their arms, or go over to the enemy. All that the people require, is a leader, and a nucleus of five or ten thousand good fighting men. Such a force, and such an enterprise, there was, a few months since, a man who was eminently fitted to lead and command. The fell pestilence which deprived this country of the eagle-eyed Worth, snatched from Cuba, one who, by his ardor in her cause, as well as by his brilliant courage and military qualities, would have ensured to her struggle a brilliant result. But the occasion will yet produce the man—the Washington,—or the Kossuth of Cuba.

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The Daily Picayune.

2 September 1849, 1

CAPT. RANDOLPH AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—We learn that the knowing ones in Mobile have considerable doubts of the genuineness of the extraordinary placard posted on the walls of that city, purporting to be a communication from Capt Randolph, U. S. N., to the men now congregated on Round Island. Many bets have been made that it is all a hoax. We should not wonder if it proved so. Indeed, we hope for the credit of the service that the placard may turn out to be the effusion of some wag, seeking in these dull times for an opportunity to perpetrate a wicked joke. Should it however prove an authentic document, there is no better way, in our opinion, to court resistance from the American people.

LETTER FROM VILLAVERDE.—We would direct the special attention of our readers to the letter of Cirilo Villaverde, which we republish in another column, from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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

Daily Memphis Enquirer
(Tennessee)

2 September 1849, 2

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

The Charleston Mercury is thrown into a state of high dudgeon by the proclamation of the President, respecting the supposed attempt to invade Cuba — After enumerating Cuba's wrongs and oppressions, and speaking of the ardor with which the whole South would draw swords in the vindication of her rights, should she herself undertake their defence, it proceeds as follows:

"President Taylor may put forth his proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to truckle to Northern fanaticism, and to repress any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or negro domination if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—this key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South, and the great valley of the West, than all the middle States and Northern to boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests. In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. Webster asserts to be genuine whiggery, declaring that no more slave States shall be added to the Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine forever. The frowns of a weak and already prostrated Administration—the opposition of Southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of Northern aspirants to power by a Northern predominance, like the rattlesnake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these Southern States—and of these United States."

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The Daily Picayune.

2 September 1849, 1

Cuba.

The citizens of the United States throughout the whole country have been made to thrill with horror at the narration of the cruelties practised by the agents of despotic Governments in Europe, on their fellow men, when the latter have fallen into their power, after combatting for liberty. The sentiment of indignation which followed was worthy of them, and the regret has been openly pronounced by many, that distance compels them to remain quiet spectators instead of joining the votaries of freedom in the blood-drenched fields of Hungary, against the Imperial tyrants of Austria and Russia. And yet, there exists at this moment, within almost hailing distance of our shores sparing in cruelty as the oppressors of the gallant a Government, as irresponsible in power and as unMagyar race. That Government is Cuba, an appendage of a *sol disant* constitutional and representative monarchy. There flourishes as complete a despotism as ever stained the annals of civilized man, and in the general silence which prevails, with a gagged press, an unscrupulous Camarilla, and a relentless Captain General, atrocities of a most hideous character are perpetrated, unknown to the world. The man who is guilty, or is suspected, of a political crime, on entering the gloomy prisons of Havana rarely quits them alive. *Lasciate ogni speranza*, or leave all hope behind, like the device of the "Inferno" in Dante, may well be fixed on their doors. A few particulars hereon have lately reached us, which we shall give for the information of our readers.

Few of the citizens of the United States are aware of the tyranny and oppression which are exercised by the judicial and executive authorities of Cuba. The proceedings of the old Star Chamber under Charles the First, of England, were mild and humane in comparison with those of the Spanish colonial courts. The laws relative to the estates of deceased foreigners are most infamous. If a foreigner dies in Cuba intestate, his property is seized by order of the Judge "of the dead," and the costs are soon made to amount to a sum equivalent to the proceeds of the estate. Thus the heirs are cheated out of their rights. In cases where a will has been made, the heirs fare little better.

It hardly seems possible that in this enlightened age such barbarous and superstitious laws as the following should exist so near this republic. If a man fall from his horse severely hurt, the law requires that he should lie there until the authorities are sent for. Not a soul dares approach, for if any one went to his relief, and the man should die, the person standing near would be seized and thrown into jail, there to remain until he proved he had no hand in his death. The law, diametrically opposed to ours, presumes a prisoner guilty until he is proved innocent, the burden of the proof being altogether laid on the latter. A friend who lived long in Havana informs us that he once knew a Frenchman who was run over by a cart and dangerously injured. No one durst approach him, not even the man who drove over him, and there he was allowed to lie in the broiling sun for more than three hours, until the authorities arrived, who resided three miles off. But assistance came too late—the man died. In these cases, should any one see the accident happen, he is arrested for the purpose of being secured as a witness, and if the deceased person's estate be not enough to pay the funeral expenses, the witness is made to defray them.

The extortion practised by men in high office is open and unblushing. We are assured that a few years ago the Lieutenant Governor of Cardenas—ninety miles from Havana—being in want of private funds, actually, in the wantonness of his power, picked out certain individuals, caused them to be arrested on a groundless charge, and fined them two or three doubloons each. From his judgment there is no appeal. The Lieutenant Governor, like the Captain General, it would seem, exercises the most despotic sway. When walking the streets, if he should meet any individuals who failed to recognise him by uncovering, he raises his cane and knocks off their hats. This happens even when the unconscious offenders are strangers. A man who involuntarily stood by an unfortunate person that committed suicide, was seized and imprisoned seven months, on the charge of murder. He was at length liberated, on the unanswerable evidence that he adduced, of having just arrived in the country when the person alluded to destroyed himself, and that it was the first time he had ever seen him.

Cardenas contains about five or six thousand inhabitants, where there is a considerable of American merchants and American planters, having estates in its vicinity. In a commercial point of view it is of great importance, and has almost as much weight as Matanzas. Some years ago, in consequence of a negro insurrection, several American, English, and other foreigners residing there, were seized and thrown into prison. They were placed in the stocks. The American Consul, Dr. Franklin Gage, as was his duty, interested himself for his countrymen, his conduct being characterized by great activity. Failing in his intercession with the local authorities, he wrote to the Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, under President Tyler's administration. Mr. Calhoun replied that a man-of-war should be sent thither to afford our fellow-citizens protection. But alas! for the issue: that was the last either Consul or prisoners heard of our Government in the premises. These men were liberated after two or three months' rigorous confinement, and made to pay extortionate jail fees. Dr. Gage requested permission to supply one of the prisoners, a delicately organized man, with a mattrass; but the Governor sternly refused even this little favor. The man was in the stocks, closely locked between two negroes.

At the period of this insurrection it was common for a Spaniard to go to the Lieutenant, or Fiscal, as he is called, who attended the inquisitorial examinations, and bribe him to arrest any one against whom he (the Spaniard) had a pique. The mode adopted was to force some miserable negro prisoner implicated in the outbreak, to denounce the individual as having taken some part, or displayed some sympathy in the rebellion. For this purpose the negro was spread out on a mat and flogged unmercifully until a pretended confession, in answer to leading questions, was extorted from him, so as to ensure the conviction of the innocent accused. Punishment of an extreme nature was sure to follow, and thus the most execrable judicial murders were committed.

For the zeal displayed by Dr. Gage in behalf of his fellow-citizens, his *exequatur* which was expected from Spain was withheld, through the representations made by the Governor. Spain refusing to recognise him, his appointment was as a matter of course annulled. Since that time only a commercial agent of the United States has resided there, and the Consul at Matanzas holds control over the agency.

We have already spoken of the silence that pervades society in Cuba, relative to the acts of the Government. These acts are brooded over by the oppressed Creole only in the inviolability of the domestic hearth. Still it is generally known through dark hints occasionally thrown out, that certain rich and otherwise influential Creoles, who were suspected of being disaffected to the tenure of the Island by Spain, have been seized at the baths of Juno McCay, and never after heard of. In connection therewith, it is stated that boats have been seen late at night to pass the guard ship without being hailed; the men therein have suddenly rested on their oars, when a heavy substance has been heard to be plunged into the water. What that substance was, what was the mission of these boats, there in the dead of night, what the fate of the actors in these mysterious operations was, whether "wicked or charitable," are matters that have never been explained, and perhaps from the gloomy and austere character of the Spanish Colonial Government, never will be explained. But taken in connection with the arrest and the total disappearance of the unfortunate Creoles above alluded to, they are susceptible of an interpretation calculated to freeze the very blood of their friends and immediate relations. We understand that the Island of Cuba has been in what is called the *state of siege*, or under martial law for about twenty-five years—a fact unparalleled in the history of a civilized nation.

The foregoing are a few of the facts which have been elicited through the agitation of the Roy affair, and which have come to us through sources of undeniable veracity. There is something about the last related circumstances that has a touch of oriental romance—but oriental romance in its most revolting characters. It speaks not of that magnificence in which the young heart loves to revel, amid scenes of matchless brilliancy [illegible] but of oriental ingenuity of torture—[illegible] the sack, and the Bosphorus—[illegible] oblivion of the waters. We have it from high authority that in the civil tribunals, and among the alcaldes and *employes* in general, bribery and corruption are openly practised, whilst perjury seems to be an essential element in the dispensation of Cuban justice.

The Government of the United States has hitherto been extremely remiss in exacting reparation for the outrages committed on our fellow-citizens in foreign ports. We trust that President Taylor will turn over a new leaf with those nations that show so little delicacy in their mode of acting, when the foreigner beneath their flag happens to incur their suspicion. A few prompt measures, such as we anticipate in the case of the violation of our neutrality, will bring them to their senses, by teaching them that they touch not our honor or our interests with impunity.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
2 September 1849, 2

Important Letter from Villaverde.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 24th ult. contains the following important letter from Civito Villaverde, one of the escaped Cuban patriots who were liberated by Rey. Its statements bearing on the abduction case will be read with peculiar interest. Its revelations, by falsifying the assertions of the Spanish Consul, deprive him of the most plausible part of his defence:

To the Republic, of Washington, about the Abduction Case at New Orleans:

Although my name ought to be, and in fact has been, mentioned in the affair of New Orleans, I had purposed to maintain a profound silence, and should have done so were it not for the unworthy representations of the Spanish Consul, Don Carlos de Espana, which were published in the Republic, of Washington, and reproduced by the Journal of Commerce and other public prints.

According to the representations of the Spanish Consul it appears that Don Vicente Fernandez, Don Juan Garcia (*alias* Rey) and myself escaped from the prison at Havana and embarked on board the schooner Dolphina, bound to New Orleans; that, once there, we abandoned Garcia to his own resources, notwithstanding the offer of $12,000 which Fernandez had made him as a remuneration for the services he had rendered us, and that he, (Garcia) finding himself deceived and in need, applied to the Spanish Consul, soliciting pardon from the Captain General of Cuba, on condition that he would reveal the place where $200,000 had been concealed by Fernandez, and also make certain revelations in regard to the safety of the Island of Cuba. The Spanish Consul ended his examination by alleging that Garcia asked him for a passport for Havana, under the ficditious name of Pedro Marga y Romeo, so that his return to Havana would not be known; for, adds the worthy *employé* of the Queen of Spain, Garcia feared that his accomplices—viz: Fernandez and myself—would prevent, by force or otherwise, the accomplishment of his purpose.

Notwithstanding the formality with which all this has been said and affirmed, allow me to say it does not contain a word of truth. I am sure that the result of this affair will show (what cannot admit of the least doubt in the public opinion of this Republic,) that so bad is the cause of the Spanish Consul, that he has to appeal to all sorts of inventions to palliate the enormity of his offence. It is certainly false that Fernandez, Garcia and myself embarked together in the schr. Dolphina, consequently the statement that we arrived together at New Orleans (where I have never been in my life) is also groundless. Equally false is it that Fernandez offered Garcia money for his release; for if the latter came to open our prison door, he was moved thereto by generous impulse rather than by the seduction of gold. I doubt not that Garcia, hearing of the accumulated wealth of Fernandez, and finding that the reports were not contradicted, expected remuneration for his services. What I mean is, that there was no express promise on the part of Fernandez, nor any explicit demand on the part of Garcia. But, supposing there was a promise on the part of Fernandez, what right has the Spanish Consul or his counsel to specify and determine the sum of $12,000? None; for in cases of this nature not even the asseveration of Garcia deserves entire credit.

But the strongest part of the Spanish Consul's representations remains to be considered. This zealous employée, of her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, asserts that the Captain General of Cuba, Don Frederico Roncali, pardoned Garcia's crimes in consideration of his promise to make known the place where Fernandez left concealed at Havana about $200,000 belonging to the creditors of the commercial house of Blanco, Fernandez & Co. One would infer from this that Garcia, who was the turnkey of the prison at Havana in March last, was at the same time the partner, the cashier, the book-keeper and the collector of the house of Blanco, Fernandez & Co., and therefore thoroughly acquainted with the transactions of said house. Could any supposition be more absurd? To make it appear more credible that pardon was granted to Garcia by the Captain General, Don Frederico Roncali, the Spanish employée asserts that he (Garcia) also promised to make some revelations concerning the safety of Cuba. I well know to what point that thrust is directed, and whence it comes; but I am fully prepared to meet it. If it were true that the safety of Cuba was threatened, and also that I had knowledge of the fact, in what way does the Consul imagine that I could acquaint Garcia with it, before or after my deliverance from prison? Was he by this simple act converted into a patriot, a republican, a conspirator, and become entitled to the full possession of my friendship and confidence? Was an initiation into the machinations which had been contrived against the tranquillity of the island an essential requisite, a *sine qua non*, of the liberty which he granted me? When this service had been performed, was the rough, the ignorant, the mere turnkey of the prison at Havana to be admitted to the secrets of my heart, and the plans of my head, if any I had? Or were my friends who threatened the safety of the island the same who induced the turnkey to open our prison doors?

Even if Garcia should seek to revenge himself upon my friends, for the ingratitude of Fernandez, it would be a difficult task, for not even my parents had the slightest agency in effecting my escape. I am convinced, notwithstanding, that the obscure turnkey was not kidnapped at New Orleans without an object. Yet the design of terrifying the people of Cuba by a proceeding so audacious, has completely failed; for when the Captain General, Don Frederico Roncali, sees the awkward manner in which the Spanish Consul at New Orleans and his agents have endeavored to avoid a conflict with the United States, he will have to set Garcia at liberty, and make him say he returned to Havana of his own accord. But if the Captain General of Cuba has so much fear of the Washington Eagle, he will not have the least scruple (I am pretty sure of it) in using Garcia as an instrument of persecution. To obtain pardon and liberty, this poor turnkey may sign any denunciation that shall be put into his hands by his lord and master, Don Frederico Roncali; and the latter, using the name of the turnkey, will thrust into a narrow dungeon any one who inspires him with suspicion, as many other Captain Generals have done, including the memorable Don Leopoldo O'Donnell. It would not surprise me to hear shortly that my best friends, the most distinguished young men in Cuba for their talents and virtues, are confined in the jails of the colonial capital, for supposed indiscretions which I was represented to have made known to the turnkey, Don Juan Garcia.

Now and forever, I protest against such an outrage. The oppressors of my country shall not disgrace me in the eyes of my compatriots; nor shall the barbarous men who so many times threatened me with the gallows if I did not denounce my accomplices, see the fulfillment of their unjust designs by means so base and villanous, which the civilized world abhors.

Don Juan Garcia, *alias* Rey, an unfortunate turnkey of a Spanish jail, an ignorant man in every sense of the word, incapable of comprehending the aspirations of a patriot—truly he is entitled to my gratitude for having set me at liberty, but not to my secrets, not to my confidence.

All the persecutions the Captain General may inflict upon Cubans by means of the revelations of Garcia, will be entirely arbitrary and tyrannical—a fatal consequence of the unlimited powers with which he is invested by the state of siege to which Cuba has been subjected since 1825, and of that oppressive colonial system which prevails in that unfortunate island.

We now come to the last part of the examination of the Spanish Consul. According to this benevolent being, Garcia, fearing that Fernandez and myself would oppose his return to Havana, endeavored to keep the matter secret, and asked for a passport under the name of Pedro Murga y Romeo. Assuming that the fears of Garcia were real, and not a gross invention of the Spanish Consul, could it be possible that Fernandez, who disappeared from New Orleans long before this affair, or I, who was in New York at a distance of so many leagues, ignorant of the plans of Garcia, I will not say prevented, but even desired to prevent his supposed spontaneous return to Havana? Again, if Fernandez feared that Garcia would deliver the hidden treasure to his creditors, why did he abandon him at New Orleans? Why did he not poison him, to make him hold his tongue? Why did he not throw him into the Mississippi? Why, in short, acting with more humanity, did he not give Garcia $2000 or so, to save $200,000? Where was the common sense of Fernandez, that he did not sacrifice a small sum to save the whole? And I, who had the weakness to entrust my liberator with secrets so important as those which involve the security of a people, why did I leave that man and Fernandez, as soon as we had landed in this Republic? But I will stop. The inferences are so obvious that to pursue the matter further would be to weary the attention of my readers without necessity. Enough has been said, in my opinion, to prove the absurdity of the representations of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans; enough to convince the Cubans, the United States and the whole world, that if the Captain General of Cuba, Don Frederico Roncali, to avoid singing the palinode before the Government at Washington and to satiate his revenge, avails himself of the abduction of Garcia, as a pretext to defame me and oppress my compatriots, he commits the greatest act of injustice and tyranny that was reserved for the Captain Generals of Cuba.

CIVITO VILLAVERDE.

New York, August 12, 1849.

P. S.—Since writing the above protest, I have received the New Orleans Picayune, of the 5th inst., the contents of which confirm all my suspicions, and convince me of the necessity of publishing what I have written without delay. For further particulars, I refer my reader to the said New Orleans papers.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 September 1847, 2

The Abduction of Rey.

We publish this morning the papers which we promised yesterday, from the New Orleans Crescent. It will be found that they contain no reference whatever to any instructions from the Department of State to Gen. Campbell, our consul at Havana. We conclude, therefore, that they are not all the official correspondence which has been had touching the abduction of Rey. The Crescent uses this portion of the correspondence to prove that Rey was not forcibly abducted; and that he went to Havana voluntarily. We think, however, that the evidence furnished by these official papers cannot be made to support the view taken by the Crescent. On the contrary, they contain pregnant evidence that the Spanish consul at New Orleans, aided and abetted by others, did violate the sanctity of our soil, and that the Captain General of Cuba was a *particeps criminis*, and endeavored to screen him and his nation from the consequences of his acts. If we are correctly informed of the condition of things in Cuba—the unlimited authority of the Captain General of that island, and the unmitigated cruelty and tyranny with which he exercises his powers, we can well understand how a weak and timid man, carried by violence to Havana, where he had committed a criminal offence, should be alarmed for his personal safety in the presence of a Spanish officer. If Rey left New Orleans voluntarily, we cannot conceive why he should have claimed the protection of the American consul at all, or why the Captain General refused to permit our consul to have a private interview with him. The verbal statement which Rey made to Gen. Campbell on board the Andrew Ring, in the presence of the officer of the port, and the letter which he wrote to that gentleman, dated on board the Terrible, are directly inconsistent, and one of them must be false. If the verbal statement be true, then the letter is a mystery, and we can see no reason which could have induced it, or why the Captain General acted as he did. But on the supposition that that letter states the truth, the falsehood of the verbal statement, and the reasons for that falsehood, are plain and apparent.

The evidence adduced in the investigation at New Orleans made it the duty of our government to demand that Rey should be surrendered and sent there, if for no other purpose than to give his testimony. This duty was imperative; and the demand was made and acceded to. Yet the organs of the administration could not permit the discharge of such a plain and simple duty to pass without provoking ridicule upon our government by extravagant laudations of the administration; as if the discharge of an imperative duty by the President and the Secretary of State, which could hardly have occupied them more than thirty minutes, was an act of kindness and condescension for which the people cannot be sufficiently grateful! It is doubtful, indeed, whether our consul at the Havana has not acted upon his own impulses. It is certain that he acted at first upon information received from New Orleans, and not upon instructions from Washington. No such instructions are mentioned in the course of the correspondence which we publish this morning. As soon as he heard of Rey's arrival at the Havana he sought an interview with him; and if Rey had not deceived him in the first instance, and lulled his vigilance, the consul would probably have demanded his immediate restitution. As soon as he was undeceived by Rey's subsequent letters, Gen. Campbell would, in all probability, have made the demand solely upon his own authority. We conceive, therefore, that it is worse than idle—it is ungracious to our consul—to claim all the merit of the transaction for the administration at Washington. The *National Intelligencer* holds the following language:

"The course pursued by the President, in vindicating promptly the honor of the country in this transaction, while he was also engaged in maintaining the faith of treaties by suppressing the illegal expedition against Cuba, is a striking illustration of the administration of the government on true whig principles. WE DEFY ANY MAN TO PRODUCE AN EXAMPLE FROM OUR ANNALS OF A MORE SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO MAINTAIN THE HONOR OF THE NATION THAN IS EXHIBITED IN THE DIPLOMACY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE CASE OF GARCIA."

Our object in republishing these remarks is not to expose the ridiculous defiance of the last, but to call attention to the statement of the first sentence, in connexion with the two following statements made the same day in reference to the same subject by the other organ of the administration, the *Republic*:

"Thus promptly has American honor been vindicated by the President.

* * * * * * * * *

"A great principle has thus been vindicated by the prompt and decided action of the President, that harmonizes with his policy of neutrality and peace."

If the two organs do not speak at random, they assert that the demand for the surrender of Juan Garcia or Rey having been complied with by the Captain General of Cuba, the honor of the country has been vindicated by the President. But, without finding fault with the conduct of the President thus far—for there was but one course for him to pursue—we must protest against the official assertion that the honor of the nation has, as yet, been vindicated. We are but at the commencement of this business; and if the two organs speak by authority—and the similarity of their language indicates that they do—they assert, in effect, that the administration has finished with this matter. If so, our national honor is not vindicated, and will not be vindicated, by the President or his cabinet. The *Republic* admits that the President was "convinced that Garcia [or Rey] had been violently abducted from our soil." The President, if true to the national honor, must, therefore, go further than he has yet gone, before it can be said, with any semblance of truth, that the honor of the country has been vindicated. The authors of the violence done on our soil, and of the insult offered to our flag, were not private individuals, but the officers and emissaries of the Spanish government. When these offences are brought home to those officers and emissaries, the Spanish government must be called upon, not only to disavow their acts, but to make ample and sufficient atonement for them by punishing her consul at New Orleans, (unless our government may choose to punish him,) and by revoking the commission of the Captain General of Cuba. When this is done, then the organs of the administration may say that the national honor has been vindicated. We trust, therefore, that the *National Intelligencer* and the *Republic* did not speak by authority when they used the language which we have quoted; for that language indicates most clearly that the administration intends to take no further action on this matter, but means, after listening to the ridiculous laudations of the whig press, to return to its silly and ill-timed pratings about peace, and the man of peace—pratings which are well calculated to encourage the Spanish government, when the people require, as they will require, the Executive to demand reparation at Madrid.

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From the New Orleans Crescent, Aug. 24.

Rey in the City of Havana—The Documents.

The arrival of the Adams Gray yesterday from Havana, and the reports she brought in relation to Rey, produced a prodigious excitement in the city. Rumors of all sorts circulated from mouth to mouth. * * * * * * * * The following are copies made from the original, or official duplicates of original papers which have been forwarded to Washington by General Campbell himself, authenticated by his own seal, or the seal of the Spanish authorities. The idea of fabrication is a monstrous absurdity, which no sane mind will entertain for a moment.

For these papers we are indebted to the counsel of the Spanish consul; and they are given to the public by a departure from the official usage, in order to check, as far as possible, by authenticated facts, the torrent of prejudice and misrepresentation which is directed with so much persevering zeal against his conduct in this matter.

These documents have been forwarded to Washington. If the government find in them a case for interposition, the first step will probably be an application to the Spanish minister.

To Señor Carlos de Espana.

I have considered your communications dated the 19th and 20th ultimo, and the copies enclosed, relative of what has taken place between yourself and the authorities in that city on account of the person Juan Garcia, for this place. You having already communicated with the minister of her Majesty at Washington, whom it more immediately concerns, it is to be hoped that he will take all proper measures regarding the situation in which you find yourself; for my part I can only detail what has here occurred in relation to this affair up to the present time. Unacquainted with the laws or conditions to which foreign consuls in that country are subjected, I will not prejudge the conduct of the authority which issued the order of imprisonment against you on the complaint of a private individual, nor yours in giving bond for your appearance under the arrest; but if you propose to protest when they oblige you to appear before the tribunal, it appears to me that it would at the same time have been more proper to have made it at the time of the order of imprisonment, presenting yourself as the consul of Spain.

The individual Juan Garcia arrived at this port on board the Mary Ellen, *incognito*, on the 17th of July, and in her remained in quarantine until the 24th, when, from the departure of said schooner, he was transferred to the Andrew Ring, also American, which only wanted a few days to complete her quarantine. Under date of the 23d, this person directed to me a letter, in which, after repeating what he had stated in his last declaration at your consulate, added that his coming was voluntary to present himself to me; and he expressed the same in another to the secretary of the government, including one directed to yourself, which was sent by the last English steamer.

The American consul, no doubt alarmed by the newspapers and communications which he may have received from New Orleans, went to that part of the bay in which vessels lie in quarantine, and introducing himself to the captain of the Andrew Ring and to Garcia, put to them such questions as he desired, obtaining replies most categorical and justificatory about the matter, as the said consul himself expressed in a communication which he directed to me on the following day, of which I send you a copy. What is most strange, is the letter of the individual in question to him (the consul) stating and affirming that he had been taken from New Orleans by force, which you will also find in the annexed copy of that extraordinary letter. The demand, founded upon this, made to me by the consul, was not admissible under my authority, as it was unusual and offensive, and I accordingly refused it in terms which will appear by my answer to that officer, of which I also enclose a copy. The reasons which you gave for having this declaration taken before the consul that it might be in better form to justify you in the legal proceedings, did not suffice to cover an act which would lower the character of the officers of her Majesty, and violate the decorum of the nation, and more particularly after having seen the hostile and calumnious tone which has been assumed in reference to the subject.

I send you this communication, as well as the copies above mentioned, and the testimony taken to the respective causes of Garcia and his two accomplices in flight from the royal prison, in order that, in accordance with circumstances or the requisitions which may be made on you by her Majesty's minister at Washington, you may make of them all the use which you see fit. The individual (Garcia) having declared on the 6th the reason which caused him to write the letter to the consul, I transmit to you also an authenticated copy of the declaration, having sent another to the American consul.

It remains only for me to say that, although Garcia has ratified in form that which he declared before you, he has in nothing supported his assertions; and, until the present time, they do not appear to be justifiable, for which, as well as for his proper security and to make the proper verifications, he has, without any prejudice to the conditional guaranty on which he came, been placed in prison, and communications with him been prohibited. May God preserve you many years. EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 9, 1849.

Letter of Gen. Campbell, the American consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, July 30, 1849.

To his Excellency the Conde de Alcoy, governor and captain-general, etc., etc.:

SIR: I received on Thursday by the British steamer certain influential newspapers of New Orleans, some extracted from the number of which I take the liberty of enclosing to your excellency, that you may the better understand the reason of my past proceedings, to which I am about to refer, and the solicitude which I feel in relation to the matter.

Having understood on Friday last that Juan Garcia, the person to whom the papers of New Orleans allude, was on board the brig Andrew Ring, then in quarantine, I went to see the captain of the port, and informed him of my desire and intention to go to the quarantine and propound certain questions to the passenger on board the Andrew Ring, to which he, with politeness, consented, and with the same politeness showed me where the brig lay. My object was to identify Juan Garcia, to ascertain whether he came a passenger on board the schooner Mary Ellen from New Orleans; and if so, whether his coming was voluntary, or whether, as stated in the papers, he had been carried from New Orleans against his will, without respect to the laws of Louisiana, and in disregard and violation of the sovereignty of the United States. In answer to my various questions, the passengers stated that he was Juan Garcia; that he had been second jailor of the prison; that he came in the

not desire to return to the United States. Believing that the man spoke the truth, I deemed any further intervention on my part unnecessary.

This morning, however, I received with great surprise, by the hands of a soldier of the *secretaria politica*, a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. The letter being so contradictory to the former declarations made to me by Juan Garcia, that I could not know with certainty whether it was genuine or a forgery; the presence of the captain of the port to which he alludes in the letter, being in my opinion a very insufficient excuse for the statement of a falsehood.

This subject, if the letter should prove to be genuine as well as the declarations made in it, being of a grave and irritating nature, and one which demands of the government of the United States prompt and energetic action, your excellency will, without doubt, despatch me an order permitting me to see and converse with Juan Garcia alone, for the purpose of obtaining the ratification or denial of his signature. And in consequence of the timidity of Juan Garcia, I ask of your excellency permission to see him in the presence of two witnesses, and under circumstances which will assure liberty in his answers.

I have the honor to be, sir, with considerations of the greatest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. CAMPBELL.

Letter of Garcia.

Señor consul of the United States, I am called Juan Garcia Rey; I was forced by the Spanish consul from New Orleans. I seek refuge under the American flag, and wish again to return to the United States.

JUAN GARCIA.

ON BOARD THE TERRIBLE, July 27, 1849.

P. S.—I have come by force, the Spanish consul having taken me on a false order from the recorder of the Second Municipality, and forcibly shipped me at 9 o'clock at night, taking me from the house of Don José Morante. For this reason I desire you to be my protector, and to send me back again, for if you don't they will shoot me.

JUAN GARCIA REY.

ON BOARD OF THE TERRIBLE.

I did not speak frankly to you, because the captain of the port was present.

A true copy: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

Answer of the Captain General.

Although I knew what had been inserted in several of the papers of New Orleans, relative to the departure from that city of the individual Juan Garcia, the second jailor that was, of the royal jail in this city, but no attention to them was required from me, as I knew the true facts of the occurrence by official communications from the consul of her majesty; besides, the individual himself had directed to me a letter from the vessel in which he was in quarantine, ratifying everything that had been stated to me. For this reason I was somewhat surprised by your letter of the date of day before yesterday, enclosing a copy of that which had been sent to you by that individual, and which you received through a soldier belonging to the secretary's office; said soldier having been ordered to bring it to you, because it had been handed to him sealed for that purpose, when he was still in quarantine but about coming on shore, and that there was no impropriety that it should be sent to you, considering the very falsehoods which had been worked out by the newspapers in New Orleans.

The interview which you had with Juan Garcia, and the plain and free declaration which he made whilst yet on board the American brig Andrew Ring, I considered a sufficient and conclusive proof to give a full knowledge of the event, and to enable you to estimate at its full value the letter on which you base your application to obtain from him a declaration in your presence. To your extreme zeal in the duties of your office I must attribute your application, for I am well convinced that your good sense, and the knowledge of your functions, will give you to understand that to exact in such a case more explanations, and to exact them as you do, has a character of urgency which I cannot admit, it being contrary to good faith, to the self-respect of the officer of her Majesty, and to the honor of our flag.

If on the unexpected visit which you paid him, fears arose in his mind which had no existence before, and if the same, or perhaps the influence of third persons, induced him to write his letter of the 27th, neither his letter nor any other manifestation to the same effect which he might make, should invalidate the merit of his spontaneous declaration before the consul in New Orleans. The letters he wrote at his arrival in our port, and the verbal answers which he made to you on board of the Andrew Ring, and his still more recent ratifications before me, when, in presence of an alcalde, mayor (judge) and of a notary public, he repeated that *forced through the miserable condition* in which he had been left by his accomplices in flight, he presented himself before the Spanish consul and decided to come back here, *because he was offered his pardon in case he would make revelations and justify*, affirming that he had undertaken this journey without coercion of any kind. Indeed, this is a case by no means worthy of the writing which it has caused; but you must remember that this individual arrived in our port on the 17th, on board of the Mary Ellen, where he remained in quarantine until the 24th, and that on the departure of that schooner he was transferred to the Andrew Ring to finish the time of his quarantine—that is, until the morning of the 30th. If his situation and the details relating to his journey had been other than represented and you cannot fail to see, that he would not have been one hour on board of foreign vessels, when we had men-of-war and national vessels on which to keep him safely.

I conclude, then, by informing you that I find no means of acceding to your request; and if, notwithstanding what I have stated above, you think that it is your duty to insist upon your demand, you must recur to your government, which, no doubt, will know how to give, through regular means, a proper turn to the question. May God preserve you many years. EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

To the CONSUL of the United States.

HAVANA, August 2, 1849.

A true copy: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

Declaration of Rey.

At the ever faithful city of Havana, this 6th of August, 1849, appeared before his excellency and the present notary Juan Garcia, a native of Gallicia, ex-jailor of the royal prison of this city, a bachelor four-and-twenty years old, at present a prisoner in consequence of the flight, which he helped to effect from the royal prison, of Vicente Fernandez and Civilo Villaverde, and having bound himself to tell the truth as far as he knew, was examined in the following manner:

Being asked, if at the end of last month, whilst in quarantine, the American consul visited him and offered him protection, and what he answered, said: That Señor Campbell visited him and asked him if he had return in the same ship to the United States; to which he answered, that he had come of his own free will, and that he did not wish to return. Being asked if, in this declaration, he acted frankly and freely, or if he was impelled by any cause to conceal his true feelings, said: That he acted frankly and freely. Being asked, if, the same day, he had written a letter to the American consul, calling for his intervention in order that he might return to the United States, said: That he had, and that he was led to it from being told by an individual whom he did not know, and who passed in a boat alongside of the vessel in quarantine, that he had done wrong not to accept the offer of Señor Campbell, for that he would fare badly; that this speech made an impression on him, and in a moment of terror he wrote the letter which he was asked about. Being asked if he wrote said letter aboard an American vessel, said, Yes; and that she was called the Andrew Ring; that when he said he signed aboard the "Terrible," it was an equivocation, because there was no such ship as the Terrible, nor had there been during the quarantine which he kept on the Ring and the Mary Ellen. Being asked what induced him to come here, and what made him leave New Orleans, said: That Vicente Fernandez almost entirely abandoned him in that city, and more completely still when said Fernandez went away without taking leave, and without deponent's knowing where he was going; that deponent feared yet greater poverty, and driven on by want and by the fear that Fernendez had put in play his evil arts to get rid of him and assassinate him, in order that he (deponent) might not reveal certain important secrets which he (Fernandez) had imparted to him in his days of confidence, he (deponent) presented himself to the Spanish consul, who received him kindly; that the consul told him that he would write to Havana to see if he could obtain a pardon, and that after some time, he (the consul) showed two letters from the political secretary, in which pardon was offered if he made revelations to justify it, and that he had nothing to fear; that this and the persuasions of the consul decided him to come, and being one night at the house of Jose Morante, where he lived, Fulgencio Llorente called on him about 8 o'clock in the evening, and went with him, unaccompanied by any other person, until he embarked on board the Mary Ellen, when Llorente told him that his passage was paid. Being asked if any force was used to put him on board, said: No; and that there could not have been any, as he was with Llorente alone, and at an hour when the streets were full of people. Being asked if he was in a carriage or afoot, said: That he was afoot. Being asked if he had endeavored to conceal in New Orleans the fact that he intended coming to Havana, said: That the consul had charged him to say nothing of it, fearing, doubtless, that the friends of Fernandez would attempt something against him if they could not induce him to desist. Being asked if he remembers to have told José Morante of the fears which assailed him, said: Yes; and that Morante gave him a pistol, which he left in his house when he came away. Being asked if, in returning to this city, he wrote to his excellency the captain-general the letter placed before him, and which was dated 23d July, 1849, said: That he wrote it. Being asked on what ship he signed said letter, said: That although it purported to have been signed on board the Pincle, he was really on the Andrew Ring, on which he that day went, on leaving the Mary Ellen, but that as the crew did not speak Spanish, nor he English, he did not understand them, nor could he learn the name of the vessel. Being asked if, two or three days after, he wrote to the political secretary another letter of fourteen pages, which was placed before him, beginning "Señor D. Crispin Jimenes de Sandoval: Sir: I have received the letter you sent me," and concluding, "Having nothing else to say. On board the Terrible, the 20th of July, 1849. I am yours respectfully, Juan Garcia," said: That he wrote it; and that when he did so, he was aboard the Andrew Ring. Being asked if he was forced or induced by any violent means to write said letter, said: That he wrote the first without the knowledge of any one, and that the second was in answer to a letter dated the same day, the 26th, which he received from the political secretary, saying that it was necessary for him to write to the consul, D. Carlos de España, ratifying the declaration that he had come of his own free will, and that he had no difficulty in writing such a letter. Being asked why he said in his letter to Señor Campbell that he was taken away from New Orleans under a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, said: That overcome by the fear which possessed him when he wrote said letter, he put in it the first thing that occurred to him. Being asked if, while on board the Mary Ellen, he told the captain what motive brought him to Havana, said: That the captain was the only one, excepting the steward, of the whole crew who spoke Spanish, and that he told the latter that the object of his trip was to obtain some money which was coming to him.

At this time, at the suggestion of his excellency, deponent took oath in due form, and, having read the foregoing, declared that he ratified it in all its parts, as being conformable to truth, and signed it accordingly, together with the witnesses, his excellency, the Captain General, and the Assessor. JUAN GARCIA.

ALCOY, GULIAMO, JOAQUIN TRUJILLO.

The above is in strict conformity with the original, which remains as an administrative despatch, to certify the manner and form in which took place the departure from New Orleans of the fugitive, Juan Garcia, which despatch remains in the secretary's office of the superior government, to which I remit it, and from which original I have taken the present.

JOAQUIN TRUJILLO.

HAVANA, August 6, 1849.

The notaries of her Majesty the Queen, whose names are hereunto subscribed, certify, and witness that D. Joaquin Trujillo, by whom the foregoing testimony was taken, is a notary public, and that his acts are entitled to full faith and credit. Given from our royal College in the ever faithful city of Havana, this 6th day of August, 1849.

Signed with rubrics: FRAN'CO PIMENTEL,
VICT'L RODRIGUEZ PEREZ,
CARLOS COLON.
Signed and sealed: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, August 8, 1849.

I, Robert B. Campbell, consul of the United States of America for the city of Havana, do hereby certify that El Conde de Alcoy, whose signature appears to the certificate hereto annexed, is the governor and Captain General of the island of Cuba; that Franc'o Pimentel, Vict'l Rodrignex Perez, and Carlos Colon, whose signatures and rubrics also appear to the aforesaid certificate, are notaries public of the city of Havana; and that the official acts of the parties to the said certificate are entitled to full faith and credence.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Havana, on the day of the date above written. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL. [SEAL.]

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The Charleston Mercury.

3 September 1849, 3

SUSPICIOUS MILITARY ENTERPRISES.—In this city, says the N. Y. Evening post, meetings are held every other night at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway, which are largely attended by young men of that class who are usually most ready for any adventure that promises movement, no matter in what direction or for what purpose. One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings in these meetings is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a United States Consul in one of the West Indies, a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise. At the last meeting on Monday evening he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship, that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with men nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

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SATIRICAL VIEW OF EDITOR'S

VISIT TO ROUND ISLAND

September 2, 1849

Daily Crescent - Monday, September 3, 1849 - p 3 c 1

ROUND ISLAND VISIT

We visited yesterday that place of mystery, Round Island, where the men so lately enlisted in this city have congregated.

We found everything bearing decidedly the appearance, and in fact giving the fullest evidence of a fixed determination on the part of all concerned, to--eat and live. The good things of this world were spread about in rich profusions; showing a want of organization in the Commissary department. No uniform arrangement has yet been entered into except on this point.

A profound ignorance exists amongst the men as to future movements --being satisfied that at present they are intended for the steak. We found standing orders to take a "hasty plate of soup" at a moment's warning; this now constitutes the first article of--dinner.

Panama hats are in much favor, though we heard several of the adventurers patriotically offer to present their own to certain Naval officers.

Havana segars we found in request; this looks suspicious, but all may yet end in smoke. A match, however, is only necessary to light up the affair.

We were sorry to see some of the most bitter of the party biting off the end of their "Cabanos" with much temper--this proved a feverish an anxiety to burn them to ashes.

We found a number of green spectacles amongst the "100 able-bodied men," this accounts for their blind obedience to orders!

The following proclamation was picked up on the beach, and we were kindly offered a copy by Lieut. Quizem:

TO THE PIC-NIC PARTY AT ROUND ISLAND

Vagrants, disperse! 'Tis so decreed;
Here is my letter -- you can read --
It will remove all doubt;
I ride upon the green sea's foam.
Away you scamps--get out--go home !
'Tis Randolph gives the shout.

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To show you that you cannot stay,
Like cat with mouse I'll deign to play,
And reason for an hour;
Back water--take in sail--avast!
Dare not to brave the coming blast,
An extra blow of pow'r.

I do assure you, on my word,
Your hopes and plans are most absurd,
And you will think so too;
For Mrs. Betsey said last night
She felt that all could not be right,
The candle burned so blue!

From Neptune I've received a note,
As "Senior officer Afloat"
Which says, ye men of crime,
Amphytrite his wife must know
O'er what part of Ocean's bad you go,
She's almost near her time!

To sailors and marines you've told
That Cuba--Sierra Madre--gold--
Each point you had in view;
This, to my mind, conclusive shows,
Your're going, sirs--Lord only knows,
And I must know it too!

You're "vague"--I take the happy thought
From Baldwin--I Police Report--
You're "dangerous and suspicious;"
Consider that a settler, boys,
Unlawful plunderers, hence!--no noise!
I think you're very vicious!

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Memphis Eagle

3 September 1849, 2

THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—We find the following in the last number of the New York Express.—President Taylor did not issue his patriotic proclamation a day too soon.

Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know anything. Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening a large number of these men met at La Fayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr; a large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and, while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They however promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailling, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others, that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan, but it is most feared, that, despite the plain and straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement are young men, who are out of employment, but are good looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure; indeed many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and who show as great a relish for this expedition as they did for that.

We, therefore, wish to caution our citizens that they look on both sides of the picture before they engage in this enterprise. By virtue of the recent proclamation of President Taylor, and in the eyes of the law, all Americans engaging in an unlawful expedition against the head of the island of Cuba in fact deliberately expatriate themselves, and forfeit their rights to the protection of the government.

While upon this subject, we wish to remark that the locofoco press in this country are finding fault with the President's proclamation, at the expense of every thing like truth and honesty. The President has not sought to retard the independence of Cuba, or to prevent any of the revolutionary designs of the Cuban people. What he has done, and what it would have been criminal to omit, has been to prevent any invasion of Cuba from the United States. Good faith toward Spain and postive law at home demanded interference thus far, and recent events have demonstrated that there was abundant reason for the President's proclamation.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
3 September 1849, 3

The New York Journal of Commerce says that, owing to the prevalence of a storm, the "Cuba Invasionists" had but a slender attendance at their meeting in that city on last Friday night. It was represented by the speakers that the expedition was unavoidably delayed by the non-fulfilment of engagements by those contracting to have the vessel in readiness, though they had forfeited a large sum by so doing. The vessel was not yet fully equipped. It was promised that on Tuesday evening next the whole plan of the expedition would be divulged. This delay (the Journal adds) is a grievous disappointment to some unfortunate young men, who, to its personal knowledge, have thrown up good situations, and sold all their effects some time since, with a view to embark in this enterprise.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
3 September 1849, 3

THE CASE OF GARCIA, THE ABDUCTED.

The Spanish Government, jealous of all foreign interference in Cuba, have adopted a rule which, persevered in, might at some day cause them the loss of their Island. They refuse to permit any foreign Government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba. The Island itself, which is capable of supporting the population of an empire, is so closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce that it is almost impossible for the Government of the United States to avoid collision with the Spanish authorities in consequence of the refusal of the Court of Madrid on all occasions to permit any kind of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain-General of Havana.

The French Government lately sent Mr. DAVID to Cuba as Consul-General. The jealous Court of Madrid refused him an exequatur as Consul-General, but gave him one as Consul. This did not satisfy Mr. DAVID. He, soon after his arrival, came into open collision with the Cuban authorities. A Frenchman, who had been domiciliated in Cuba for five years, and who desired to continue his residence in that Island, was called upon by the authorities in Cuba to obey an ancient Spanish decree, which directs that any foreigner who shall have resided five years in Cuba shall take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Spain, or leave the Island. Against the injustice of this arbitrary decree, when appealed to him, the Frenchman protested, and applied to the Consul (Mr. David) for protection. Mr. DAVID at once began a correspondence with the Captain-General on the subject. The Count of ALCOY received several of Mr. DAVID's letters; but, as soon as he discovered that Mr. DAVID was *growing* diplomatic, the Captain-General sent back to him his letters, with a refusal to hear any more of his complaints. Mr. DAVID immediately struck his flag, considering the affair an insult to his country, left his archives in the care of the American Consul, with a portion of his family, and departed out of that coast on his way to France. We have not yet heard the denouement of this controversy. But it is believed the French Government has approved the conduct of Mr. DAVID; and the French residents in Cuba, as a matter of course, have all taken sides with him.

In the recent case of *Juan Garcia*, the President of the United States did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba refusing to hearken to the representations of any Diplomatic agent. The moment he was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana, who were suspected by some persons of having counselled the Spanish Consul at New Orleans to kidnap Garcia. Justice demanded that *Garcia* should appear on the trial of the Spanish Consul, to testify freely, and in the absence of all intimidation or improper influence, before the Court of the United States. The question raised was one upon which the sensibility of the free citizens of the United States was excited; that is to say, the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American constitution and laws. That Spanish agents should be guilty of such an outrage upon us, at the very moment our Government was engaged in an anxious and honest effort to detect and suppress the secret Cuban expedition, was a thought not to be endured. Accordingly the President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct General CAMPBELL, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of *Garcia* at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. CAMPBELL was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. CAMPBELL received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter." The result is now known. *Garcia*, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the Captain General, being surrendered to Mr. CAMPBELL, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. CAMPBELL deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. FRANKLIN GAGE, an American, a physician of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the United States District Attorney.

The unofficial demand for the return of *Garcia* proved effective. *Before* Mr. CAMPBELL received his instructions from the Secretary, he had received two letters from *Garcia* stating the facts of his abduction. On the 28th of July, at the very moment when the President gave his order and the Secretary draughted his instruction to Mr. CAMPBELL, the latter, having learned the charge from the New Orleans papers, went on board the "Andrew Ring" and inquired for *Garcia*. Capt. WM. FRANKLIN immediately produced him. *Garcia*, who spoke no English, could not converse with the Captain, who did not then understand his situation. The Captain of the Port, with his guard, straightway came alongside in a felucca, and remained within hearing of all that passed between Mr. CAMPBELL and *Garcia*. After some immaterial inquiries, Mr. CAMPBELL, through an Interpreter and in presence of two witnesses, asked *Garcia* if he came from New Orleans of his own free will. The Captain of the Port immediately interrupted the inquiry: "Señor Consul, there are some questions which you cannot ask." Mr. CAMPBELL, however, persisted, and Capt. Franklin states that *Garcia* trembled with terror. He answered then that he came voluntarily. The Consul left the brig. Captain Franklin states that *Garcia* was in great terror and excitement during the night after this interview, and wrote to the Consul for protection. He was soon after imprisoned and incommunicated, but wrote another letter to the Consul, claiming the protection of the American flag.

The Consul (Gen. CAMPBELL) stated the fact of his receipt of these letters to the Captain-General, and requested an interview with Garcia in the presence of witnesses. This was promptly and peremptorily refused by the Captain-General, who appeared to be indignant at the request. About this time the sloop of war *Germantown* came into the harbor of Havana; but it was soon ascertained that she came at that time on no mission connected with the prisoner. *Garcia* was called before the Captain-General in presence of an armed guard to make a declaration of the facts denying his abduction, which he signed under oath. After this he still remained in prison. The deposition was sent to New Orleans to absolve the Spanish Consul, and Garcia's fate remained undecided until after the receipt of the Secretary's instructions. Two days after which, to wit, on the 18th of August, by the prompt and decisive action of Mr. CAMPBELL, (not in his official character as Consul, but in obedience to his orders and in virtue of the instructions he had received,) the captive was delivered up, and immediately sailed for New Orleans, under the protection of the stars and stripes.

Thus, in this case, and for the time, the Spanish Government has escaped the difficulty and embarrassment of its own rule refusing diplomatic intercourse at Cuba. Is it safe to continue that rule? Had the Captain-General refused to hear the representations of Mr. CAMPBELL, *after he had received his instructions*, the issue of this affair might have really endangered her peace; for the American Government and People, after being convinced that Garcia had been abducted, would never have been satisfied without his return.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
3 September 1849, 3

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MESSRS GALES & SEATON: In the Intelligencer of yesday there is an article, taken from the New York Evening Post, headed "*Suspicious Military Enterprises*," in which is the following passage:

"One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings in these meetings (at Lafayette Hall) is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman has been himself within a year a United States consul in one of the islands of the West Indies."

Although I do not occupy the "prominent position" mistakingly assigned me by the Post, yet I am, without doubt, the person referred to as the father of "one of the gentlemen who is foremost," &c.; and, finding myself mixed up, much against my wishes, with "suspicious enterprises," I will just say to the public, through your paper, that I am in no manner concerned in any enterprise or expedition against Cuba or against any other part of the world; that I am at all times, and under all circumstances, utterly opposed to illegal, unauthorized, and hostile attempts against foreign States or their territories; and that, if such a one is contemplated against Cuba, it is not in anywise aided or promoted, either by my money or my services, by my counsels or my prayers.

J. C. PICKETT,
Co-Editor of the Washington Globe.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

OBITUARY.—[COMMUICATED.]

Died, in Philadelphia, (Pa.) on Sunday, the 19th instant, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH P. ROURA, organist of St. Philip's Church, and for many years heretofore resident of, and professor of music in, this city.

It is but due to departed worth, to accompany the notice of the death of this most estimable young man by an exhibition of some of the virtues that ornamented the gentle and unobtrusive character of the deceased. A native of Barcelona, in Spain, Mr. Roura came amongst us, animated by the same spirit that impels so many of his countrymen to seek our happy shores—a desire to push his fortunes in a happier land than that which gave him birth—a stranger to our manners as well as our language. His first appearance, stamped with the unmistakable signs of integrity and honor, secured for him the friendly attentions of those with whom he became associated, and the better opportunities afterwards afforded by a long and intimate acquaintance with him, confirmed his claim to the love and esteem of all who knew him. Gifted with talents of a very high order in music, and with a voice, the sweetness of whose strains yet linger upon our delighted recollections, the amiable manner in which he was wont to gratify his friends and contribute to their enjoyment of this delightful amusement, was only equalled by the inflexible firmness with which he consecrated those talents to religion and morality, and withheld them from every occasion not sanctioned by the most rigid votary of either. His modesty of deportment, his unaffected piety, and his great ability in his vocation, procured for him a position in Philadelphia not only fully equal to that he enjoyed here, but also much better calculated to lead to pecuniary success. For a brief season he continued to realize there the well-merited honors and rewards of a most exemplary life and distinguished talents, when arrested by the remorseless grasp of that non-sparing and incurable disease, consumption; and, preceded for a few short weeks by an infant daughter, he sunk into an untimely grave. A widowed wife and childless mother remains to mingle her tears with those of her sorrowing friends for their common loss, and unite with them too in their prayers to a merciful God that he may *rest in peace*.

F.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

3 September 1847, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 25th, says: "Various reports have been circulated about town for several days past in regard to the rumored Cuba expedition—that enlistments were being made in this city, and that a vessel was shortly to sail with them for the Gulf. We have good reason to believe that these reports are founded in fact, but what the real facts are, we have been unable to ascertain on account of the secrecy observed by the parties concerned.

The U. S. Marshal and District Attorney of this District have been notified from Washington to keep a vigilant eye upon the movement. It is understood, however, that the leaders have taken high legal advice, so as in no way to violate the *letter* of the law."

THE MOVEMENT ON CUBA.—A letter from Washington in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, says:

I have just arrived here, and find, to my surprise, that what I discredited in Pennsylvania, is nevertheless true,—and that the scheme for the invasion of Cuba is well and extensively arranged. I find that the departments, and especially the Secretary of War, is deeply impressed with the importance of these secret movements. Even in this city, under the eyes of the Government, an agent has been busy in getting up this Aaron Burr scheme.

The Government, as I am to day told, cannot stop the scheme, but that the first trial will probably be abortive, meeting with no help in Cuba. The blood of the martyrs will, perhaps, be the seed of the church. That some of our people are bent on martyrdom in this cause, there is no doubt.

It is not pretended that it is the cause of liberty. It is the cause, as is admitted, of cupidity and knavery. But theft, robbery, and in fact, every crime, will be covered over with the name of liberty, in every case where an excuse can't be offered to our patriots. Remember Madame Roland's exclamation!

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

3 September 1849, 2

Thursday
Aug. 30

We learn from Pascagoula, says the Mobile *Herald* of Saturday, that on Thursday there were one two-masted and one three-masted schooners, the steamer [illegible] and the sloop *Albany*, all United States [illegible] at that place. Another steamer, name [illegible] arrived on Thursday.

Several of the men of Rouse Island had gone on board the *Albany*, it was the intention of Commodore [illegible] to send them and the rest who left the Island to Mobile, under the impression that if taken to New Orleans they would be more likely to rejoin their [illegible] expedition.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

3 September 1849, 2

THE SUPPOSED EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—The press, or rather a portion of it, is manifesting considerable restlessness, in consequence of the action of the General Government in reference to a supposed expedition to the island of Cuba. From the tone of one or two of the papers, it seems to be impliedly admitted, that Cuba is actually the point of destination. If this be so, we cannot see how the Government could do otherwise than interpose its authority, when the object of the expedition has become so notorious. From the secrecy that has been observed by the parties interested, it would seem that the intervention of the Federal Executive was apprehended, and therefore it cannot create any surprise. In fact, they have themselves invited, or provoked, the intervention, by the course they have pursued; mystery will, of necessity, occasion suspicion, and this affair, for weeks past, has partaken of that character. They have, therefore, invited inquisition, if not interference, and it is their dilatoriness, and their own suspicious conduct, which has brought upon them the notice of the Executive.

It is an act of supererogation to discuss in a newspaper, the right and power of the Government to interpose its authority for the prevention of any expedition, the object of which will involve a violation of law and treaty obligations, and which has in contemplation an aggression upon the territories of friendly nations. We feel full confidence in the discretion and judgment of the Government, in whom lies the responsibility of acting in this matter. That they will act rightly, in accordance with law and precedence, we entertain not a particle of doubt. Mr. CLAYTON, under whose cognizance comes this business, is no green and unripe statesman—he will do no more nor less than his duty requires of him; and, while he will take particular care that neither the laws of the United States, nor the obligations of treaties are violated, he will be equally cautious not to infringe, in the least, the rights and privileges of American citizens.

An insidious effort is being made to mix this affair up with party, and to make the proclamation and the subsequent action of the Government, particularly the measures adopted to crush the enterprise, causes of reproach and censure. It is declared that the Government is usurping powers; that it is infringing upon the rights and liberties of our citizens; and that it is officiously and illegally interfering to stop an enterprise which has been peaceably gotten up, and which is altogether legal in its combination, purposes and destiny. If this be so—if the design of the expedition is as innocent and lawful as represented, there is nothing to tear from the action of the Government; no power can crush it; its prosecution is perfectly legitimate and justifiable. The proclamation only contemplates a violation of positive law; it is a warning to citizens of the United States, against connecting themselves with any enterprise in violation of existing laws and treaty obligations, which connection would subject them to the penalties denounced against such a procedure by acts of Congress. If the members of this expedition commit no act in violation of law, and the vessel in which they embark should obtain a clearance from this port, and faithfully carry out the object of its voyage as represented in her papers, there is no fear of her being overhauled by Government vessels, and her legitimate business interfered with. But as suspicions have been aroused, there is no doubt the Government will keep a close and vigilant eye upon the movement; and if any overt act of aggression, or violation of law be committed, then the authority and power of the Government will be exercised.

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INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

The New Orleans Abduction Case.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND EL CONDE DE ALCOY—LETTERS AND DECLARATIONS OF REY.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Aug. 24.]

LETTER OF CON. CAMPBELL TO EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, July 30, 1849.
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

To His Excellency the Conde de Alcoy, Governor and Captain General &c., &c.

SIR—I received on Thursday, by the British steamer, certain influential newspapers of New Orleans, some extracts from the number of which I take the liberty of enclosing to your excellency, that you may the better understand the reason of my past proceedings to which I am about to refer, and the solicitude which I feel in relation to the matter.

Having understood on Friday last, that Juan Garcia, the person to whom the papers of New Orleans allude, was on board the brig Andrew Ring, then in quarantine, I went to see the Captain of the Port, and informed him of my desire and intention to go to the quarantine and propound certain questions to the passenger on board the Andrew Ring, to which he with politeness consented, and with the same politeness showed me where the brig lay. My object was to identify Juan Garcia to ascertain whether he came a passenger on board the schooner Mary Ellen, from New Orleans; and if so, whether his coming was voluntary, or whether, as stated in the papers, he had been carried from New Orleans against his will, without respect to the law of Louisiana, and in disregard and violation of the sovereignty of the United States. In answer to my various questions, the passenger stated that he was Juan Garcia; that he had been second jailor of the prison; that he came in the schooner Mary Ellen of his own free will, and that he did not desire to return to the United States. Believing that the man spoke the truth, I deemed any further intervention on my part unnecessary.

This morning, however, I received with great surprise, by the hands of a soldier of the *secretaria politica*, a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. The letter being so contradictory to the former declarations made to me by Juan Garcia, that I could not know with certainty whether it was genuine or a forgery; the presence of the captain of the port, to which he alludes in the letter, being in my opinion a very insufficient excuse for the statement of the falsehood.

This subject, if the letter should prove to be genuine, as well as the declarations made in it, being of a grave and irritating nature, and one which demanded of the government of the United States prompt and energetic action, your Excellency will, without doubt, despatch me an order, permitting me to see and converse with Juan Garcia alone, for the purpose of obtaining the ratification or denial of his signature. And in consequence of the timidity of Juan Garcia, I ask of your excellency permission to see him in the presence of two witnesses, and under circumstances which will assure liberty in his answers.

I have the honor to be, sir, with considerations of the greatest respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

ROBERT B. CAMPBELL.

LETTER OF GARCIA.

Senior Consul of the United States, I am called Juan Garcia Rey. I was forced by the Spanish Consul from New Orleans. I seek refuge under the American flag, and wish again to return to the United States.

JUAN GARCIA.

On board the Terrible, July 27, 1849.

P. S.—I have come by force, the Spanish Consul having taken me on a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, and forcibly shipped me at nine o'clock at night, taking me from the house of Don Jose Morante. For this reason, I desire you to be my protector, and to send me back again, for if you don't they will shoot me.

JUAN GARCIA REY.

On board the Terrible.

I did not speak frankly to you, because the Captain of the Port was present.

(A true copy.) EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

ANSWER OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Although I knew what had been inserted in several of the papers of New Orleans, relative to the departure from that city, of the individual Juan Garcia, the second jailer that was, of the royal jail in this city, yet no attention to them was required from me, as I knew the true facts of the occurrence by official communications from the Consul of her Majesty; besides, the individual himself, had directed to me a letter from the vessel in which he was in quarantine, ratifying everything that had been stated to me. For this reason, I was somewhat surprised by your letter of the date of day before yesterday, enclosing a copy of that which had been sent to you by that individual, and which you received through a soldier belonging to the Secretary's office; said soldier having been ordered to bring it to you, because it had been handed to him sealed for that purpose, when he was still in quarantine, but about coming on shore, and that there was no impropriety that it should be sent to you, considering the very falsehoods which had been worked out by the newspapers in New Orleans.

The interview which you had with Juan Garcia, and the plain and free declaration which he made whilst yet on board the American brig Andrew Ring, I considered a sufficient and conclusive proof to give a full knowledge of the event, and to enable you to estimate at its full value the letter on which you base your application to obtain from him a declaration in your presence. To your extreme zeal in the duties of your office I must attribute your application, for I am well convinced that your good sense and the knowledge of your functions, will give you to understand that to exact in such a case more explanations, and to exact them as you do, have a character of urgency which I cannot admit, it being contrary to good faith, to the self-respect of the officer of her Majesty, and to the honor of our flag.

If on the unexpected visit which you paid him, fears arose in his mind which had no existence before, and if the same, or perhaps the influence of third persons, induced him to write his letter of the 27th, neither his letter nor any other manifestation to the same effect which he might make should invalidate the merit of his spontaneous declaration before the Consul in New Orleans. The letters he wrote on his arrival in our port and the verbal answers which he made to you on board the Andrew Ring; and his still more recent ratifications before me, when in presence of an Alcalde, Mayor, (Judge) and of a notary public, he repeated, that forced through the miserable condition in which he had been left by his accomplices in flight, he presented himself before the Spanish Consul and decided to come back here, because he was offered his pardon in case he would make revelations and justify, affirming that he had undertaken this journey without coercion of any kind. Indeed, this is a case by no means worthy of the writing which it has caused; but you must remember that this individual arrived at our port on the 17th, on board of the Mary Ellen, where he remained in quarantine until the 24th, and that on the departure of that schooner he was transferred to the Andrew Ring to finish the time of his quarantine—that is, until the morning of the 30th. If the situation and the details relating to his journey had been other than represented, and you cannot fail to see that, he would not have been one hour on board of foreign vessels, when we had men-of-war and national vessels on which to keep him safely.

I conclude, then, by informing you that I find no means of acceding to your request; and if, notwithstanding what I have stated above, you think that it is your duty to insist upon your demand you must recur to your government, which, no doubt, will know how to give, through regular means, a proper turn to the question. May God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 2, 1849.
To the Consul of the United States.
A true copy: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

DECLARATION OF REY.

At the ever faithful city of Havana, the 6th of August, 1849, appeared before His Excellency and the present Notary, Juan Garcia, a native of Gallicia, ex-jailer of the royal prison of this city, a bachelor four-and-twenty years old, at present a prisoner in consequence of the flight, which he helped to effect, from the royal prison of Vicente Fernandez and Cirilo Villaverde, and having bound himself to tell the truth as far as he knew, was examined in the following manner:—

Being asked, if at the end of last month, whilst in quarantine, the American Consul visited him and offered him protection, and what he answered, he said: That Senor Campbell visited him, and asked him if he had come there voluntarily or by force, and if he wished to return in the same ship to the United States; to which he answered, that he had come of his own free will, and that he did not wish to return. Being asked, if, in this declaration, he acted frankly and freely, or if he was impelled by any cause to conceal his true feelings, he said: That he acted frankly and freely. Being asked, if, the same day, he had written a letter to the American Consul, calling for his intervention, in order that he might return to the United States, he said:—That he had, and that he was led to it from being told by an individual whom he did not know, and who passed in a boat alongside of the vessel in quarantine, that he had done wrong not to accept the offer of Senor Campbell, for that he would fare badly; that this speech made an impression on him, and in a moment of terror he wrote the letter which he was asked about. Being asked if he wrote said letter aboard of an American vessel he said: Yes; and that she was called the Andrew Ring; that when he said he signed aboard the "Terrible," it was an equivocation, because there was no such ship as the Terrible, nor had there been during the quarantine which he kept on the Ring and the Mary Ellen. Being asked, what induced him to come here, and what made him leave New Orleans, he said:—That Vicente Fernandez almost entirely abandoned him in that city, and more completely still when said Fernandez went away without taking leave, and without deponent's knowing where he was going; that deponent feared yet greater poverty, and driven on by want and by the fear that Fernandez had put in play his evil arts to get rid of him and assassinate him, in order that he (deponent) might not reveal certain important secrets which he (Fernandez) had imparted to him in his days of confidence, he (deponent) presented himself to the Spanish Consul, who received him kindly; that the Consul told him that he would write to Havana to see if he could obtain a pardon; and that after some time, he (the Consul) showed two letters from the political Secretary, in which pardon was offered if he made revelations to justify it, and that he had nothing to fear; that this and the persuasions of the Consul decided him to come; and being one night at the house of Jose Morante, where he lived, Fulgencio Llorente called on him about eight o'clock in the evening, and went with him, unaccompanied by any other person, until he embarked on board the Mary Ellen, when Llorente told him that his passage was paid. Being asked if any force was used to put him on board, he said "no; and that there could not have been any, as he was with Llorente alone, and at an hour when the streets were full of people." Being asked if he was in a carriage or afoot, he said: "That he was afoot." Being asked if he had endeavored to conceal in New Orleans the fact that he intended coming to Havana, he said: "That the Consul had charged him to say nothing of it, fearing, doubtless that the friends of Fernandez would attempt something against him if they could not induce him to desist." Being asked if he remembers to have told Jose Morante of the fears which assailed him, he said: "I did not; and that Morante gave him a pistol which he left in his house when he came away." Being asked if, in returning to this city, he wrote to his Excellency the captain General the letter placed before him, and which was dated 23d July, 1849, he said: "That he wrote it." Being asked on what ship he signed said letter he said: "That although it purported to have been signed on board of the Pinelo, he was really on the Andrew Ring, on which he that day went on leaving the Mary Ellen, but that as the crew did not speak Spanish, nor he English, he did not understand them, nor could he learn the name of the vessel." Being asked if, two or three days after, he wrote to the political Secretary another letter of 14 pages, which was placed before him, beginning, "Senor D. Crispin Jimenez de Sandoval: Sir: I have received the letter you sent me," and concluding, "Having nothing else to say. On board the Terrible on the 26th of July, 1849. I am yours, respectfully, Juan Garcia." Said: "That he wrote it; and that when he did so, he was aboard the Andrew Ring." Being asked if he was forced or induced by any violent means to write said letter, said that he wrote the first without the knowledge of any one, and that the second was in answer to a letter dated the same day, the 26th, which he received from the political Secretary, saying that it was necessary for him to write to the Consul, D. Carlos de Espana, ratifying the declaration that he had come of his own free will, and that he had no difficulty in writing such a letter. Being asked why he said in his letter to Senor Campbell that he was taken away from New Orleans under a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, said, "That overcome by the fear which possessed him when he wrote said letter, he put in it the first thing that occurred to him." Being asked if while on board the Mary Ellen, he told the Captain what motive brought him to Havana, said, "That the captain was the only one, except the steward, of the whole crew who spoke Spanish; and that he told the latter that the object of his trip was to obtain some money which was coming to him."

At this time, at the suggestion of his Excellency, deponent took oath in due form, and having read the foregoing, declared that he ratified it in all its parts, as being conformable to truth, and signed it accordingly, together with the witnesses, his Excellency the Captain General, and the Assessor.

(Signed) JUAN GARCIA.

ALCOY.
GULLIANO.
JOAQUIN TRUJILLO.

The above is in strict conformity with the original, which remains as an administrative despatch, to certify the manner and form in which took place the departure from New Orleans of the fugitive, Juan Garcia, which despatch remains in the Secretary's office of the Superior Government, to which I remit it, and from which original I have taken the present.

JOAQUIN TRUJILLO.

HAVANA, Aug. 6, 1849.

The notaries of her Majesty the Queen, whose names are hereunto subscribed, certify and witness that D. Joaquin Trujilly, by whom the foregoing testimony was taken, is a notary public, and that his acts are entitled to full faith and credit. Given from our Royal College in the ever faithful city of Havana, this sixth day of August, 1849. [Signed with rubrics.]

[Signed with rubrics.] FRAN'CO PIMENTEL,
VICT'L RODRIGUEZ PEREZ,
CARLOS COLON.

[Signed and sealed.]

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, Aug. 8, 1849.

I, Robert B. Campbell, Consul of the United States of America for the city of Havana, do hereby certify that El Conde de Alcoy, whose signature appears to the certificate hereunto annexed, is the governor and captain general of the Island of Cuba, that Fran'co Pimentel, Vict'l Rodriguez Perez and Carlos Colon, whose signatures and rubrics also appear to the aforesaid certificate, are notaries public of the city of Havana; and that the official acts of the parties to the said certificate are entitled to full faith and credence. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Havana, on the day of the date above written.

[Sealed and signed.] ROBT. B. CAMPBELL.

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NEW YORK HERALD
3 September 1849, 4

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. Stetimus, St. Louis; D. Buck, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington; S. Cartilou, Mexico; K. Winne, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio; Col. McIntosh, Florida; G. Dibble, U. S. Navy; Col. Webb and daughter, Kentucky; Col. Goodloe, Kentucky; A. A. henderson, U. S. Navy; A. Virden and L. Jackson, Mississippi; M. Sayer, Mobile, arrived at the Irving House yesterday.

J. A. Lewis, Baltimore; A. B. Norris, Philadelphia; J. D. Waterhouse, Virginia; T. S. Metcalf, Georgia; M. N. Scott, Florida; Captain G. S. Peabody, ship Cambridge, and Fitz Greene Halleck, are among the guests at the Clinton Hotel.

Hon. Truman Smith arrived in Boston, on the 31st ult. He has been on a tour in Maine.

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The Daily Picayune.

3 September 1849, 1

FROM ROUND ISLAND.—We learn from Pascagoula that the number of men now assembled on Round Island, attached to what is called the "Secret Expedition," amounts to over 440. There is a limited supply of provisions on the island, and the men are in fear of being put on short rations. Their bread is now probably out, or very nearly so. The island on Saturday night was blockaded by the steamers Water Witch and Taylor, the Flirt and two cutters—all United States vessels. Besides these, the sloop-of-war Albany was lying outside of Horn Island, and the frigate Raritan was reported to be at anchor in some of the passes in Lake Borgne—somewhere between Pascagoula and the Chandeliers. This, we should say, is a pretty formidable force set to watch the operations of a body of unarmed men. What the "Round Islanders," as these men are called, will do in their emergencies, we of course cannot say. One thing is certain, however, and that is, they are in what may be called a "mighty tight place." At last accounts they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or more steamers from this city for their relief; but our informant, who left the vicinity of Round Island on Saturday evening, understood that an officer of one of the blockading vessels declared that any steamer attempting to go into the island would be fired into and sunk!

On Friday morning one of the men at the island, whose name we could not learn, died of the brain fever, and while many of his comrades were attending his burial, an attack was made by a party of reckless depredators on the commissary's storehouse, for the purpose of plundering provisions. The officer in charge of the stores resisted the attack, when the depredators fell on him and beat him nearly to death. At this crisis the guard came to the assistance of the officer, and with knives cut two of the assailants—wounding one mortally, and the other most severely, if not also mortally.

The name of the officer who was beaten, we understood to be Raine, a lieutenant in one of the companies. He had to be removed from the island, and was taken on board the Water Witch for safety.

It was rumored at Pascagoula on Saturday that to-day some of the officers of the "Round Islanders" intended to make application to the legal authorities at that place for a civil process against the officers who have cut off their supplies, and to endeavor to have them arrested on a peace warrant. It was the opinion of a distinguished legal gentleman then at Pascagoula, that the process would issue and an order for the arrest of the parties complained against be made. It would be a little singular if Uncle Sam's men were to be arrested and held to bail on the complaint of these "outside barbarians," or rather "vagrants," as they have been superciliously and insultingly designated.

We have understood upon good authority that Col. White, who left here on Saturday, took over to Perry S. Warfield, Esq., at Biloxi, the necessary affidavits, &c., and that the legal gentleman alluded to is to conduct the proceedings. We have also understood, that in accordance with the terms of Commander Randolph's proclamation, a boat load of provisions for the Round Islanders has been already seized.

— Sept. 1

U. S. STEAMER GEN. TAYLOR.—Our Pensacola correspondent informs us, in a letter dated 28th ult., that the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor left that port on the same day for Round Island. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, John Pearson; Gunner, A. S. Lewis; 1st Engineer, William Holland; 2d Engineer, Wm. L. Scott; 3d Engineer, John Downs. The schooner Flirt left Pensacola for the same destination on the 27th.

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The Daily Delta

4 September 1847, 2

The Outrage upon the State of Mississippi.

The sovereignty of the State of Mississippi has been invaded—her laws have been set aside and defied, by men holding commissions under the United States. An insult—an outrage of the most grievous and aggravating character has been offered to one of the States of this Union. Men living in the State of Mississippi have been denied the right of free passage within its limits—have had their property seized and appropriated by strangers to the laws of the State. Individuals, totally unauthorized to execute processes within her territory, have arrogated the right of administering what they consider justice, and of executing what they consider to be law, in the very presence of her lawful magistrates. Will the State of Mississippi submit to this indignity? Will she allow her laws and authority to be set at naught here in her Southern counties? Will she allow Commander Randolph and his force of sailors and marines, to come into her State and blockade a portion of her territory, and deprive persons seeking the shelter of her laws of all protection—the enjoyment of those rights which she guarantees to all who sojourn within her limits? If Mississippi quietly submits to an indignity like this, then have we mistaken the spirit of her people; then will the world say that the vigor and manliness, for which her people have everywhere been distinguished, have not been infused into her State administration.

But away with all such distrusts. Mississippi will not quietly submit to the outrage perpetrated against her territory by the agents of the General Government. Ere this, we have reason to hope, a magistrate's warrant has arrested the parties implicated in this unlawful invasion of her State sovereignty, and held them to appear before the Circuit Court to answer for their acts. Louisiana has shown, through her magistrates, that her soil and dignity shall not be invaded with impunity, by the prompt arrest and committal of the agent of a foreign power, who has violated our laws in reference to a mere stranger and alien. It remains to be seen whether Mississippi will not be equally prompt in avenging the insult put upon her by the agents of the Federal Government.

In this connection, we were somewhat surprised to see the Bulletin making the exception to all the rest of the press of our city, by attributing the opposition to Commander Randolph's "blockade and embargo" to party motives, and then proceeding to show very clearly that it is influenced by such motives in a cautious abstinence from any condemnation of this outrage, for fear that it may imply a disapproval of some act of General Taylor. It is truly a lamentable state of things, if an American journal is not to be permitted to censure some of the acts of our public officers, who commit notorious violations of law, without exposing itself to imputations of this nature. It is still more lamentable, that other journals should be restrained from expressing their free thoughts, for fear they may offend the dignity or interfere with the success of the party in power.

But what has this question to do with party? It has not yet appeared, that these naval officers were authorized in their proceedings by any orders from the Government in Washington. We think it will turn out that they have acted on the President's proclamation alone, and that, we have already shown, gives them no authority to proceed as they have done.

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Eufaula Democrat
(Alabama)

4 September 1849, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia North American says:

"We understand that the Government has been in possession of information respecting the projected expedition for some time past, though not in a sufficiently authentic form, to warrant any positive interference until the present moment. Intelligence has reached us from a reliable source, that a force numbering between 500 and 800 men, has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Colonel White, who figured not long ago in Yucatan.

It is also stated that the sum of $250,000 has been deposited in Mobile, to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained; though from facts lately come to light through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the island.

It is understood that rendezvous with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, N. York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force or to supply arms and ammunition."

This is all NEW news to us here in Mobile,—at least so far as the deposit of money and enlisting of men are concerned.

Mobile Register.

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Federal Union
(Milledgeville, Ga.)

4 September 1849, 2

REY, AND CUBAN ANNEXATION.

It seems to be generally believed, that there is some connexion between the abduction of Rey and the secret operations in progress for the annexation of Cuba. The question is, what relation do they bear, one to the other? We incline to the opinion that the former was only an incidsnt of the latter—that the abduction of Rey was an event, consequent upon the annexation project. The only difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter, lies in the personal importance of Rey. We want the key to that special purpose which induced the daring offence against this government, by Spanish officials, consummated in the abduction of a man of Rey's minor standing in society.

Allowing that a secret expedition against Cuba is in progress in the United States, there is little doubt but it was originated several months, perhaps a year ago; while the design, no doubt, was conceived much earlier. The establishment of La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, was avowedly for the promotion of *Cuban independence*; for the gradual enlightenment of the Cuban people upon the advantages of republican institutions, and the especial benefits of an alliance with the United States at any future period. But why published in New York? In the first place, it could not be published in Cuba, but all the vigilence and dexterity of the Cuban authorities have been insufficient to keep it out of the Island: it was designed for circulation there, and there it has circulated. The United States was the country which most favored such a publication by its institutions and the facilities of printing; and New York—the commercial emporium, the great heart of population—the most suitable place whereat to obtain co-operative influences for the support of the paper, and its purposes with regard to Cuban independence, and men for the project of annexation, when fully ripe. In connection with the prosecution of the general enterprise fostered by La Verdad, personal intercourse between New York and Cuba was indispensable, and as a matter of course the vigilance of the Captain General of Cuba was directed to the detection of suspected individuals upon the Island. But with the usual sluggishness of Cuban zeal, it appears that a communication from the Spanish Prime Minister, Navarez, was necessary to wake up Roncali, himself, to the duties of his office. Spain was awake to the aspirations of the Creoles, and the hopes and strong desires of certain folks in America, before Cuba was. The "Pearl of the Antilles," the brightest gem in the Spanish coronet, had been bid for by the United States. A commissioner for the *purchase*, at least, had appeared at the very foot of the throne in the American legation; and herein was the confession, that a wistful leer had been thrown across to the island key of the Gulf. Spain was at once upon the alert; and her emissaries, or spies if you please, were, beyond doubt, speedily dropped in the American cities. In the course of events, two gentlemen, Don Cirillo Villaverde, and Mr. Tolon, the one engaged in the publication of La Verdad, and the other in its dissemination in Cuba, were picked up by the authorities on the Island, and lodged in prison, where they would, in all probability, have been quietly disposed of but for subsequent occurrences. In the first place one of the New York papers made a considerable stir in the matter to excite sympathy here; but this not proving effective, and there being no interference on the part of our consulship, the release of the imprisoned patriots was no doubt taken in hand on private account. Rey, an employee in the Havana prison, was tampered with, and by his means, Villaverde and Tolon, under sentence of death, effected their escape, with Rey in company. This enterprise, we believe, was originated in New York, and possibly perfected and *put afloat* from New Orleans. It was successful. What followed?

In the course of a few weeks, a fellow named Don Fulgencio Llorente appears in New Orleans, and pretends great friendliness of purpose towards a man named Machin, an agent of La Verdad, his object is expressly to induce him to return to Havana. The fact is the useful men of La Verdad are to be removed. But Machin declines all the overtures, writes a letter to New York recounting the interview, and the next day is found with his brains blown out. In a very short time thereafter, Rey disappears, under circumstances which give rise to a well founded suspicion that he was abducted, partly by fraud and partly by force. Such is the connection that appears to exist between the abduction of Rey and the Cuban project.

Rey is a man of insignificant position in some respects, but was he not the possessor of a secret it was all important for Gent Roncali to know? Who approached Rey with bribe or persuasion in behalf of Villaverde and his companion? How did they get away from the Island? Who were the founders, who were instrumental in any way in the prosecution of the enterprise? These things the Captain-General would of course be anxious to know in furtherance of future operations.

It appears to us that apprehensions have been generally entertained by Spanish officials of a demonstration upon Cuba from the United States. They have been working, accordingly, in their way, to counterplot and outmanoeuvre the operations in the States, and to detect if possible the revolutionary agents upon the island. Hence the severity of those measures which have of late been so much complained of upon the island; a sensitiveness so keen as to cost an opera singer his liberty, and humble him by a very penitent apology. The prisons of Havana have lately been honored by an unusual number of political offenders; but in the attempt to extend the system to the United States, the government has betrayed that pitiable weakness of power which undertakes more than it can rationally expect to accomplish. Here its purpose contemplated the prohibition of a newspaper, and exposed itself in the abduction of a fugitive jailer. And all this may end in precipitating the event it has labored with so much equivocal zeal to avert. That the private enterprise against Cuba is still in progress we think highly probable, but whether it will elude the vigilance of our government time must determine. It will be either indefinitely deferred or greatly expedited by present developments, beyond question; for Cuba will be all eyes when roused up by Gen. Taylor's proclamation, and Cuban patriots both here and on the island, will feel that what is to be done must be done quickly.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
4 September 1849, 3

SOUND REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

"THE CUBA HUNT."—One of our reporters, in pursuance of what he deemed his duty, having made a report of what was said and done at Lafayette Hall, in reference to an organization of men now going on there, presumed to be intended for the Cuba expedition, two gentlemen have called upon us to say "they are doing nothing against the laws;" that "their meetings there are private meetings;" and that we have no authority, from any thing said or done there, to say the expedition was intended for Cuba. Now it may be that the gentlemen are right, and it may be not; but, indulging in our own opinions, we take the opportunity to say a few things in reference to all such expeditions, whether they be for Cuba, Yucatan, or any other point.

The true way to make the United States a curse to other nations, and our Republic and Republicanism odious in the eyes of all mankind, is to make it the hot-bed of propagandism, sedition, and insurrection. It is our duty to maintain our own liberties and our own institutions; but it is *not* one of our duties to be fomenting expeditions here which shall impose liberty upon people who won't strike for it, or to knock down institutions they seem, if not to acquiesce in with silence, at least to be silent under. Where a people, as in the case of Cuba, strike no blow for themselves, it is folly for us, having a treaty of amity and faith with Spain, to be breaking that faith and violating that amity, by allowing armed expeditions for that purpose to be got up within our cities and villages. True, if an individual wishes to go to Cuba, and fire his musket at the Moro Castle, he can go, or several individuals may do so; but, when they organize expeditions—when they raise money, men, and means—they not only violate our own laws, but they make us break our treaty with Spain, which is the supreme law of the land. Whatever we can do, by the creation of a salutary public opinion, to influence other nations, we have a right to do. Our speeches, our resolves, our wishes, are all not without their effect; and the speeches, resolves, and good wishes of a people who daily demonstrate and exhibit the beauties of Republican institutions by the order with which they submit to them, and the obedience they yield to them, are having now, and must always have, a revolutionary effect upon mankind not blessed with such peaceful free institutions. If, however, a Republic is to be but another name for a Propagander; if from it *armed men are to issue to batter other nations into their opinions, it is very easy to see such a Republic will have no beauties, and be rather hated than coveted by mankind.*

The policy and duty of this country are clear. Its policy is so to be governed, and so to act, that all mankind can see and feel the daily beauties of a Republican life; and its duty is so to perfect and to make shine its institutions, that all mankind shall burn to have them. We can and we shall revolutionize the world, if we can only govern ourselves. While we abhor armed propagandism, and put it down, we are yet propagating the example of *a great, glorious, self-governing, and, above all, self-restraining Republic*, which demonstrates to the middle and richer classes of Europe that *Republicanism here is in nowise incompatible with true Liberty, Law, and Order;* and that it *abhors violence, force, and anarchy.*

Now it is a crime, as well as a folly, to be fomenting here, in New York, or elsewhere, expeditions intended to bestow blessings *by force* upon another nation. No people ought to have liberty when there is not a majority wanting it, or a majority clear enough to strike for it. If a nation covets and wants a despotism, it has as much right to enjoy it as we have to be a Republic. The majority ought to rule, according to laws and usages. When a majority wants a revolution, let it get up one at home, and not come to the United States and ask us to get it up for them. We have many better uses to put men to than to make them "food for powder." It is by these principles that we have steered the Republic clear of difficulties since 1782; and, if we keep them in our eye, we shall continue to steer clear of them. If not, we shall soon have our fingers into every thing, and the great Khan of Tartary will not be able to turn over without our knowing why he does it.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
4 September 1849, 3

HITS FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

A late number of the Washington Union denounces the Administration as too cowardly and imbecile to defend the honor and the rights of the country. In the very next column the Union has the following:

"We understand that vague and undefined rumors were 'circulating in this city last evening to the effect that a large 'squadron had been suddenly dispatched by the Cabinet to 'Cuba, growing out of circumstances connected with the 'abduction of Rey. Whether or not these rumors have any 'foundation in fact we have not sufficient information to justify us in expressing an opinion; nor are we prepared to say 'that the circumstances attending the abduction of Rey are 'of such a character as *to call for such an imposing and formidable warlike demonstration.*"

Thus in one column the editor of the Union denounces the Administration as too pusillanimous to vindicate the honor of the country, and in the very next column he seizes upon a vague rumor as a pretext for assailing the Administration as being too prompt and ready with its warlike demonstrations.

"As cowardice ever invites to aggression, and is in truth 'the last expedient by which it can be avoided, we should 'not be surprised if the country were involved in war by the 'very pusillanimity of this Administration."—*Wash. Union.*

There it is. The Locofoco organs are at last denouncing General TAYLOR for cowardice. They think that foreign nations will be induced to make aggressions upon our national rights because the "pusillanimous" chieftain of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista is at the head of the Government. They are of the opinion that the nations which trembled at the voice of James K. Polk will pluck up courage and invade our rights because old Zachary Taylor is President. Some things are too absurd even to be laughed at.

The "Union" seems to be very angry with Gen. TAYLOR because he uses the word *Locofocos*. Now, if we are not mistaken, some of the leaders of that party have not only adopted, but gloried in the name. However, when the opposition party cease calling the Whigs tories, federalists, monarchists, and dozens of other opprobrious epithets, without sense and without reason, it will be time enough for them to complain about being called Locofocos.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

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NEW YORK HERALD
4 September 1849, 2

THE INHABITANTS OF CUBA AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—An effort is being made, it appears, in certain quarters, but where we cannot distinctly ascertain, to create the impression in the minds of the people of the United States, that the inhabitants of Cuba are, in the main, loyal to the Spanish government; that they desire a continuance of Spanish authority, and that the great majority of them are satisfied with their present political condition, and would resist to the death any attempt to sever their connection with Spain, for either the purpose of being independent, or forming one of the sovereign States of the American Union. We confess we do not see any immediate prospect of that beautiful island being annexed to the United States, notwithstanding the very exciting rumors that have agitated the country for some time past, about secret expeditions, bands of men arming and training for the purpose of invading Cuba, and effecting a separation of that island from Spain; but, in these times of excitement, change, and variety, we certainly know not what a day may bring forth. Nevertheless, we are satisfied that the Cubans would gladly rid themselves of Spanish dominion, and either annex their island to the American union, or become independent, and remain so, if they had an opportunity of doing so, even were it certain that the successful carrying out of such a project would involve a great sacrifice of life, and a vast outlay of money. As far as the expenditure of money is concerned, they know well that the impetus that independence would give to the island, would soon bring into a productive state, the large uncultivated tracts of land which now remain utterly useless and unprofitable, and that, in a few years, the revenue from that source, would balance the account. As for the sacrifice of life, that is never taken into consideration in such cases, for each revolutionist risks his life in the experiment.

We do not see how the Cubans can feel otherwise than desirous of severing their political connection with Old Spain. Any one at all acquainted with the government that exists in the island of Cuba, must be aware that it is a despotism of the most galling and tyrannic kind: that the liberty, lives, and property of the inhabitants are at the mercy of the Governor General, who is vested with dictatorial powers by the Court of Spain. In speaking of this very subject, a native of Cuba says, in the columns of one of our cotemporaries:—

Can it further be denied that our farmers have to pay two and a half per cent on sugar, and ten per cent on their other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from an exportation, as before indicated.

That every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license, and pay for the same, even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence.

That he cannot remove his residence from one house into another, without giving notice previously of his intention, to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

That he is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night, any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, under the penalty or a like punishment.

That he may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit obtain, and pay for a license, ($2 50,) or he must submit to be be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

That he pays six to six and a half per cent of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c., &c.

That some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the Island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States, for purposes of education; and that such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feign it in their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

These things are all true, as every one acquainted with the political condition of Cuba knows, and with such information before us, it is futile in any one, to attempt to create an impression on the American mind, that the inhabitants of that beautiful island are satisfied to remain in their present condition, and we might safely add, slavery. It is folly to imagine that they do not desire a change. The fact is, Cuba will be part of the United States, sooner or later. The Cubans themselves wish for it, and the people of the United States expect it. The preliminaries are, in substance, arranged, and before many years are over, annexation will be consummated by some method or other.

As to the invasion of Cuba by citizens of the United States, we yet know nothing of a tangible or reliable kind. Certain it is, that a very large sum of money, estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been contributed for equipping the expedition, and sending it to sea, but by whom, no one knows; and that that sum is being drawn upon daily, by those to whom the disposal of it was entrusted. It is surmised by some uncharitable persons, that this very sum is being drawn upon for quite a different purpose; that, instead of being used for the purpose of forming an expedition to invade Cuba, it has something to do with the landing of a large body of armed men at Tampico, who, with those disaffected Mexicans who are ready to join them on their arrival, will create a revolution, issue a *pronunciamento* declaring some of the Northern States of Mexico independent, under the title of the Republic of the Sierra Madre, and maintain the *pronunciamento* by force of arms.—There is certainly a good deal of mystery connected with those movements, which, we hope, time will soon unravel to this wondering and wonder-loving community.

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NEW YORK HERALD
4 September 1849, 3

SELECT PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Secret Expedition.

St. Louis, Sept. 2, 1849.

A letter has been received in this city from Round Island, midway between Mobile and New Orleans, dated August 12th, which says that 1,000 men, connected with the Secret Expedition, had arrived there, and would all on board the ship Taney, on the 20th, for an island 100 miles distant from Vera Cruz. The writer thinks that Sierra Madre is their ultimate destination. It is expected that 20,000 men will rendezvous at a point near Vera Cruz, from different seaports in the United States.

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NEW YORK HERALD

4 September 1849, 3

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mikin, Baltimore; J. W. Rice and family, Virginia; Judge A. Lockwood, King Mag; F. W. Bit and lady, New Orleans; Lieut. G. B. Leonard U. S. A.; N. H. Kark U. S. A.; Hon. Willis Hall and family, New York; Judge Robt. Martin, Maryland; Col Goodloe, Lexington, Ky; Col. Webb. Ky.; Capt. Wood, New Orleans; George Dibble, U. S. A.; John West, Jones's Hotel, Philadelphia; Dr Wm. Power, Baltimore: A Virden, Mississippi; A. Henderson, U. S. N.; Mrs. Hepburn and daughters, Georgia, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

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The Daily Picayune.

4 September 1849, 2

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, *August* 26, 1849.

Editors of Pic.—There is an impression that the President will not go beyond the borders of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the many difficulties which certainly require attention. This is much to be regretted as his health had rapidly improved and he was most anxious to witness the great agricultural exhibition at Syracuse. The *denouement* of the Rey case has surprised no one in the North and East, the immense commerce between the great cities of that section of country and the island of Cuba, having made all familiar with the presumption of a Spanish Vice-Roy. Having attempted to intimidate the Spaniards resident in this country, the blow of the Conde de Alcoy has recoiled on himself, and the interests and pride of the whole nation being aroused, it will go hard if some day Havana be not again captured by American troops as it was under the orders of Admiral Vernon in 1756. It is I am sure a mistake to think that the people of the North are opposed to Cuban annexation. The great journals controlled by the large cities give a tone to public opinion, and there is no doubt from Baltimore northward, every commercial mart would reap immense benefit from annexation. New York, great as it is now, would reap such immense advantages from the monopoly of all that portion of the West Indies not absorbed by New Orleans, that the mystic sign of the dollar would be found to disperse all the vagaries and transcontinalisms of free soil.

The passport case attracts much comment from the opposition press. The conduct of Mr. Clayton deserves entire approbation, especially as the passport was asked for a free negro residing in a slave State, and by a person perfectly familiar with the fact that by the laws of Delaware the applicant had no civil rights beyond those privileges which an alien is entitled to. The Administration will, I am told, adhere to the principle which hitherto has governed the Department of State, and not degrade the high character American citizens bear abroad by assimilating free negroes with them. The whole South, Whigs and Democrats, I am sure, will approve of this course.

One of the most interesting bureaus of the various departments, I think, is the Copy-Right Office. In it are collected all the works of American authors and artists, beautifully arranged and in systematic order. From the huge law compilations of Henning, Dane & Co., to the beautiful works of Audubon and Wilson, the elaborate historical works of Sparks, Prescott, etc., to the small and delicate 12mos. of Bryant and Longfellow, with the merest original pamphlet published in the nation, all are so arranged that any work can be found in an instant and reference made to the registered documents which place the produce of the individual mind under the protection of the law of the nation. I fancy this to be one of the strongest evidences of the care of Government for individuals that can exist, and a token that even the poor scholar is not forgotten. There was, however, something unpleasant in the certainty acquired, by even a cursory examination, that scarcely a dozen of the authors of the country, whose works reflect credit on the nation, have the slightest interest in the copyright of those books which made fame for themselves, but opulence for publishers—a class I wish to distinguish from booksellers, and which, since the days of Aldus Minutius and Caxton, have been appropriately classed with pawnbrokers and leeches.

We have in this country done far too little not to protect, but to secure the rights of men of letters. A most interesting feature in this bureau is the collection of autographies, of all kinds, from almost all the great men of America and Europe. The copy-right office being connected with the seal department, letters from such men as Washington, Napoleon, the various Presidents, Robespiere, Danton, Marat, Lord Erskine, Castlereagh, Edmund Randolph, Lafayette, De Grasse and Rochambeau, may be seen, not isolated, but in profusion. I mention but a few that I remember from the sheaves of letters and documents of interest kindly shown me by Mr. Weaver, the talented and efficient officer in charge of this particular department. Music, engravings are stored away in this office in the most ingenious and strange manner, so as to make one wonder how so perfect a system can have been given to the rude and undigested mass of valuable things which the office presented some months ago. It is worth while to mention that in old times the jewels, valuable swords, &c., presented by the Governments and officials of foreign nations to our own officers, were kept in this bureau, in safety and in good order. No sooner were they placed, however, in another department than they were stolen. Fortunately recovered a lesson should have been learned which would have secured their preservation; such, however, was not the case, for stolen a second time they have been so injured as to lose the chief portion of their value, the form which suggested in the mind associations and recollections connected with the glory and rise of our country. We look anxiously now for every arrival from your city which can throw any light upon the mysterious rumor of a Sierra Madre hunt, or an excursion amid the valleys of the Cuban Cabañas.

Yours. PHI. RO.

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The Daily Picayune.
4 September 1849, 2

Capt. Randolph and the Round Islanders.

We are induced to believe that the proclamation addressed to the adventurers on Round Island, posted on the walls of Mobile on the 20th ult, and signed "V. M. Randolph, Com'r U. S. ship Albany," is authentic. We were exceedingly reluctant to suppose that so ill-advised a document could proceed from an officer holding so high a rank in the service, and we readily fell into the venial error of attributing it to some wag, anxious to enliven society at Mobile by the perpetration of a wicked joke. There has been no contradiction of the genuineness of the proclamation, and we therefore believe in its authenticity. Capt. Randolph in this instance has allowed his zeal to outstrip his discretion, and has no doubt unwittingly come into direct collision with the laws of the land he is employed to serve. We do not believe that orders could have been transmitted from Washington to him to establish a blockade of Round Island, and to intercept the conveyance of provisions to the persons congregated there, whatever may be their objects in making it their temporary place of abode. It is an invasion of State rights, a violation of the laws of Mississippi, to which the island belongs, for which he is amenable to its tribunals. It would be a hideous principle, indeed, in our Federal Government, if we were to admit the right of national ships to lay an embargo on vessels in any of our ports, or to establish a blockade, without consulting the constituted authorities of the States in which those ports are situated. If these adventurers had gone to the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi, or had taken up their residence at Pass Christian, Biloxi, or any of the watering places on the lake shore, perhaps in the excessive latitude with which Capt. Randolph has probably construed his instructions, he might have laid an embargo on fishing boats, vegetable skiffs, and other similar small craft, under the pretext that they were engaged in supplying an unlawful assemblage of men with the common necessaries of life. Independently of the direct effect of his stringent measures on the unfortunate objects against whom he is acting, they operate unjustly on the industry of a large number of persons who gain their bread by the supply of articles of daily consumption. This he has not the shadow of a right to do, and the feeling of reprobation which his proclamation has elicited, is participated in by almost every man in the community here, and in other places where it has been made known.

In the illegality of Capt. Randolph's proceedings, the manner in which he has announced his intentions might almost escape notice—might be lost in the wonder excited at the complacency which he manifests in violating the rights of a sovereign State. But we will take the liberty of remarking that no man, although invested with the highest rank in the army or navy, or in civil employ, is permitted to designate his fellow-citizens vagrants, without proving that they are a burthen on public charity, or that they are living on public spoil.

Altogether, we think that a great deal too much has been made out of this supposed plan of the Round Islanders to invade the territory of a nation with which we are at peace; and we take it as a gratuitous assumption, that the projected expedition is intended for any one of the destinations attributed to it. If these adventurers choose to assert that they are going to colonize a spot in Mexico, agreeably to the invitations which have been publicly given through the public prints, by order of the Mexican Congress, who is to gainsay them? Or, suppose they declare that they intend to march through Mexico, or through the valley of the Rio Grande to the land of golden promise in California, have we the right to say that they shall not go, armed or unarmed?

Besides, these men have neither arms nor ammunition, so far as we have yet discovered. They are there on Round Island, living on resources which render them independent of any man's beck or sign. As long as they behave themselves peaceably, we have no right to molest them; nor have we the right to interfere with their modes of life by impertinent curiosity. We might with quite as great a show of justice go to Cape May, Newport, Nahant or Rockaway, and tell the bathers they have had enough of the sea and to be off!

It would have been much better if the Executive had confined himself to the simple warning contained in his proclamation, letting the adventurers know, that in weal or woe, after abandoning the soil of their own country and entering on that of another, they would no longer be entitled to the protection of the American flag. We do not set up for ultra proselytizers in either morals or politics, although we share with all right minded men in the satisfaction every American should feel in the expansion of enlightened freedom; but really in this case of the Round Islanders, we believe that to meddle with them directly, to thwart or to forward their purposes, whatever they may be, is a duty that does not legitimately come within the mission of our Government, either in its naval or military arm. Until certain overt acts specified by the laws be discovered, the Government has no right to trouble them.

It is still fresh in the recollection of all, that during the Texan war companies of American citizens were raised, organized, armed and equipped, and actually proceeded to Texas where they assisted the people of that State in achieving their independence. A proclamation was then, as now, issued by the General Government, but it was not followed up by any forcible measures to prevent the departure of the persons who had engaged in the enterprise. Many of the most influential citizens of this Union joined the Texan army, and by so doing they forfeited all claim to the protection of their Government, which however they or any one else had a perfect right to renounce whenever they chose.

The interference of Capt. Randolph has already borne unhappy fruits, as will be perceived from the disturbance caused by an interruption of the daily supply of provisions to the men on Round Island.

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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

4 September 1849, 3

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Secret Expedition

St. Louis, Sept. 3.

A letter has been received in this city from Round Island, midway between Mobile and New Orleans, which says that 1000 men of the Secret Expedition had arrived there, and would sail on board the steamship Taney, on the 30th August, for Lobos, about 100 miles distant from Vera Cruz. The writer is a member of the expedition, who thinks that Sierra Madre will be the place of destination. 20,000 men from different parts of the United States were expected to rendezvous at a point near Vera Cruz.

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Richmond Enquirer.

4 September 1849, 1

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The New Orleans papers are tearing to flinders the documents in the Crescent, which, says the Delta, were "duly concocted and arranged by the Cuba authorities, sent here by the Captain General of Cuba to the Spanish Consul and printed under the direction of his lawyers."

We are amazed at the coolness and self-complacent with which the Crescent, amidst the storm raging round its head, maintains its original position and even hurls arrows of sarcasm at its phalanx of opponents. Hear it:

We published yesterday the only authentic statements which have appeared in regard to the treatment of Rey in Havana. They entirely upset all the ten thousand flaming and contradictory reports that had been circulated. Alas, for the abductionists, "Where be their telegraphs? their inventions? their flashes of magnetic intelligence that were wont to set the table in a roar? Not one now to mock their own grinning? quite chap fallen? Now get you to the false reporter's chamber and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favor must she come; make her laugh at that."

Every other N. O. paper takes the opposite side and treats the abduction as a "fixed fact," about which little doubt is now expressed any where. The Delta says:

By the same vessel that brought these documents, despatches were forwarded to our District Attorney here, contradicting, explaining, and utterly refuting everything they contained. Expecting the Captain General's despatches would be used on the trial before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, General Campbell, our Consul, sent counter documents, which, however, the investigation having terminated, were transmitted to the Secretary of State, at Washington. We too, received a letter from General Campbell, warning us of the made-up documents of the Cuban authorities. Upon the facts, as set forth in the expose of the Consul, there will be a direct issue between General Campbell and the Conde de Alcoy, who El Telegrafo, in return for Sandoval's compliment "to his speaking out," says "was reared in the school of honor."

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

We learn by telegraph, that Lieut. Totten, of the United States steamer Water-Witch, has notified the officers and men collected at Round Island, near Pascagoula, to disperse immediately, or that all their supplies would be cut off.—Every outlet was watched, so that any hostile movement was impossible.—*Republic.*

This looks to us like an act of high-handed usurpation. What right has Gen. Taylor or the Regency to interfere with, even to the starvation point, the free movements of American citizens—entirely without arms and ammunition—and without the slightest evidence of their designing to violate treaty obligations or laws? Truly we have reached a strange point, when our citizens, collected together, shall be hunted down and exposed to the miserable machinery of Government espionage and domiciliary visits! Who can justify this timid and odious policy of European Governments, now introduced here, for fear of offending foreign nations, which would dog the steps of men, who, by the constitution, are free to come and go and stay when and where they please, and who can be only interfered with, when they avow or plainly indicate as their purpose an infringement of the laws? But it is not only the oppressive course towards our citizens that we condemn—it is the effect of the policy in checking the spirit of liberty in countries crushed down by the iron hand of tyranny. Will not the patriots of Cuba and other despotic Governments be chilled in their noble aspirations, when they see the Government of the model Republic exhibiting such Argus-eyed vigilance, such blood-hound energy in restricting, upon the grounds of mere suspicion, the free movements of American citizens? Will not such a proceeding on the part of our Government be regarded as equivalent to withholding our sympathy from the cause of freedom in oppressed nations?

Finally, does it not look ridiculous to see the U. S. Government sending two armed vessels, the Albany and the Water Witch, to watch 300 unarmed men, and "cut off their supplies," lest perchance they may get over to Cuba and make an idle attempt to storm the Moro Castle and take possession of Cuba? The whole scheme is like breaking a butterfly on a wheel—and the Presidency or the Regency has, doubtless, been humbugged into a scheme, that will do no credit to the country, at home or abroad.

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Richmond Enquirer.

4 September 1849, 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

WHITE SULPHUR, August 10th, 1849.

Messrs. Editors: We are at this Mogul of watering places Three years have passed away since we saw it, but most legibly is this lapse of time engraved upon us. The same fountain, with its pure and limpid waters, flows as beautifully as then. Those tall white oaks stand rooted to the earth, spreading their broad foliage as enchanting now as they did then. The old marts of gayety and fashion occupy the same sites as when they lent enchantments to youthful ecstasies of fashion; but the romantic air of the White is failing; the hand of art and improvement is despoiling dame Nature of all her treasure. New buildings and private residences are rising up from all the adjacent hills; and now, while surveying the active and restless multitude of mortals who are promenading, dancing to and fro, with all the noise and *bustle* of a life at the springs, we can scarcely realize the fact that we are standing at a western watering place — We have now about six hundred visitors, from all climes and countries, and all kinds of taste, habits, fashions are to be witnessed here. It is emphatically a place for splurging; and as we are from the country, you may depend on it, we can see more of it here in one day than can be seen at our residence in a century. The President's son, with all the manners of a Southerner, and a strong smack of the Eastern Virginia gentleman is here, and adds much to the gayety of society. Major Van Buren of New York, the Secretaries of the Spanish and the Russian Legations, are here, and, as it would be expected, are lions among the ladies. Quite a number of land officers and a host of sea lions, those men of the briny deep, who display so much brass in their face and upon their coats, who look to the waltz and polka for a display of that emblematical metal, and occupy the floor of the ball room much to the annoyance of the undercrust, and all others save themselves, make up conspicuous characters here. This place offers many inducements for enjoyment, particularly to the gay and fashionable, who are so fortunate as to have prestige enough to make them a lion, and also well supplied *with the sine qua non*, the latter of which is sometimes needed at the White Sulphur. In so large a crowd as we have here, you may depend upon it, it is quite a *feat* to be anything, like a "bright particular beau." Being ourselves a plain mountaineer, from the native hills adjacent, we completely abandoned all idea of creating any sensation at this place; we were merely content to act our part as an outsider, acknowledging no subserviency to fashion, form or etiquette, perfectly regardless of all the transactions passing in the *beau monde;* but when we saw some upon whom Nature had not been more lavish in the bestowal of her gifts, making such a great display of gallantry, we immediately became ambitious of being a carpet knight, despising the dreadful fate of coming to the White Sulphur, and thence departing "all unknowing and unknown." We had no scar from the Mexican war; this we lamented, as we saw some pointed out to us by the fair sex, as having lost an arm at Chapultepec; others who had been "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," upon the high hills of Cerro Gordo, were marked out and made the exclusive theme of pathetic encomiums by the belles, much to our annoyance and mortification. Some of our friends, looking in much mercy upon our condition, represented us to some of these earthly angels, as being some way or other, either immediately or remotely, lineally or collaterally connected with Jno. Jacob Astor. But this was no advantage, as it was a common occurrence for every man at the Springs to have such relations—and in making this experiment, we found out that the rarest sight while a man is at this place, is to witness in the person of a visitor, a Lazarus. Despairing of the efforts of our kind friends, we were most happily placed in a position to make us a prominent character, by displaying the zeal of a true son of chivalry.—While riding out with one of our *Southern belles*, in company with our friend H———n of Richmond, and others, we were met by a horse and shay, the horse moving at full speed and the lady's life—the beautiful Miss G. of New Orleans—being in jeopardy every minute. We exerted ourselves to save the life of this beautiful lady, and we were partly successful in doing so. This act immediately brought ourselves and our friend H. of Richmond into notoriety, and, after many encomiums from Lieutenant R. of the Navy, who was with Miss G in the vehicle, and many compliments from Miss G., we find ourselves placed and elevated to that most enviable of all positions, a lady's man.

Richmond is well represented here. The citizens of Richmond are intelligent, and wherever they go abroad, they generally leave a favorable impression. Waltzes and Polkas seem to take with a perfect *furor*. The table is excellent, and our host, Colonel Wm. Calwell, a noble fellow spares no trouble to furnish the visitors with all the good things which Greenbrier affords, who like gourmands, after drinking this water, devour every thing which comes before them; and were they to stay here a twelve month, as Coleridge says, half of them would dig their own graves with their knives and forks. Places of amusement have been multiplied considerably. The Bowling Alley is an excellent one and affords a great deal amusement to some; while others find no less sport in visiting the Tiger and getting into all the mysteries of that strange and terrible brute, whose claws rake the "green 'uns" not a little, sending them away from him with hearts not quite as light as when they approached him, but with pockets a great deal more so. The representative of your District won for himself here as elsewhere, a good name. A goodly number of the judges of Virginia are here. Miss B. of Halifax, Miss P. of Philadelphia and the Misses S. of New Orleans, together with Miss G. of the same place and Misses K. of Baltimore, are the reigning belles. The season is a brilliant one thus far, and from present appearances it will be more so. Yours, truly, ONE OF THE NATIVES.

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Tri-Weekly South Carolinian.
COLUMBIA, (S. C.)

4 September 1849, 2

Invasion of Cuba.

Senor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Minister at Washington, has sent a despatch, we learn from the Boston Herald, to the vice consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation.

The vice consul in his reply stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a diversion in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head; but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the object discontinued. Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.—*Republic.*

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
4 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The following proclamation says the Mobile Advertiser of Thursday, will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city. It speaks for itself:

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND, NEAR PASCAGOULA.

Friends and fellow Countrymen:

The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupation.

First.—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be *unlawful* and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second.—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expidition was fitting out for the invasion of Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterpise is one of a military character.

And Lastly.—You are vagrants in the eyes of the law and in fact—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present head-quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First.—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second.—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third.—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth.—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth.—After to-day (23th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth.—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea-going vessels.*

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany, Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.

U. S. Ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28 1849.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas says it will be the special duty of the new Minister to the Court of Madrid, Mr. Barringer, to procure a reduction of the enormous duties to which the produce of the United States is subjected when imported into Cuba, adding that the late Administration made a standing offer to the Spanish Government of $100,000,000 for the Island of Cuba, but that this offer had been or will be withdrawn by the present Administration.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

4 September 1849, 2

THE REY AFFAIR.—The very sudden and remarkable change in the mind of Conde de Alcoy, Captain General of Cuba, which resulted in the giving up of Rey, was effected by letters from the Spanish Minister at Washington. This advice was sagacjously given, and will perhaps be the means of preventing difficulty.

The N. O. Bee says that Rey's story as circulated by his friends in that city, is to the same effect as his letter to our Consul at Havana, in which he solemnly averred that had he been kidnapped and carried off against his will. The Bee adds:

But abduction or no abduction, the affair as respects the Governments of the United States and Spain, seems to be clearly at an end. The man has been given up. He is here to answer for himself, and all that remains for us to do, is to investigate the mystery, trace it through all its tortuous and manifold windings, and if there be guilt, to punish those who have violated the sanctity of the soil. We have the alleged criminals in our hands, and justice demands that we should give them a fair and full opportunity of establishing their boasted innocence. We have nothing to do with the Captain General of Cuba, for whatever may have been his motives, he has taken counsel of wisdom and prudence in surrendering REY. It is not difficult to show that this was the only course left to avoid consequences that might have docked him at once of his title and his power.

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The Charleston Courier.

5 September, 1849, 2

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4—11.30 A. M.

About 700 bales COTTON have been sold since the receipt of the *Caledonia's* advices at very full prices, and holders are asking advanced rates.

The steamer *Lenora* collapsed her flue on Lake Ponchartrain on Sunday, near the city, killing two firemen and badly scalding two others.

A good deal of excitement prevails against the Commanders of the United States vessels, in consequence of their conduct towards the persons encamped on Round Island. The proclamation and threats made by Commanders TOTTEN and RANDOLPH, are pronounced illegal by the principal newspapers. The officers of the Round Island Expedition have applied to the legal authorities at Pascagoula to arrest these officers for cutting off their provisions and otherwise molesting them. It is generally believed that these officers of the United States vessels have exceeded their instructions.

The health of the city continues good. The interments last week were only seventy-five. There is no Cholera.

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NAVAL INTERFERENCE WITH ROUND ISLAND PARTY CONSIDERED ARBITRARY AND ILLEGAL -- MISSISSIPPI'S LAW BEING VIOLATED

September 5, 1849

Daily Crescent - September 5, 1849 - p 2 c 1

ROUND ISLAND BLOCKADE

The Round Island blockade continues, although, of course, the fleet will soon be victorious. Commander Randolph is closely investing the place, covering it with his guns, and rigidly excluding all his supplies.

We have not heard that any effective resistance by the besieged will long prevent his entry.

A sloop-of-war, with armed schooners and steamers, beneath the flag of the United States, are heavy odds against a few hundred unarmed men, who little dreamed of being proclaimed into a state of war with their own country, and treated as outlaws and enemies.

The Island will soon fall, we doubt not, but whether the Commander who achieves the victory will have any cause to be proud of his sucdesse will, we think, be doubted by all those who think--and they are a vast number--that the whole Naval interference with the Round Island party is arbitrary and illegal.

We are informed that the Commander will not be permitted to enjoy his triumph, without some interposition of the civil power, which he has treated with contempt. The State of Mississippi has paramount claims to jurisdiction over Round Island, and over the people who are there.

If they are "vagrants" or trespassers, it is Mississippi's law that must make them so, and by the same law only can they be dealt with, until legally brought before some tribunal of the United States for some specific offence, of which the United States Courts have jurisdiction. Measures have been taken, as we hear, to test the responsibility of the officers of the Squadron to the State of Mississippi for the acts of aggression they may commit on the civil rights of others within the limits of that State. The result of such proceedings, executed with vigor, may be a very serious drawback from the honors to be gained by the Conquest of Round Island.

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The Daily Delta
5 September 1849, 1

Cuba.

Mr. Clayton inclined in favor of Annexation, at the right time—Mr. Miller's resolution in the Senate—Division of the Cabinet on the question.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of the 25th ult., writes to that journal:

The acquisition of Cuba is a matter of such paramount importance to us, so evidently desired by the Cubanoes, so natural and easy in itself, that no reasonable mind can doubt that the thing is inevitable. It can neither be suppressed nor evaded. The season is auspicious—the fruit is ripe, and it ought to be gathered before it falls to the ground.

The public policy of Mr. Clayton, as in duty bound, is clearly antagonistic to any movement, without authority in law, for the overthrow of the Spanish government on the island. But this does not necessarily involve his private opinions on the abstract question of the annexation. We have, since yesterday, some reason to believe that, privately, Mr. Clayton is of the opinion that the acquisition of Cuba, and its admission as a slave State, into the Union, would be highly advantageous to all sections, and all the industrial interests of the United States; advantageous to the islanders and the island, and advantageous to the world at large. It would meliorate the condition of the slaves of the island, and it would suppress the ocean slave trade, as far as Cuba is now implicated in it; for, that cargoes of slaves are frequently landed and sold on the island, fresh from the coast of Africa, is a fact which, by proofs, could be established.

But Mr. Clayton is cautious even to timidity, and it will require the active pressure of the movement, to induce him to take the enterprise out of the hands of the speculators, and to elevate it to an official government undertaking, on behalf of the people of the United States. An extract in the Republic of this morning, disclosing the invaluable resources of the island, and the grinding despotism of its rotten Spanish government, savored a little bit, not much, but yet a little, of the idea, that the Cabinet are beginning to be slightly affected by the contagion. The article commits nobody—makes no promises; but it declares, by a fair construction, that Cuba is desirable, and that it would be an act of humanity to give it the benefit of our institutions. If Gen. Taylor or Mr. Clayton had any particular good will for the Spanish supremacy in Cuba, no such extract as this would have appeared in the Republic, for whether that paper be or be not the "organ," that which it utters or endorses, on great questions of public policy, is believed to be endorsed by the Administration.

From more direct testimony, however, we are induced to believe that Mr. Clayton (if you strip the question of its impediments) is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. The obstacles in the way would be as so many attractions, to a man like Mr. Calhoun, in this great work; but to Mr. Clayton, they obscure the expediency of taking the initiative. All foreign obstacles out of the way, and Spain willing to sell out on reasonable terms, we understand that the Cabinet would be divided as follows:

For the Acquisition of Cuba.

Gen. Taylor,	Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Clayton,	Mr. Crawford,
Mr. Meredith,	Mr. Preston.

Against it.

Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Collamer.

And we mean to say, that this would be the division on the question of buying and admitting Cuba into the Union as a slave State.

The slavery question, so far from being a bugbear, might be employed successfully in compromising the quarrel about it in New Mexico and California; for the South, we suspect, would be willing to let those territories remain as we find them, free, on condition that Cuba is admitted as we find her, slaveholding, and a representative of Southern interests. The movements in reference to the acquisition of Cuba, are not the ebullition of the hour. A year ago, Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, asking for information of the President, in respect to a certain reported conspiracy on foot, for the subversion of the Spanish authority in the island of Cuba, which, on an appeal of Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, was subsequently withdrawn. There must be, then, something of that deliberation in the business which establishes the gravity of an enterprise.

On the subject of Cuban oppressions, the New York Sun of the 27th ultimo remarks:

Whether there is to be a revolution for the independence of the Cubans, or not, there is right to be one. We dislike anarchy and bloodshed as much as any member of the peace society, but we would not have order purchased at the price of a people's liberty. The Cubans have been tyrant-ridden for centuries. The Russian

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The Daily Delta

5 September 1849, 2

Late from Round Island.

We learned yesterday, from a gentleman just from Pascagoula, that Perry S. Warfield, Esq., who, we understand, has been employed by the persons on Round Island to take proceedings against the law and State-defying naval force, now engaged in blockading the southern portion of the State of Mississippi, was intercepted by an officer and a boat's crew from one of the naval ships, as he was nearing Round Island, and was imperatively asked where he was going to, and what was his business? To which Mr. Warfield very properly replied that it was no business of theirs—that he was on his own vessel, in the bays of Mississippi, and had the right to proceed in any direction he wished. He was then asked if he had seen Commander Randolph's proclamation, forbidding all communications with the Round Island? To which Mr. Warfield answered that he had, and drawing the proclamation out of his pocket, proceeded to say that it was an unconstitutional and unlawful document, for which Commander Randolph, and all his aiders and abettors, would be held to account to the laws of the country, and particularly those of the State of Mississippi. Thereupon the boat left, and Mr. Warfield succeeded in landing on the Island. We have dispatched a special reporter over to the Island to learn all the facts in relation to the matter, which will be duly published in our paper.

PAINFUL REFLECTION.—Amid the general joy which will possess this whole country, at the news of Cuba's redemption and independence, should the present movement so eventuate, it will be a source of bitter thoughts and deep mortification, to think that our own countrymen have been prevented from taking a part in the glorious event, by the extraordinary course of the General Government towards those of our people who sought to imitate the noble conduct of Lafayette, De Kalb, Steuben, and hundreds of others who expatriated themselves to participate in the struggle for American liberty. Whatever may be the result of the movement in Cuba, the rigid measures taken to prevent our people from aiding it, will reflect but little honor or credit upon our Government. If the result be unfavorable, ours will be the mortifying reflection, that it was owing to our neglect and indifference, or by the stringent and unpopular measures of the Government. If it be successful, small claims will we have to a participation in the glory and advantage of such a consummation. It is a burning, an eternal shame, that in a free Government, depending upon the popular will, the voice, the sympathy, the feelings of the people should not be permitted to have full vent in behalf of our enslaved neighbors, who are struggling for liberty and republicanism.

ROUND ISLAND.—The latest news from Round Island is, that commander Randolph has withdrawn from the absurd position which he assumed. He has now, it seems, changed his resolution of starving out the men assembled on Round Island, and, acting under the authority of alleged instructions from Washington, he no longer obstructs the provisions sent to them. We anticipate that he will have to make a still further retrograde movement. He will find it easier and more consonant with his duty to do so, than to carry out the provisions of his ukase.

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

The Daily Delta
5 September 1849, 2

Revolution in Cuba!

GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND.

PRINCIPE DE PUERTO, ST. JAGO DE CUBA AND TRINIDAD.

Departure of Troops from Havana.

SEVERE MEASURES TOWARDS FOREIGNERS

English Naval Force to be Strengthened.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received, from our intelligent correspondent in that city, the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the revolution.

It will be seen that the Government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of four thousand volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the Island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence, induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success. The points which are reported to have pronounced are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the Island. They are the points, too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English Consul has sent for reinforcements for the English fleet around the Island, to be on hand to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the meantime, our citizens are left without any adequate protection,—there being no naval force stationed near that Island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the North. Our Government seems to think that our ships are better employed in watching and harrassing our own citizens, and depriving them of the right for which our fathers fought, the right of expatriation.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

The Surrender of Rey—The Iniquities of the Cuban Government—Language of the Cuban Authorities towards our Consul and Government—Chastising the Impudent Yankees—Spies—The Captain-General loses his Temper—Threatening a young American—Escape—Exaggerated Reports of the Round Islanders—Two American Ships-of-war appear off the Island—The Troops in Cuba only Ten Thousand—The Delivery of New Orleans Papers, through the Postoffice, Prohibited—Arrival of the Raritan and Saratoga—The Proclamation of General Taylor in Cuba—&c. &c.

HAVANA, August 21st, 1849.

Before I write a line about the departure of the per brig Salvadora, which has carried in this city a perfect [illegible] of excitement, and completely upset the equanimity of the wavering [illegible] of the Government, by the return of the abducted Rey—more in the shape of what it has not done, than what it has done. In relation to the purport of the testimony of Rey, (which went by the Adams Gray,) for the defence of the Spanish Consul, I have it now in my power to say, having seen the *imperial* pardon, that it was dated on the 18th instant. Rey was taken from the "bateliño"—the cell from which they generally pass to the severing machine, called the "garrotte"—at half past 4 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th, —— taken before the Captain-General, at his "quinta," where he was made to sign a petition for pardon and permission to return to the United States—*previously prepared*, after which the pardon was granted. A guard of *honor* waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadora, in charge of the Captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana. This *voluntary* giving up has been variously analyzed, according to the mental alembics to which it has been subjected.

A few words will serve to show the feelings of some of the clique, and the kindly thoughts which are predominant among the old Spain vampire-officials towards the "*barbarians*" of the North, ycleept the Yankees. First, I would remark to you, for I think it should be generally understood, that this Captain General, Mr. Roncali, has, on several occasions, when wanting in argument, uttered the assertion, "that *this Government* were not bound by the treaty stipulations made between *the Government* at Madrid and the United States"—used *most forcibly* in the iniquitous case of Bush, and is on record, or on the files of the State Department, with the able correspondence of the American Consul upon that subject (which I trust is to be kicked into animation again by a Foote, or some other like spirit in our national halls), cutting off all right of reference to the Government at home, where an act of *war or piracy* is committed by *the sanction* or under *the instructions* of this independent Prince.

The course proposed by our late lamented President, was summary and correct, when, at the beginning of the Mexican war, the authorities here *countenanced the project* of fitting out privateers from the different ports of this island to cruise against American commerce, they were notified that the locale would be held responsible, and immediate punishment visited upon the island, without any reference to *the Government at Madrid*. As soon as the official communication was made to the then Captain General, O'Donel, messengers were dispatched to every port, directing the authorities to cause various preparations to be suspended. But for the energetic and prompt action of the President, at that time, the Gulf would have been filled with these island-protected pirates, and our commercial marine, suffered serious injury. Taking their own diplomatic logic, if they do any wrong, they should be held immediately responsible, and if they commit piracy upon our shores, let them be punished as pirates, as Spain has recently done where her commerce has been interrupted. The return of Rey does not mend the act; that was a choice of evils with the Conde Alcoy, and the fear of a "file-closer" that would leave *no* alternative, notwithstanding the *whispered voluntary* with which they soothe and strive to conceal the most "*opprobrious fall*" that ever came *down* with Spanish pride, in this part of the world. But for items, without further digression to things.

On the evening of the 18th, at a barber's shop, just one door from the celebrated *Spanish* ship chandler's, Cabaga's—(I like to be particular, that the Yankees may know *where to get shaved*) were gathered sundry *officials*, with their pockets well filled with the week's dividend of fraud, upon her Most Gracious Majesty's revenue, to get cleaned for Sunday, and glean their modicum of news, for the sustenance of *their intelligence* for another seven days. All the details of *the day's doings*, were, *of course*, communicated directly by the Secretary to the barber, and he delighted his auditory of *high* and *low*, with a full relation, closing with the declaration—"este es la hechura del pobierno Consul Americano." In English—"This is the doing of the assassin, or stabber, American Consul," using the most opprobrious language and epithets towards all connected with the release of Rey from death, and his restoration to liberty.

On the Plaza, Sunday evening, the conversation of three old *spaniards* and highly respectable, was accidentally overheard, and *one observed*, "if the Captain-General had possessed the spirit of a cur-dog, he would have arrested Rey, and then placed his body at the disposition of the American Consul, for such use as his Government might desire." In another remarkably wise set, on Monday the 20th, I had the *pleasure* of hearing a pleasing commentary, in which it was suggested that the impudent Yankees would not be satisfied until they had received chastisement from Spanish valor. "Well!—may I live till that time comes, if it might be, without too much of Spanish *infirmity*."

Such are the specimens and the conversations of the whole city have had sprinklings of similar beauties—not confined to the vulgar or the "workies"—for, they care but little about it—not embracing the drawing and the reception rooms circles. The foreigners, although watched by spies that grace every corner, and linger about every public place, "*cafés*" are dispersed at the public houses, have had their own amusement and conversation, which has been at least rational. They have no strong feeling in the local differences, and whether "progressistas" are up or down, they care not, so that they have protection, and see their flag respected. That their sympathies are with the party (a large majority) who would wish a change in the form of Government, there can be no doubt, but they are careful to do nothing which could be offensive to the Government as it now is. The Captain General is not as cool as I had supposed he would be, when troubles should come upon him; he shows his want of nerve by playing at the child's game of anticipating, and making threats which may be premonition and cause of the very evil of which his fears counsel his avoidance: instance, a few days since he summoned to his presence a very intelligent young gentleman, and in public employment, who has a brother in the United States, *supposed* to be instrumental in the organization of a recent movement *(toward)* in New York. He was told by the Conde, "that he so understood of this brother." &c.; "but be careful, for if you or your brothers here make the least movement, I will have you hung on the instant." Orders have been transmitted, within the two days past, to all the Governors at the different commercial towns, to be on the *qui vive* for any suspicious-looking vessels, with men aboard; and if seen, information to be expressed to Havana. Creoles are watched, and all foreigners looked after with kind care, lest they should fall by the way. They act here as if they expected some awful calamity, and did not know how to meet it—so that every folly begets a more foolish thing. The arrival of the English steamer from Vera Cruz, touching at Mobile Point, brings report that armed men are drilling at Cat Island—magnified to nine thousand—intended for Cuba; so if a California hunting party is *now* got up, in any part of the United States, the Government here think themselves of so much importance, that they deem it intended for their "*ever faithful*" isle, and begin to don the panoply of war, by looking round the walls, *which are impregnable*, counting the awfully big guns, with rotten cases, giving an extra curl to the black moustache, which indicate the fierceness of their war propensities, and ordering their bands to compose something new in honor of the *Queen Mother pure and dulcet*, like her character, that shall soothe the fever coursing in their veins, until they shall find opportunity to cool themselves under the battle cloud. In the offing two American ships of war are reported this evening, and a thousand tissues of imagination are weaving out the cause—and the excitement has been intensely interesting. I presume they are bound north, and look in, for form, as well as to get a good segar, and some of the "*dulces*," to cheer the voyage and make home welcomings; but it is well to let the Spaniard form his own opinions, and the coming carries up the yankee *sock* any how.

It is generally supposed that the force on this island is large, and the powers are very willing that it should be so supposed; but the truth is, they have not ten thousand effective—they could not put on a *green field* five thousand. Havana could not be left without a large force. Only one third could be taken, else they would have a "fire in the rear," and from other points, *now*. They have just enough for garrison service, and to half-fight the works they man. On getting *information* at Madrid, a few thousand may be dispatched, if they can spare the *flower* of their chivalry from Italy. More details, "*luego*"

August 25th.—The two new men of war loom up in the distance, and curiosity is yet on tip-toe—but the morning papers give us the proclamation of the President, so that the idle have something to discuss. As the papers have not dared, even to allude in the most remote manner *to any cause* for such a document, it strikes the reader with some surprise and causes the belief with those who are purposely kept in ignorance, that there is no doubt but that the island is to be invaded by a formidable force. The action of the Government is so cowardly, that they will not permit any of your late city papers, giving accounts of *the trial*, to be delivered from the post-office; so that but for a little *contraband* by a friend's pocket, or through the letters of correspondents of the commercial houses we would be kept in the dark in relation to many things of interest. If they would take a more manly view of these things, permit the distribution of papers, publish all that might affect the political interests of the Government, and fearlessly combat what *they esteemed errors*, these matters would be shorn of half their terror. While we approve of the Proclamation, we hope that no less prompt action will be had with those who have dared to visit our land as *pirates*—with the authority who has presumed to dictate the abduction of a man from one of our largest cities, in violation of all international law and propriety. Let him be held to answer, as well as the ignoble tools of his pleasure. But it seems as if we were ever more ready to punish our citizens, than to *protect them*—it has such appearance to the stranger, and its effect is felt in every land by those who love the Stars and Stripes.

The Proclamation is paraded in the papers here; let us have published the demand for *satisfaction*, for the *act of war* or the *act of piracy*, that we may see exactly

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handed justice meted out. That the laws of Louisiana will be vindicated by *their conservators*, I have no doubt; but I do not believe the national indignity will be cleansed from *our skirts* by the equally energetic action of the Administration. The Raritan and Saratoga, ten days from Pensacola, prove to be the ships in the offing; they have communicated with the American Consul, by boats, and find no cause for remaining here, I presume, as under a full spread of canvas they are losing the land fast, bound to Newport.

In view of the excitement which seems at present to have possessed the population, from Cinfuegos to San Antonio, it would not be amiss to have an American ship of war lying in this harbor, for the protection of American interests, and the lives of American citizens; for, notwithstanding the President's or "*Round Island*" proclamation, *some things are inevitable*, and at any moment—when least anticipated, a change may come over the spirit of things here. I send you, from the Diario de la Marina of the 26th, the clipt editorial upon the Proclamation; and you will observe how the ever faithful propose to respond, should the "*political cholera*" visit this island, which has been sweeping off kings, and how they will punish "*the pirates*" that may land here. The language used towards *Gen. Taylor* and his brave troops, while in Mexico, is now, in better taste, appropriated to the supposed New York movement—*by the same journal*—while it chaunts a pœan in praise of the military chieftain. The President should feel the compliment, and appreciate the address.

For weekly statement of market, see the Price Current herewith. With much respect, THE AMERICAN.

The Ball opened—Movement of Troops in Cuba—Departure of Ammunition Wagons for Puerto Principe—All Foreigners Registered—Reported Rising at Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

Eds. Delta: The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the *ball* has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition wagons, &c. have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be *found talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.*

Monday morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new-comer from the *east*, that we hardly know what to believe; but the Government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere. A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable. They move in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. *The reports are*, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised, as near to the facts as possible, which ever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice, and a few days more may bring other and greater changes. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting field—*to the South side*—and the term "*pirates*" will be exchanged for "liberators;" while land enough, of the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island, they may help to freedom. The climate is the most delicious in the world, and *the season is not unfavorable.* THE AMERICAN.

HAVANA, Aug. 29, 1849.

"La Ultima Ultimorum."

Eds. Delta: Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are Creoles. When they strike, it will be for "*Libertad.*" Conde Lautevenia, Conde O'Riley, and Marquis Estevan, have been appointed Commanders of Regiments. The doors of Havana are open. Any body could walk in that chose to do so. The English Consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron that can be had, for the protection of British subjects and property. The American Consul does the same by this steamer—their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted, *at any time—twenty-four hours—six* will do all needful work here. Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game, he will let the blacks loose upon the whites, "*en punta.*" The General of Marines says arm old and young, *Spaniards born*, to protect *themselves* in the streets; which means, assassinate all Creoles and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy. To imprison *all* influential Creoles was negatived by the same. To levy an extraordinary voluntary *forced* contribution on the city, was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Vileo Nueve, Intendente, the only wise, good head the Government has here. This is all effervescence, and will work off without the imagined evil; for if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be heedless in twenty four hours—such as the negro proposition—and the folly, on reflection, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home. If he can win in fair fight, let him; if he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the sale to the United States; the payment of the English debt; all of which, would put the last stroke to paralytic Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind, that industry and enterprise here will not be checked—nor will the commerce of this city. AMERICAN.

"Ultima Mora!"

HAVANA, AUGUST 28, 1849.

Eds. Delta: The withdrawal of troops from Havana to the East and South, leaves the coast open from San Antonio Cardenas. Should there be any vessels bound to Cardenas, it puts *at command* the railroad to the centre, a people *all of one mind*, and *five hundred*, could hold against the world—*of Cuba.* About one hundred men of Isabel's within the city. Near three thousand men have left Havana up to this hour—seven o'clock, P. M.——

AMERICANO.

The country militia are called into the public service. *The people will be with the people.*

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Spanish Views of the President's Proclamation.

The following are the views of the Cuban authorities, in relation to the Proclamation of the President against the alleged armed expeditions fitting up in this country. It is translated from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 26th ultimo, and as all the articles in the Cuban papers must pass through a governmental censorship, it may be considered as expressing the sentiments of the Government on the subject. It is in rather a blarneying style:

In a previous number of our paper, we published a Proclamation of the President of the United States, from which we learn two very important facts—first, that there is in process of organization, within the territory of the American Union, an expedition, having for its object the invasion of this Island; second, that the American Government not only reprobates the participation of its citizens in any such enterprise, but that it is determined to compell obedience to the laws, which punish, as crimes of the greatest magnitude, any effort to make the nation appear guilty of violating the most solemn compacts, or any endeavor to disturb its peaceful relations, by attacking the dependencies of a friendly country.

Neither of these two things has surprised us. As if social progress depends upon the complete disorganization of society, and the letting loose of all the passions; as if only ruins and corpses could enthrone the perfection of humanity; as if misery, desolation and mourning were the only fountain of good, a moral plague, a terrible *vertigo*, now spreads over the world, only comparable to the physical plague which desolates both continents, and whose energy, progress and hidden causes, set at defiance the most expert and most powerful agents. We have said "a moral vertigo," because it appears that the men who raise new standards wherever they choose, have only lost moral sense, as some cannot tell us whither they travel; others journey in imagination, and others present a confused assemblage, raising a thousand different standards, with a thousand diverse systems, analogous, similar, contradictory, opposite, but all new with reference to the actual state of things. Everything should be changed, should be new, and nothing is of any importance in his sight who pretends that society should be moulded according to his views, and who, in his folly, believes himself sent to effect social regeneration. Where is there a place now devoid of those who pretend to such a distinction? More or less influential, in greater or less numbers, there can be said to be no country in the world free from this evil, and although we confide much in the Divine mercy, to preserve us from this contagious *vertigo*, it would not, however, surprise us, and for this reason we have already said that the proclamation issued by Mr. Taylor does not astonish us.

On the other hand, the principle which elevated this honored soldier to the first magistracy of the American Union; his first manifesto (inaugural address), opposed to all war, and all unauthorized invasion; so decided in favor of peace, and the rights of all nations; and lastly, his own conduct on recent occasions, offer us security that he will repress any attempt on the part of the citizens of his country, either on their own account, or to assist any enterprise, having for its object an attack on the territory of a friendly nation. These are the reasons why we were not surprised by the resolution announced in the proclamation.

Well, then, inhabitants of the country to which the President of the American Union gives such timely advice, and shows such praiseworthy activity, in what manner should we reply to his manifesto? Were we only to obey our own feeling, which is the feeling of the country—noble, generous, and high-minded as the sentiments of the Castilian race—our answer would be as brief as energetic. But those who plan this invasion, do not obey a principle. They are misled; they are a prey to this horrible "*vertigo*," and, lost to moral sense, do not see that they violate all law, human and divine; that pretending to improve, they intend to destroy the country to which they direct themselves, and which, *en masse*, repels their efforts, because it sees in them the perdition of the invaders and the ruin of the invaded. No, we do not answer alone in accordance with our feelings, that we are disposed to *defend the lives* and the property of this country, beneath the shadow of the Spanish flag; we, who do not need to exert all our strength, in order to dispel the infatuation of the adventurers; we, who knowing that if, for a moment, the invasion could be realized, it would have to be supported in uninhabited villages and desolated plains, *where those would become victims who might* have previously escaped the effects of the climate, we very sincerely will answer the President:

"Your conduct is worthy of a valiant soldier who does not wish to stain his pure honor with the blackest crime, which the representative of a people can transfer to history, perfidy and treason.

"We acknowledge that your conduct is noble and worthy, and we thank you for it. But observe that in your territory conspiracies are plotted and the attack prepared; those who direct them, misled or deluded, journey towards certain death, whither they conduct their followers, because if the sentiment of nationality and justice, and our own interests, all do not raise us *en masse* to combat them, although the island has abundant military force to annihilate them, it would be sufficient for us to know that the main body of the adventurers is composed of the off-scourings of all nations, of an unbridled multitude which only desires to gratify its perverse passions, in order to cause the inhabitants to rush to the defence of our country, our honor, our families, and our property; in short to resist rapine, violence, and crime of all kind. To you then, illustrious magistrate, it appertains to prevent such misfortunes; the religious observance of treaties demands it of you, and you will not hesitate to proclaim it. Humanity ever demands that you should exert yourself to save victims, and the interest of your country requires that you should protect its agriculture, its industry, and its commerce, because since they are connected with ours in the closest bonds, our losses would be also theirs, and our ruin a rude blow to their prosperity."

The Consequences.

One of the consequences of the crazy proceedings of the naval force now stationed in the Bay of Pascagoula, is the death of one, and the severe, if not mortal wounding, of another of the men assembled on Round Island. Their provisions being cut off and the men being half-starved, made a rush for the commissary's stores, in defending which, the guard were under the necessity of killing one man and wounding another. The blood of these men will lay at the door of Commander Randolph, or who ever is responsible for the atrocious acts of the naval officers who have surrounded Round Island, and cut off the supplies of the citizens encamped on it, thereby driving them to starvation and violence.

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[Correspondence of the Delta.]

PASCAGOULA, August 31, 1849.

Dear Delta: When last I saw your familiar face, I discovered some traces of displeasure strongly impressed thereon, which denoted no admiration for the course pursued by Lieutenant Totten, of the Water-Witch, in relation to the Round Islanders. I indulge the hope, however, that when you examine his instructions, that he has simply performed his disagreeable duty in a becoming and officer-like manner. Lieut. Randolph is commanding the squadron off Pascagoula, and in his circular to the Round Islanders, you can clearly see that there is but little left to the option of Lieutenant Totten, who has in all instances extended to us every gentlemanly courtesy and kindness consistent with his duty and position—in fact, this may be said of every officer of the Water-Witch.

Lieutenant Randolph, however, has been pleased to denominate us "*vagrants* in the eyes of the law," and presuming that the laws of Mississippi are not sufficiently potent to remedy the evil, he has concluded to starve us out; but unfortunately, we have visible means of subsistance, and each man earns daily more than if he were of Lieutenant R.'s own crew.

We had one death last night from brain fever, and one man killed and another badly wounded in a row. Dr. George J. Howell, of the Water-Witch, came ashore at a signal of distress, and kindly rendered every professional service in his power. The boat is hastening me, so I must close. Yours truly,

A ROUND ISLANDER.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

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Return of the Abducted Spaniard.

Telegraphic despatches, dated at New Orleans on the 29th ult., announce the return to that city of young Rey, the abducted Spaniard.

Rey, it will be recollected, was the assistant jailor, or turn-key, in the prison at Havana. Two prisoners confined for political offences, had made their escape, and Rey was suspected of aiding or permitting it.—The offence involved his life. He accordingly escaped to New Orleans, whence he was secretly kidnapped at the instance of the Spanish Consul, and forcibly carried back to Havana. This outrage upon the American flag, of course, created a great excitement in this country. An investigation ensued, which resulted in the developments of such facts, as to justify the Court in compelling the Consul to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

The despatches state that he "was given up by the Captain-General, without any formal demand having been made for him. He was sent home by the American Consul. Since his arrival, he has given testimony that he was abducted. It has been ordered that he should give bail to appear at the trial of the Spanish Consul."

Rey was carried to Havana in a vessel named the *Mary Ellen*, and we find in the New Orleans *Picayune*, the following particulars, said to be authentic:

"On the arrival of the Mary Ellen, the American Consul, hearing that the escaped jailor had been brought back on that vessel, requested the authorities to be allowed to see him. At the expiration of an hour permission was granted, and Gen. Campbell, accompanied by the Captain of the port, went alongside the Andrew Ring, to which Rey had been removed.—Certain questions were put to him by the Consul, which were answered in a hesitating manner, but at length he declared he returned to Havana voluntarily, and did not require American protection. Of course General Campbell withdrew. During that day, however, Rey sent a letter to the Consul retracting his declaration, and claiming the protection of the American flag.—The inconsistency is explained by the testimony of the Captain of the Andrew Ring, who states that the jailor was in such a trepidation, was overcome by terror to such a degree, by the Spanish authorities during Gen. Campbell's interrogations, that when the latter left he was in a high state of nervous excitement, and it was thought he would have died. The fact is, he was almost frightened out of his life, and answered just as he was told to answer."

The letter of Rey to Gen. Campbell is as follows:—

LETTER OF GARCIA.

"Senor Consul of the United States, I am called Juan Garcia Rey, I was forced by the Spanish Consul from New-Orleans. I seek refuge under the American flag, and wish again to return to the United States.

On board the Terrible, July 29, 1849.

JUAN GARCIA.

P. S.—I have come by force, the Spanish Consul having taken me on a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, and forcibly shipped me at 9 o'clock at night; taking me from the house of Don Jose Motante. For this reason I desire you to be my protector and to send me back again, for if you don't they will shoot me. On board of the Terrible.

JUAN GARCIA REY.

I did not speak frankly to you because the Captain of the Port was present (A true copy.)

This letter was received by the hands of a soldier of the *Secretaria politica*. Immediately upon its receipt, the Consul enclosed it to his excellency, El Conde de Alcoy, the Governor and Captain General of the Island. After stating the facts touching the interview, &c. and intimating that the above letter may be a forgery, Gen'l. Campbell says:

"The subject, if the letter should prove to be genuine as well as the declarations made in it, being of a grave and irritating nature, and one which demands of the government of the United States prompt and energetic action, your Excellency will without doubt dispatch me an order permitting me to see and converse with Juan Garcia alone, for the purpose of obtaining the ratification or denial of his signature. And in consequence of the timidity of Juan Garcia, I ask of your Excellency permission to see him in the presence of two witnesses and under circumstances which will assure liberty in his answers."

To this letter the Captain General gave the following singular and rather discourteous reply:

ANSWER OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Although I knew what had been inserted in several of the papers of New Orleans, relative to the departure from that city of the individual Juan Garcia, the second jailer that was, of the royal jail in this city, but no attention to them was required from me, as I knew the true facts of the occurrence by official communications from the Consul of Her Majesty; besides the individual himself had directed to me a letter from the vessel in which he was in quarantine, ratifying every thing that had been stated to me. For this reason I was somewhat surprised by your letter of the date of day before yesterday, enclosing a copy of that which had been sent to you by that individual, and which you received through a soldier belonging to the Secretary's office; said soldier having been ordered to bring it to you, because it had been handed to him sealed for that purpose, when he was still in quarantine but about coming on shore, and that there was no impropriety that it should be sent to you, considering the very falsehoods which had been worked out by the newspapers in New Orleans.

The interview which you had with Juan Garcia,—and the plain and free declaration which he made whilst yet on board the American brig Andrew Ring, I considered a sufficient and conclusive proof to give a full knowledge of the event, and to enable you to estimate at its full value the letter on which you base your application to obtain from him a declaration in your presence. *To your extreme zeal in the duties of your office, I must attribute your application, for I am well convinced that your good sense, and the knowledge of your functions, will give you to understand that to exact in such a case more explanations, and to exact them as you do, has a character of urgency which I cannot admit, it being contrary to good faith, to the self-respect of the officer of Her Majesty, and to the honor of our flag.*

If on the unexpected visit which you paid him, fears arose in his mind which had no existence before, and if the same, or perhaps the influence of third persons, induced him to write this letter of the 27th, neither his letter nor any other manifestation to the same effect which he might make, should invalidate the merit of his spontaneous declaration before the Consul at New Orleans. The letter he wrote at his arrival in our port, and the verbal answers which he made to you on board of the Andrew Ring; and his still more recent ratifications before me, when in presence of an Alcalde, Mayor (judge) and of a Notary Public, he repeated that *forced through the miserable condition* in which he had been left by his accomplices in flight, he presented himself before the Spanish Consul and decided to come back here, *because he was offered his pardon in case he would make revelations and justify*, affirming that he had undertaken this journey without coercion of any kind. Indeed, this is a case by no means worthy of the writing which it has caused; but you must remember that this individual arrived in our port on the 17th, on board of the Mary Ellen, where he remained in quarantine until the 24th, and that on the departure of that schooner he was transferred to the Andrew Ring to finish the time of his quarantine—that is, until the morning of the 26th. If his situation and the details relating to his journey had been other than represented, and you cannot fail to see, that he would not have been one hour on board of foreign vessels, when we had men of war and national vessels on which to keep him safely.

I conclude, then, by informing you that I find no means of acceeding to your request; and if, notwithstanding what I have stated above, you think that it is your duty to insist upon your demand, you must recur to your government, which, no doubt, will know how to give, through regular means, a proper turn to the question. May God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

Havana, August 2, 1849.

To the Consul of the United States.

A true copy: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

After such a correspondence as this, it seems rather singular that the Cuban authorities should give up Rey without even the formality of a demand. We are greatly mistaken if the President of the United States does not teach the Captain General more correct notions of international law—that it is not so "*small a matter*" after all to enter a foreign country, violate its flag, and kidnap those who have taken refuge under its folds. The sudden change of opinion which the Governor seems to have undergone, would rather indicate that he did not relish the appearance of an American fleet before the Moro Castle, particularly at the present juncture. We trust that the Administration at Washington may not hesitate to insist upon a full and complete reparation for the outrage which has been committed upon our flag.

The Secret Expedition.

Lieut. TOTTEN, of the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, which vessel had been stationed as a watch on the expedition at Round Island, has sent formal notice to those there assembled, that they must disperse, under the penalty of the law, otherwise they were threatened to have their supplies cut off. The answer was that they ought to be unmolested, as they were unarmed, and had no intention of infringing the laws. They intimated that they should leave the Island as soon as they could procure the means of transportation.

[Chas Courier.

That Secret Expedition.

A New York correspondent of the Washington *Republic*, alluding to the Cuba scheme, says:—"From all that I can learn—and I have taken pains to inform myself on the subject—this armed expedition to Cuba will not now take place."

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
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THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 1.—We have accounts that Com. RANDOLPH, of the U. S. sloop-of war *Albany*, now lying off Round Island, has notified the persons encamped there, and who are known to be a party of the Cuba expedition, to leave immediately; and in the event of their not doing so, he threatens to blockade the island, and cut off all supplies of provisions from it. He says that they are vagrants, banded together for an illegal purpose, and bent on plunder. He will not allow steamers to come and take them off, but will otherwise assist in dispersing them.

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5 September 1847, 2

Manifest Destiny of Cuba.

The acquisition of Cuba is becoming at the North as well as at the South, a familiar subject, and one that will find favor with the great body of the people. It appears to be conceded, as it must be by all reflecting minds, that the palsied grasp of old Spain cannot hold much longer in its weak gripe, this growing and improving colony. Were their relative positions the reverse of what they actually are; were the mother country strong and powerful, and the colony weak and powerless; even then, we might hope for its ultimate redemption as the sure result of *progress*, but hanging as it does upon so attenuated a thread of union—the home government imperious and oppressive—the colony disaffected and in part disloyal, a speedy severance is inevitable. When the liberty of Cuba is achieved, that it will be an independent nation is not at all likely—there are a thousand good reasons against the existence of any such hypothesis—we mean the nationality of Cuba. To what power then will it annex itself? Of what nation will it become a part and parcel? The United States most indubitably, and none other. Were the people of Cuba, after revolutionizing their island to make the election of some other nation, we would not permit it. We would, in self-defence, be forced to coerce them into a union with us. But there will be no force required, there will be even no reluctance or hesitation—but the fraternization will be mutual, warm and cordial. Taking it then in any point of view it is apparent that the acquisition of Cuba is "manifest destiny." Even the abolitionists of the North should favor the project, and co-operate with us in its accomplishment, if they are consistent and true to their principles. We have before shown from authentic sources that the slave-trade on the island of Cuba is rapidly increasing at a rate of importation of 25,000 slaves annually—that the Cubans, when they achieve their independence, will not annex themselves to England, France, or any other country that will emancipate their slaves; that of those nations who tolerate slavery, the United States is the only one that could secure to the Cubans the integrity of their institutions, and the only one that could compel them to abandon the nefarious traffic in foreign slaves. Under these circumstances we say, that the *Abolitionists* and *Free Soilers* should not only favor the idea, but be clamorous for the acquisition of Cuba.

An idea is held out in a Northern paper, which affords matter meet for reflection; it is this, that the acquisition of Cuba might be the means of compromising the difficulties growing out of the question of extension of slavery to California and New Mexico; it is suggested that some mutual understanding of this kind might be effected; let the South agree that California and New Mexico should remain free territory, and the North, on her part, submit to the acquisition of Cuba, which will remain, as we find it, slave territory, and representing Southern interests.—Here would be a fine field for some great pacificator to operate on. But, however this may be, we fully believe that the question of slavery will be a most important element in hastening and securing the consummation of this great enterprise.

In connection with this idea, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* remarks:

"The public policy of Mr. Clayton, as in duty bound, is clearly antagonistic to any movement, without authority in law, for the overthrow of the Spanish government on the island. But this does not necessarily involve his private opinions on the abstract question of the annexation. We have, since yesterday, some reason to believe that, privately, Mr. Clayton is of the opinion that the acquisition of Cuba, and its admission as a slave State, into the Union, would be highly advantageous to all sections, and all the industrial interests of the United States; advantageous to the islanders and the island, and advantageous to the world at large. It would ameliorate the condition of the slaves of the island, and it would suppress the ocean slave trade, as far as Cuba is now implicated in it; for, that cargoes of slaves are frequently landed and sold on the island, fresh from the coast of Africa, is a fact which, by proofs, could be established."

It may interest some to learn how the balance of the Cabinet stand effected upon this important question—the acquisition of Cuba. The same writer classifies them as follows:

For the Acquisition of Cuba.

Gen. Taylor,	Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Clayton,	Mr. Crawford,
Mr. Meredith,	Mr. Preston,

Against it.

Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Collamer,

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NEW YORK HERALD

5 September 1849, 2

The Secret Expedition—The Force at Round Island Warned to Disperse.

New Orleans, September 1, 1849.

Commander Randolph, of the U. S. sloop of war Albany, lying off Round Island, has notified the persons encamped there to leave immediately, and, if they do not, he threatens to commence a blockade, and cut off their provisions.

He accuses them of being vagabonds, with unlawful intentions. He says that he will prevent the steamer from coming to take them to sea, and will also do all in his power to disperse them.

The Secret Expedition.

The public interest in this expedition continues to increase daily. Whatever may be its destination—whether Cuba, Sierra Madre, or California—one thing is now pretty well ascertained, and that is, that it is a *bona fide* enterprise, and not a sham, as many supposed. There are highly respectable men at the head of it, several of them officers of the United States Army. Last evening, pursuant to adjournment, a hasty meeting was held, and immediately after adjourned till this evening—after the officers collecting the enlisted in groups, in the corners of the room, and giving them instructions intended only for their own ears. It is stated that they adjourn to other places, more retired, and that this public meeting is but a cover; though muskets and bayonets may be occasionally seen there. It is quite evident, indeed, that it is not in Lafayette Hall the business of the expedition is really done. It is done outside. We have ascertained that fifteen hundred men have been already enlisted, of which five companies have set out—none can tell where. One thing has been ascertained and that is, that they went to New Jersey from New York. It is said they proceeded to Philadelphia thence; but that is by no means certain. We know a gentleman who received a letter from one of them the day he went, in which he bade him farewell, but said he could not tell him his route or destination at present. Agents are out in all directions enlisting men. Johnny Watson boasts he has enlisted a large proportion of the expedition.

On Monday evening, Captain Call's company, numbering sixty-five, met at the Montgomery Hall, Prince street, where they received private instructions from their officer. Among the other distinguished officers, are Colonel Carlington, who stands very high in command, and Colonel Garr. We know the headquarters of these officers, and that they are in constant communication with Havana merchants, who somehow or other, happen to be here just now. Some of these gentlemen have been at the meetings, and may easily be distinguished by their complexion, dress, and moustache. All these men seem earnest and serious. You will seldom see them smile. They evidently feel sensible of the responsibility that rests upon them. A rumor gained pretty extensive circulation last evening late, that the ship in which the remainder of the 1,500 men were to sail, was seized by order of the United States government; but from all the enquiries we afterwards made, we did not find it confirmed. We believe however, there is no doubt that a revenue cutter with four guns, is watching the movements of the expeditionists, but how she can legally prevent any vessel sailing out of this port for California, Cuba, or Mexico, or any other part of the world, we are at a loss to know. Further, we doubt that a revenue cutter would be able to prevent the sailing of the adventurers.

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NEW YORK HERALD

5 September 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Dr. S. Jackson, U. S. N.; W. D. Harrison, U. S. ship Portsmouth; Mr. K. Murray, U. S. N.; J. B. Canoe and family, Philadelphia; and Dr. Samuel Jackson, Philadelphia, were among the arrivals yesterday, at the American Hotel.

Mrs Davenport; Gen. Totten, Major Ramsey, Major Jewett, and Colonel Talcott, U. S. Army; P. S. Grifin, U. S. Navy; Hon. John M. Botts, Virginia; Hon. T. L. Clingman, North Carolina; Colonel W. R. Hallett and family, and J. B. Steele, Esq., New Orleans; Captain G. W. Floyd, steamer Washington; Captain P. Hallett, packet Queen of the West; Phillip Allen, Providence; W. G. Dey, Ermand, Albany; and Major Wiltbergit, Savannah, were among the arrivals yesterday, at the Astor House.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

5 September, 1849, 2

The Secret Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Commander Randolph of the sloop-of-war Albany, lying off Round Island, has notified the persons encamped there to leave immediately, as he threatens to commence a blockade and cut off their provisions. He accuses them of being vagabonds with unlawful intentions. He says that he will prevent the steamer from coming to take them to sea, and will do all in his power to disperse them.

The sales of Cotton for the week are 3,000 bales, including 150 new crop, at 10½c for good middling, 11c for fair, and 13 a 14c for choice lots. The stock on hand is the smallest for 7 years back, it being but 15,080 bales. The Rice market is tranquil, with an upward tendency. The sales embrace 3,300 casks fresh Carolina at 4½c.

Late from St. Jago de Cuba—Complaints of the Quarantine Laws—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4—A.M.

We have dates from St. Jago de Cuba to the 20th of August. The brig Argus had arrived from New-York, having touched at Bermuda. She had no cases of sickness on board, but being unprovided with a certificate from the Spanish Consul, was fined $50 and ordered to 20 days quarantine. A doctor was also on board at the rate of $17 per day for services, and $60 extra was expended on interpreters of the Government, who visited the vessel in boats. Ship-owners are warned of such gross imposition, and measures of redress should promptly be taken from the proper authorities.

Advices from Havana to Aug. 27 have been received. The stock of rice was large, and the sales small, at 10½ reals. There were four cargoes afloat. The crop of provisions bids fair to be very large this season, and buyers are holding back before making their purchases. Sugars remain the same as last quoted. There was not a hhd. of Muscovado in first hands in the whole island. The last sale of Matanzas was 700 hhds. for shipments to France at 6 reals. Of coffee, the market was almost entirely bare. Exchange on London was quoted 13 to 15, and on New-York 3 per cent. prem.

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New-York Tribune.
5 September 1849, 1 - Supplement

The Case of Garcia, the Abducted.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Spanish Government, jealous of all foreign interference in Cuba, have adopted a rule which, persevered in, might at some day cause them the loss of their Island. They refuse to permit any foreign Government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba. The Island itself, which is capable of supporting the population of an empire, is so closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce that it is almost impossible for the Government of the United States to avoid collision with the Spanish authorities in consequence of the refusal of the Court of Madrid on all occasions to permit any kind of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain-General of Havana.

The French Government lately sent Mr. David to Cuba as Consul General. The jealous Court of Madrid refused him an exequatur as Consul-General, but gave him one as Consul. This did not satisfy Mr. David. He, soon after his arrival, came into open collision with the Cuban authorities. A Frenchman, who had been domiciliated in Cuba for five years, and who desired to continue his residence in that Island, was called upon by the authorities in Cuba to obey an ancient Spanish decree, which directs that any foreigner who shall have resided five years in Cuba shall take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Spain, or leave the Island. Against the injustice of this arbitrary decree, when appealed to him, the Frenchman protested, and applied to the Consul (Mr. David) for protection. Mr. David at once began a correspondence with the captain-general on the subject. The Consul of Alcoy received several of Mr. David's letters; but, as soon as he discovered that Mr. David was growing diplomatic, the Captain-General sent back to him his letters, with a refusal to hear any more of his complaints. Mr. David immediately struck his flag, considering the affair an insult to his country, left his archives in the care of the American Consul, with a portion of his family, and departed out of that coast on his way to France. We have not yet heard the denouement of this controversy. But it is believed the French Government has approved the conduct of Mr. David, and the French residents in Cuba, as a matter of course, have all taken sides with him.

In the recent case of Juan Garcia, the President of the United States did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba refusing to hearken to the representations of any diplomatic agent. The moment he was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana, who were suspected by some persons of having connseled the Spanish Consul at New Orleans to kidnap Garcia. Justice demanded that Garcia should appear on the trial of the Spanish Consul, to testify freely, and in the absence of all intimidation or improper influence, before the Court of the United States. The question raised was one upon which the sensibility of the free citizens of the United States was excited — that is to say, the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and laws. That Spanish agents should be guilty of such an outrage upon us, at the very moment our Government was engaged in an anxious and honest effort to detect and suppress the secret Cuban expedition, was a thought not to be endured. Accordingly the President, on the 29th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct Gen. Campbell, [Consul of the United States at Havana,] in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New-Orleans.

Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia was kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New-Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter." The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 16th August, was then pardoned by the Captain-General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailed with a passport in the brig Salvadora early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any persons or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an American, a physician of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New-Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the United States District Attorney.

The unofficial demand for the return of Garcia proved effective. Before Mr. Campbell received his instructions from the Secretary, he had received two letters from Garcia stating the facts of his abduction. On the 29th July, at the very moment when the President gave his order and the Secretary drafted his instruction to Mr. Campbell, the latter, having learned the charge from the New-Orleans papers, went on board the "Andrew Hug" and inquired for Garcia. Capt. Wm. Franklin immediately produced him. Garcia, who spoke no English, could not converse with the Captain, who did not then understand his situation. The Captain of the Port, with his guard, straightway came alongside in a felucca, and remained within hearing of all that passed between Mr. Campbell and Garcia. After some immaterial inquiries, Mr. Campbell, through an interpreter and in presence of two witnesses, asked Garcia if he came from New-Orleans of his own free will. The Captain of the Port immediately interrupted the inquiry: "Señor Consul, there are some questions which you cannot ask." Mr. Campbell, however, persisted, and Capt. Franklin states that Garcia trembled with terror. He answered them that he came voluntarily. The Consul left the brig. Captain Franklin states that Garcia was in great terror and excitement during the night after this interview, and wrote to the Consul for protection. He was soon after imprisoned and incommunicated, but wrote another letter to the Consul, claiming the protection of the American flag.

The Consul (Gen. Campbell) stated the fact of his receipt of these letters to the Captain-General, and requested an interview with Garcia in the presence of witnesses. This was promptly and peremptorily refused by the Captain-General, who appeared to be indignant at the request. About this time the sloop-of-war Germantown came into the harbor of Havana; but it was ascertained that she came at that time on no mission connected with the prisoner. Garcia was called before the Captain-General in presence of an armed guard, to make a declaration of the facts touching [illegible] abduction, which he signed [illegible] oath. He [illegible] still remained in prison. The deposition was sent to New Orleans, to absolve the Spanish Consul, and Garcia's fate remained undecided until after the receipt of the Secretary's instructions; two days after which, to wit, on the 16th of August, by the prompt and decisive action of Mr. Campbell (not in his official character as Consul, but in obedience to his orders and to the terms of the instructions he had received,) the captive was delivered up, and immediately sailed for New-Orleans, under the protection of the stars and stripes.

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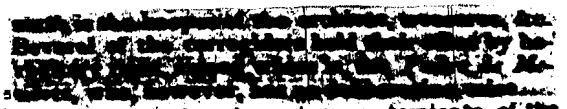
New-York Tribune.

5 September 1849, 1 Supplement

From the Washington Republic.

The vast extent of Cuba, the largest island in the Western Hemisphere, has made it necessary to divide it into civil, judicial, military, and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The civil jurisdiction is divided into two provinces, with separate Governors, altogether independent of each other in theory. The eastern extremity of the island is under the charge of a Governor of Santiago de Cuba, while the western is under the control of a Captain-General de San Cristobal de la Habana. In civil functions these two officers are altogether distinct and independent, though in military affairs the first has an *ex-officio* command. It has sometimes happened that the *gefe* of the eastern end has had no rank, the troops being commanded by an officer purely military. The Captain-General must, however, whatever may be the army, rank of the first officer of the forces, be accountable to the orders of the Spanish crown. At Matanzas, Trinidad, Puerto Principe, and Cienfuegos, are also officers, with the title of *Gobernador*, or Governor, the duty of whom, however, is merely judicial. Subordinate to these are the *Capitanes à Guerra*, relics of the old contests with the aboriginal inhabitants. The Captain-General is the supreme military authority of the whole island, and chief of the *real audiencia*, the seat of which is the City of Havana. In every city of the island there are also perpetual courts, known as *ayuntamientos perpetuos*, and in the rural districts *jueces pedaneos*, appointed by the local Governors. The latter are rather commissaries of police than judges, being charged with a general surveillance of the law and order of their districts.

The ayuntamientos of Havana once consisted of four corregidors. This number was afterward increased, by two, and ultimately to eight, a Commissioner for promoting the crusades and another officer having been added. The Commissioner residing in Spain, in 1804 and 1805, occupied the magnificence of the representatives of first-rate powers, and his dependents in Havana left all the Cubans nobleness far behind him. Ultimately Havana obtained a city, and the corregidors were reduced to twelve, one of whom was the alferez real, or royal standard-bearer, a second the chief alguacil, the third an officer of the *Santa Hermandad*, not established by Gil Blas's friend the public administrator, a fifth holds an unthinkable office, the *Marques de Prado de Comares*, and a



At present, therefore, the ayuntamiento of the Havana consists of twelve *Corregidors*: two *Alcaldes ordinarios*, elected annually; two *Alcaldes de la Santa Hermandad*, also elected annually; one *Mayor provincial*; one *Alferez Real*; one *Alguacil Mayor*; one *Síndico procurador del comun*, named by the Corporation to serve for a year, beginning and ending at the same dates with the term of service of the Alcaldes. In former times these officers were chosen by the inhabitants at large; but latterly the system has degenerated into a sort of self-election by the permanent members of the ayuntamiento. Beside these there are a *Mayor domo de propios*, an *Escribano*, and other subordinate functionaries.

At the meetings of this body the Captain-General presides; in his absence one of the three *Tenientes Letrados*, or subaltern chiefs, and in their absence, also, one of the *Alcaldes ordinarios*. On the admission of the members of the Corporation, they are bound to take the same oath which is administered to the Spanish military orders of Santiago, Alcantara, and Calatrava, which is, to defend the purity of the Conception of the Holy Virgin.

The secular tribunals of Havana are, that of the Captain-General, assisted by the Auditor de Guerra in military affairs, and in civil matters the *Asesores Generales*. The *Alcaldes Generales* have also cognizance of civil and military disputes, and even the *ayuntamiento* has original jurisdiction in cases where the *res in lite* is less than $300 in value. In such cases this body proceeds on instruction from its own subordinates, the *Tenientes Letrados* and *Alcaldes ordinarios*.

There is also a commercial tribunal, consisting of a *prior*, *consuls*, a *consulto*, and an *escribano*, whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs; but before any one can address himself to this tribunal, he must first go before the *Juez Arcenador*, whose duty it is, like that of the *Juge de Paix* in France, to endeavor to conciliate the the parties and prevent litigation.

Such is the system of internal police, with a host of officers half paid, and consequently venal, corrupting every avenue to justice. The above is a fair statement of the absolute civil and military codes of Cuba.

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The Daily Picayune.
5 September 1849, 1

Impending Revolution in Cuba.

Our cotemporary the Delta, in an extra issued last evening, announced an impending revolution in the island of Cuba, and that in several of the towns there, an insurrection had actually broken out, attended with some success to the insurgents. This information is derived from a correspondent in Havana of that paper, whose letter, containing the intelligence, forwarded by the British steamer, it publishes.

After diligent enquiry among merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain any facts that would seem to confirm the above mentioned startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana by the British steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and among those we have been permitted to see, there is not one that contains a syllable alluding to an insurrection.

As far as we have been able to learn, the extraordinary movement of troops and munitions of war from Havana to the different ports on the coast, Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, is attributable to the excitement caused in the minds of the members of the Cuban Government by the arrival there of the papers containing President Taylor's proclamation relative to the secret expedition and the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. The island of Cuba is mentioned therein as one of the probable points of destination of the expedition, and with the evidence of the Captain General's excitable nature and ill balanced mind before our eyes in the late affair of the jailor, Rey, we have a ready key to the haste and alarm which have characterized that official personage in view of the possible appearance of the handful of Americans alluded to, off the seat of his government. We therefore see little else in the dispatch of troops and warlike stores to Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, the calling out of a militia force, &c., than precautionary measures, quite in character with the man. The Consuls of the maritime nations resident in Havana—England and the United States—may have also taken alarm at the extensive preparations made by the Captain General to receive the expected invaders, and obeying an impulse of duty, have sent off for men-of-war to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in the impending troubles. In the absence of corroborative testimony of the reality of the outbreak—the Delta's correspondent is far from being clear and definite in his statements, all he gives being from rumor—the foregoing are the conclusions which strike us as being the most reasonable we can draw. We have also seen and conversed with a passenger who came from Havana by the British steamer, who assures us that he heard nothing of this pretended insurrection previously to his departure. The only circumstance worthy of remark which he noticed, was an order that had been given by the Captain General, interdicting the admission of newspapers coming from any part of the United States.

It is, however, possible that the Creoles of Cuba, harrassed by years of misgovernment and long continued oppression, have risen in arms to strike for independence. If it prove so we heartily bid them God speed! The Spanish Government in that beautiful island is the only remnant of despotism that exists in the New World, and it is of so savage a character, that every one who has the welfare of humanity at heart, must rejoice at the probability of its overthrow. It is however doomed to extinction and that before long; for Providence never can suffer the routed minions of absolutism, after being expelled from every part of this continent, to fix permanently their abode on a near outpost of the chain of free nations that occupy the whole

THE FALCON.— The steamship Falcon is now fully due here and may be momently expected. On her arrival we shall learn the true state of affairs in Havana, and whether there has been in reality an outbreak in the Island.

☞ We were informed last evening that Porry S Warfield, Esq., one of the attorneys for Col. White, while crossing to Round Island, was intercepted by one of the boats of the blockading squadron and asked by what right he was proceeding to the place with which, by the proclamation of Capt Randolph, all communication had been interdicted. Mr. Warfield replied that he did not acknowledge the authority of those who interrogated him, and that he intended to proceed to the island in spite of them. They then returned to the squadron to report, and Mr. W. landed at the place of his destination, but in a short time the naval gentlemen returned and captured his boat. The sequel of this interesting incident we have not learned. It was also rumored last evening that the blockade had been removed so far as relates to provisions.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Tuscumbia for late St. Louis papers.

GEN. WORTH AND COL. DUNCAN.— Capt. Darling arrived here two days since, from New York, on his way to Texas, to bring back the remains of the late Gen. Worth; and from Mobile, Capt. D. will also take charge of the remains of the lamented Col. Duncan. We believe the Council of the city of New York voted one thousand dollars for the purpose of bringing back for interment the remains of those brave officers.

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The Daily Picayune.
5 September 1849, 2

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, *August* 28, 1849.

Editors Picayune—There is no doubt but that great preparations are now being made by the naval bureau of equipment, which renders it almost impossible to transact any ordinary business of routine with the officials of that branch of the public service. There is also much business doing in the War Department, which is concentrating large bodies of troops in Florida. There are persons who say this is done for the purpose, in case of emergency, of being convenient to Cuba. Such is not, however, the case, the Government being determined at once to suppress the trouble in the peninsula, and by judicious and prompt expenditure of a liberal sum, to render unnecessary and without excuse, such a continued prodigality of public treasure as disgraced the Administrations which conducted the old Florida war. Accounts from New York make it probable that the wing of the Cuban expedition, which undoubtedly was being organized there, has been abandoned, and the presence of a large steam flotilla in the Gulf will render it almost impossible for the party, if there is one, in the South to leave the United States. On the other hand, it is said, that going without arms, and in vessels regularly chartered, according to the opinion of eminent legal gentlemen, no existing law will authorize the Government to take cognizance of the proceeding. The case is precisely similar in character to that of the German steamer which occurred some months since, and the course of the President will probably be identical with that which he then pursued, and which the whole country approved of. In this age of turmoil, when one-half of the world is arming and peace is so necessary to the employment and development of the national resources and wealth, our own neutral rights will not be regarded unless we respect the stipulations of our treaty obligations.

Much attention is just now directed to the empire of Japan, along the shores and in the vicinity of which is the chief seat of the whale fishery. The perils of the wind and sea produce many wrecks, and the dismasted sailor has often no choice but certain destruction or an inhospitable reception and permanent imprisonment from the authorities of that strange country. There is little doubt but that hundreds of Europeans and Americans have languished and died in the cage-like prisons of Japan unknown and despairing. The success however of our English brethren in China has opened to the world an idea of the facility with which an end might be put to this state of things, and the truth of that axiom of the late J. Q. Adams that no people have a right to isolate themselves is universally admitted. A ship's crew recently liberated in consequence of the action of Com. Geisinger, U. S. N., has attracted public attention to this state of things, and I should not be surprised if action on the premises be had before another year will have passed away. This empire of Japan presents a strange aspect at the present time. Though civilized, with a good polity, etc., it has remained so entirely alone, that the last news from it was brought by the Jesuits. The good fathers seem to have learned a partial lesson from the Japanese, for the system according to which their distinguished pupil, Dr. Francia, sought to govern Paraguay, was identical with that of the Island Emperor.

There is little doubt but that Lieut. Col. Bliss will be nominated by the President as successor of Col. Duncan as Inspector General. None will murmur should it be made, for even the bitterest opponents of the Administration must be silent against the claims of a soldier who has undergone the baptism of fire, and who at the same time is so accomplished a gentleman and scholar. Under the present aspect of affairs, it is probable that there will be an augmentation of the army, which will afford the President an opportunity of suitably rewarding our distinguished officers.

In reference to the illness of Gen. Taylor at Erie, Pa., it is to be regretted that he was not accompanied by some person capable of sparing him the labor of receiving the well meant and kindly but necessarily fatiguing attentions of the crowd who

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The Evening Picayune.

5 September 1849, 1

Pass Christian Hotel Regatta.

Yesterday the sailing match for the Hotel Prize, a beautiful silver pitcher and salver, came off at Pass Christian, in which eight boats took part. These were the *Coralie, Hiern, Pilgrim, Undine, Titus, Picayune, Laura* and *Flirt*. They started in the order as named. The second and third prizes were one half the whole amount of the entrance money. The race was a very beautiful one, and created great excitement. Contrary to general expectation, the Undine was beaten.

Instead of the race being a triangular one, as on the previous day, there was no stake-boat placed in the range of the Cat Island and Pass Christian Light Houses; it was therefore decided by the judges that the boats should run to the light-ship moored directly in front of the Hotel, about six miles distant, and back again.

At the time of starting the wind was very light; blowing from the direction of the Light Ship, giving a pretty good beat out to windward. All of the boats, excepting the Laura, after weighing their anchors, stood to the westward on their first tack, expecting to catch the wind which was about springing up from that quarter.

After sailing about four miles, (the Undine in the lead, by half a mile of the Hiern,) the latter boat finding her chance hopeless stood to the westward, and after running about a mile and a half to the east of the Light Ship, caught a fresh easterly wind, and was thus enabled to round the Ship nine minutes and a half before the Undine, which was still to the westward, beating up against the wind and tide. From this out the Hiern had it all her own way, and won the first prize. Just before reaching the Light Ship the Undine lost the lanyard of her centre-board, and during the balance of the race was compelled to drag it before the wind, occasionally striking on the various oyster banks, running the danger of upsetting on every occasion, as there was no possibility of drawing it up before reaching the shore.

The second prize was awarded by the judges to the Undine, and the third to the Coralie.

At the close of the race a match of $1000 to $800 was offered by the friends of the Undine against the Hiern, over the same water, or in a triangular race, as on the day previous, which was declined by the friends of the latter boat.

The Undine, it will be recollected, though not entitled to run for the prize under the club rules on Monday, (having previously won a first class prize,) was entered by her owner to run for "glory," and came in handsomely far ahead of all her competitors, including the Heirn.

The following is the official report of the judges, showing position of the boats at starting, time of sailing, their order in coming out, &c:

HOTEL REGATTA, PASS CHRISTIAN — *Tuesday, Sept.* 4, 1849.—Entrance $5—Prize, a Silver Pitcher —the second and third boats to be entitled to one-half of the whole amount of the entrance money—Course, from their stations around the light-ship —Wind, S. by E.—Distance, six miles and home—Strong flood tide—Boats started at 4 minutes past 12 o'clock, M.

Dr's Nos.	Entrances.	Time of Start Ship	Arrivals and Positions	
1	Coralie, by Jas. Maycock..	2:21:15 PM	3h:15':5?"	3
2	Heirn by H. P. Ensign....	2:22:30 "	2h:50':45"	1
3	Pilgrim, by J. G. Robinson	2:30:15 "	3h:29':00"	8
4	Undine, by A. L. Saunders	2:12:00 "	3h:13':23"	2
5	J. L. Titus, by J. O. Nixon	2:21:30 "	3h:21':35"	5
6	Picayune, by J. A. Amelung	2:23:00 "	3h:28':50"	7
7	Laura, by J. O. Nixon.....	2:23:35 "	3h:20':30"	6
8	Flirt, by A. B. Cammack..	2:23:17 "	3h:19':35"	4

News from Havana by the Severn.

The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday last mentions having received a file of the *Gaceta de la Habana* to the 20th ult. They contained not a word relative to the Key affair. They are equally silent on the "invasion question;" the President's proclamation, however, was published on the 27th ult.

We learn, says the Tribune, that the Severn brought despatches from our Consul, Gen. Campbell, to Lieut. Randolph, commander of the sloop-of-war Albany. Their tenor is not understood, but is supposed to be an order for that vessel to repair immediately to Havana.

It was mentioned by a passenger that at Principe strong symptoms of an outbreak had been manifested, and that the soldiers stationed there sided with the populace. In consequence of this all the forces at that place had been ordered to Havana, and a like number transferred from the capital to take their places.

The Severn sailed on Monday for Vera Cruz, with eight passengers from Mobile; C. Markoe, Esq., of the firm of Manning, Markoe & Co., of Vera Cruz, who had been sojourning for some time in the United States, was among them. To this gentleman a number of Americans on their way to California have been placed under numerous obligations for kindnesses and attentions extended to them.

We get from the *Gaceta* the following statement of exports from Havana from the 1st of January: Sugar, 516,593 boxes; coffee, 458,600 arrobas; cigars, 79,066,000; tobacco, 990,071 pounds; molasses, 29,131 tierces; honey, 1,709 gallons; beeswax, 25,578 arrobas; rum, 5,535 pipes.

In the markets nothing important was doing. Muscovado sugars were quoted at 4¼@5¼; coffee, first quality, 5¾@6¼, second do. 4¼@5¼, and triage 2¼@2¾. Exchange on London 14@15 premium; New York and New Orleans 4¼@5.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington on the 26th ult., says:

Since I have arrived here, I have learned much more than I am willing to tell in regard to the movements, in this country, for the conquest of Cuba. I know the place where and the time when the offer was made to Gen. Worth to head the enterprise. I know the terms offered, &c. But I write to say, that he and others refused to go into the enterprise, unless the people of Cuba should encourage it.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 September 1849, 2

Whig "Farandula."

Foreign influence—foreign newspapers in the United States—the interference of foreign governments in our politics—whig "artifice" and trick confessed by an ally.

It cannot be doubted that there are newspapers in the United States supported principally by direct pecuniary aid from foreign governments, and managed by secret agents of such governments, or under the control of persons in the confidence and employment of such governments. Those papers are, of course, devoted to the advancement and protection of the interests and aims of their patrons. We do not now particularly allude to those prints, professedly American, whose tastes and proclivities are foreign and European, and who, in every dispute between the United States and any foreign power since General Jackson was elected President, have been the apologists and defenders of the foreign power, and whose tone and course are *con amore* defensive and laudatory of the so-called "legitimate" institutions, customs, and policy of the monarchical nations of Europe. Those journals can readily be identified by the denunciations, so often to be found in their columns, of those who seek to establish the principles of civil, political, and religious liberty in those nations, as "anarchists," "mobites," and "red republicans;" and by the avidity with which they copy everything from the British tory presses and their kindred papers on the continent, hostile to those principles and derogatory to their defenders. They can be indentified by the eagerness with which they chronicle every reverse of the friends of liberty, or the defeat of a patriot army, and by their raven-like croakings whenever the banner of freedom is victorious. Scarcely a city in the United States north of the Potomac is without one or more of these bastard American newspapers, which, if they dared, would display their longings for the "flesh-pots of Egypt" more openly than they do. We have heretofore often had cause—and doubtless we shall again have cause—to direct the attention of the American people to the anti-republican courses of some of these presses, distinguished for their foreign and monarchical partialities and antipathies; but our present purpose is to attract notice to a somewhat different and more worthy class of newspaper publications in the United States. We mean those which are established, sustained, and maintained solely by foreign means, and to promote in this country the policy and views of foreign monarchies against the policy and views of the United States. We do not hesitate to say, that we do not apprehend any danger from such papers. There is much greater danger to our institutions in the sinister and insidious course of journals professedly American. Our institutions can withstand the assaults, however fierce, of *open* enemies. It is only from the covert and treacherous assaults of traitors in the citadel that serious harm is to be apprehended. Especially are the traitors to be feared, when as an "artifice" they advocate democratic principles. We repeat that open enemies, whether armed battalions or hireling presses, are not to be feared in the United States. The divine truths of political freedom, of civil freedom, and of religious freedom—the rights of man—are invulnerable to such attacks in this country, and in this age. So far from weakening our institutions, they tend to strengthen them. It is when false friends advocate our principles, that we begin to entertain alarm. The laudations of open monarchical presses are sure beacons, to any pilot guiding the ship of State, that there are breakers near; and the censures of such presses are sure indications that the ship is on the right tack. To their columns the true American republican can refer, to discover the *machinations* of the enemy, sometimes *let out* through *simplicity*, and at others "displayed by the effort to conceal." The well understood "farandula" of whigery is sometimes there disclosed.

We have been induced to make these remarks by an editorial in a Spanish newspaper published in New York, called *La Cronica*, which we publish below. It is suspected that *La Cronica* has been established and is supported by agents of the Spanish crown and of the Captain General of Cuba; and that it is controlled and managed by secret agents in the United States. In connexion with this, if it be true, the intimations in this editorial are not unimportant, but they become quite *significant* and interesting. The foreign monarchical *diplomats* in this country are generally well advised in advance of the plans of the whig party and of their leaders. Whether such knowledge arises from intuitive sagacity—is mere instinct—is founded on certain well-understood affinities, or is derived from confidential communications, it is not worth while to inquire. Association begets sympathy, and sympathy begets confidence, between kindred souls. And it is not unlikely that apologies have been made by some of the whig leaders for *apparent* desertion from their cause. If so, the whig leaders should be more cautious, and not divulge their intended "*artifices*" to imprudent confederates. The American people are not easily cheated.

[From "La Cronica," September 1, 1849.]

The two great parties in this country are commonly called whig and democratic. The principles of the former (leaving out of view modifications adopted by certain of its sections) are, protection to national industry; a strict observance of the principles of the constitution conferring extensive powers on the general government; internal improvements in the separate States by the general government; the imitation of the policy of the early days of the republic in shunning dangerous alliances with foreign powers, and in promoting the prosperity of the country rather by the consolidation and improvement of its present possessions, than by acquiring new territories.

The democratic party, on the contrary, sustains the principle of freedom of commerce; the rights of the separate States as opposed to the power of the general government, denying to it the authority to carry on improvements in the particular States; and a species of protectorate and general and indefinite super-vigilance with respect to the continents of America, South and North. The language of the democratic press in sustaining the latter principle, is *to the last degree ridiculous, bombastic, and swollen.* "Those countries," say they, "are manifestly destined to be incorporated with our own. This boundless continent is ours. The time-worn despotisms of the Old World must soon be taught that they can no longer be suffered to dwell near our threshold." The whole vocabulary of absurd fanfaronade is exhausted, and they say that "Canada and the Grand Antilla are two ripe pears," ready to drop into the open jaws of the Goddess of Liberty; and it is added, that the acquisition of both at once would serve to neutralize the envy and jealousy with which that of either alone might be viewed by the widely separated States of the confederacy.

Let us look now at the influence which *these principles have had upon what seems to be a sudden modification of the policy of the present administration.* The circumstances which favored the election of General Taylor were various; his great popularity as a soldier: he was no champion of the political arena, but an honest country proprietor—a sort of Cincinnatus—whose recent and brilliant services were set in a brighter light by his virtues. These were circumstances that led many to hope that now party strife was to come to an end, and that a whig-democrat cabinet would combine in the endeavor to carry out a harmonious plan of government.

The democratic party, at the time, found itself divided on the question of slavery in the territories just acquired from Mexico. That party brought forward two candidates: one representing the views of those who maintained the justice of that acquisition, as well as of all that led to or would result from it; and the other, those of the many, in whose judgment the war with Mexico was absolutely unjust and unnecessary, or at least unjustifiable. This difference of opinion caused a considerable defection in the ranks of the democratic party; and the whigs, to enable themselves to take advantage of it, very prudently gave up certain of their more unpopular principles, with the views of conciliating the good will of the dissenters of the democracy.

Nevertheless, General Taylor was no sooner elected than it became clear that, although the whigs had blinked some of their principles, they were not the less determined to keep to themselves the administration and the government offices, after the example of strict exclusiveness in such matters, set them by their democratic predecessors.

It is impossible to foretell, with any certainty, what is to be the policy of this administration in the somewhat untoward position in which it is placed by the disappointment of those democrats who gave their aid towards the election of General Taylor, in the hope of realizing the fusion of parties alluded to, and of an equal participation in the emoluments of office. The democratic party is now trying to splice the ties of its ancient organization, and has decidedly got the better in all the elections for members of Congress, insomuch, that beyond all question the administration will have to encounter, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, a majority hostile and openly opposed to its principles. The cabinet, then, is in a state of perplexity between the alternatives of witnessing the nullification of its measures on their mere presentation to a legislative opposition, or of adopting *the policy of concession, with the view of conciliating aid in the very ranks of its adversaries, and of availing itself, in case of need, of the yet existing division produced by the slavery agitation.*

General Taylor, to be sure, is the man of the nation's choice. *But as he has himself frankly avowed that he knows nothing about politics, he will have to put himself in a great measure into the hands of his cabinet;* and neither are its members very united, nor are they all very popular. Indeed, *judging from the tone of its organ, we suspect the government to be somewhat inclined to tamper with the meanest passions of the lowest and most short-sighted of its fellow-citizens,* and to signalize the epoch of its rule by agitating and preparing the public mind *for future territorial enlargement.*" In the political campaign of 1840, a national bank was one of the whig war-cries. Public opinion so decidedly disclosed itself against that measure, that the whigs had to abandon it. Public opinion seems now to be in favor of free trade; and the whigs doubtless begin to fear that they will have to give up another of their favorite measures—the protective system. In compensation for these defects and disasters, it is said *they are willing to get possession of a part of the enemy's artillery, and to abandon the broad conservative ground recommended by the example of Washington and the early founders of the republic.*

This metamorphosis of the whig cabinet is but A TEMPORARY ARTIFICE (*un ardid temporal*) to get over the difficulties of the moment. The *principles* of this party are maintained by the *most wise and far-sighted of the country*, and their convictions are *unchangeable*, formed, as they are, upon profound study of the elements of *law and order*, and of *true* national aggrandizement. The temporary participation of the *Washington Republic* in political *humbug* (farandula) *is an expedient*—the offspring of circumstances, *but unworthy of the organ of a great party.*

This production is a curiosity, and it is worthy of serious consideration in more aspects than one. We have heard its authorship attributed to a distinguished foreign functionary near this government; but with what justice we cannot say. The article itself, independent of its paternity, contains matter of no little interest. It prates of peace, and opposes conquest even when justifiable, in the true whig vein; while it deprecates as a thing indefensible and unworthy in itself the course of the administration in demanding the release of Rey, yet half excuses it on the ground that the patriotism of Messrs. Clayton & Co. is mere affectation—"*a temporary artifice*"—mere whig "*farandula*"—to deceive the people into the belief that the whig party is led by patriotic instincts, and to enable the whig forces "*to get possession of a portion of the enemy's artillery.*" The reason that the *National Intelligencer* escaped the castigation which *La Cronica* deals out to the *Republic* is easily explained. The leaden dullness of the respectable organ of conservatism did not fully appreciate the fact that the abduction of Rey was a matter of any importance whatever, until its old friend Clayton, for whom it has a diplomatic sympathy, strengthened by an antiquarian scorn for new men and interloping organs, came upon the stage. Then the face of affairs was at once changed. The violence done on our soil and the insult offered to our flag by the forcible abduction of one entitled to the protection of our government, were small matters, unworthy of special comment; but the diplomatic success of John M. Clayton, that loomed up as "*aliquid inversum, infinitum que*," is to be spoken of with staring eyes and with gestures of supreme wonder, seasonably interspersed with fierce defiances to the world in general to produce from our annals anything like it. For a moment the *National Intelligencer* forgot its foreign instincts and its dignified conservatism, and participated in the "*temporary artifice*" of the *Republic*, by a display of official *ad captandum* "farandula" which one would not have expected from its age and past life. We presume that this is well understood by the writer for *La Cronica*, and that he will not reprove the official *fanfaronade* of the *National Intelligencer*. Many things are overlooked in old servants of approved fidelity, which would be deemed criminal in those who have not been tested and found to be trustworthy. Besides, *La Cronica* seems to put implicit faith in the whig party, and warns its Spanish patrons not to be alarmed at the apparent patriotism of the whig press by assuring them that it is nothing but "a temporary artifice," a little whig "farandula," to gain the confidence of the people, but not an evidence of unsoundness. We trust, therefore, that the Captain General of Cuba will be satisfied with the explanation, and that he will not attempt the abduction of Mr. Clayton, or of the editors of the *Republic*, or of the *National Intelligencer*, now that they have gone to sleep again. But if he does abduct them in despite of the apology which is made for them by *La Cronica*, we promise to stand by General Taylor until they are returned unscathed, even if he has to employ bloodhounds to find them; and then we will aid in the abduction of Cuba as an atonement for the insult.

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

The Charleston Courier.

6 September 1849, 2

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3.

The result of the election in Rhode Island, by which the Whigs have gained one member of the House of Representatives, encourages them to hope yet to secure a majority of that body. If they can secure the organization of the House, they expect to carry through it a number of important, and to a great extent popular, measures relating to finance, the tariff, and internal improvements, which the Democratic majority of the Senate will either agree to or be obliged to take the responsibility of rejecting. As the matter now stands, the Whigs have a nominal majority of three. But they will probably lose two members in Maryland, which will give the democrats a majority of one. Should this be the result, the Southern Democratic Taylor members, of whom there are two or three, will hold the balance of power in the House.

Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprizes, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, and not frustrated, by the interposition of this government. The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and munitions, the whole to be under the direction of Genl. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprize a more American character. The existing design is to land twenty-five hundred men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the Island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance, and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistable popular clamor, in their behalf, and from every port in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign.

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The Daily Delta

6 September 1849]

The Cuba Expedition in Washington.—The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington the 26th, say: "Since I have arrived here, I have heard much more than I am willing to tell in regard to the movements, in this country, for the conquest of Cuba. I know the place where and the time when the offer was made to General Worth to head the enterprise. I know the terms offered, &c. But I write to say, that he and others refusd to go into the enterprise, unless the people of Cuba should encourage it."

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The Daily Delta
6 September 1849, 2

The Round Island Blockade Raised.

Colonel White arrived in town yesterday, from Round Island. He reports that the legal steps which he was about to take against Commander Randolph, and the naval force stationed in the bay, were rendered unnecessary, by the withdrawal of the vessels employed in the blockade, and the free permission to all persons to land at the island. Colonel White went over prepared to call on the magistrates and laws of Mississippi to protect the rights of the citizens sojourning within its limits.

On Sunday, a schooner, loaded with bread and pork, ran the blockade, and nearing the island, threw out her barrels in the shallow water, which, the Round Islanders wading out to, took upon their shoulders, and carried ashore. Before, however, the schooner had succeeded in landing all her cargo, boats from the squadron captured her and took her into possession, and after a short time released her, when she returned to Pascagoula. Colonel White then removed the balance of the cargo from the schooner into an open boat, and intimating to the officers of the squadron his determination to try the legality of their proceedings, sent the boat with the provisions to the island, to test the question. But lo! as soon as the commander of the squadron heard of the intention of the Round Islanders to appeal to the State law, he hauled his vessels off and anchored outside of Horn Island, allowing free communication with the Round Islanders. Boats, with provisions, were landed, and the Round Islanders are now well supplied with the necessaries of life. We are happy to perceive that our naval officers have come to their senses, and receded from their absurd position. It was well they did so, for, we understand, that the men on Round Island were reduced to their last rations on Sunday.

We wish we could stop here all further reference to this disgraceful transaction. But a sense of justice to our fellow citizens compels us to refer to certain measures taken by the squadron at Round Island, which go far to aggravate the enormity of their acts, and display a feeling of vindictiveness that we never imagined could find a home in the hearts of our gallant naval officers. We understand that during the late blockade the commander of the squadron, not satisfied with prohibiting the landing of all provisions in vessels, to complete his purpose of starving the men, prohibited them from fishing at night, the only time when they could fish with much success, or in pirogues at any time. Boats, with piles of muskets and a large force of men were sent out every night to drive the Round Islanders ashore. We learn, further, that taking advantage of the reduced and half-starved condition of the men, some of the officers of the squadron went ashore and decoyed twelve or fifteen of the men, aboard of their ships and persuaded them to enlist in the naval service. If there is law or justice in the country, we trust that the commander of the squadron in Pascagoula Bay, will be held to answer for this extraordinary conduct towards our citizens.

The Right of Expatriation.—The war of 1812 was fought chiefly on the ground of the right of expatriation claimed by natives of Great Britain, who emigrated to this country, and enlisted in our service. Britain arrogated the right to reclaim these persons, alleging that they were still subject to her laws, and went so far as to capture our merchant ships and impress our seamen into her service, asserting the preposterous doctrine, "once a subject, always a subject." We resisted this pretention, and by the war of 1812, extorted from Great Britain an acknowledgment of its illegality. Now this right belongs to all of our citizens, to the whole human family. Individuals may emigrate, when, and where they please. They may go with arms or without arms. Thousands have come through this city within the last six months, on their way to California, all of whom were well armed. They may go in large bodies or small, singly or collectively. They may go to Cuba as well as to California, and no power can interfere with them unless they go as an armed military expedition, and the raising of such an expedition is a misdemeanor, for which the parties may be indicted and tried by the United States Courts.

☞ We were happy to greet, yesterday, our friend, Perry S. Warfield, Esq., on his return from his perilous visit to Round Island, and release from the captivity in which he was held by the gallant squadron, which has lately distinguished itself in blockading Round Island. Mr. Warfield's recital of the circumstances of his capture, is of a very thrilling character, and will form the subject of a sketch of deep interest, which, together with the account of another gallant exploit, by the same invincible fleet, will appear in the Delta of to-morrow.

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The Daily Delta
6 September 1849, 2

☞ It has been publicly stated by a gentleman connected with the press, that the reporter of a "certain paper" made a dishonorable proposal to Señor Carlos de España, during the pendency of the late investigation. The charge is rather indefinite, and we should like to have fuller developments upon the subject. There are several papers in the city—which is the one? Let those interested speak out.—*Crescent, Tuesday.*

We should have noticed the above in yesterday's paper, but for the expectation that the matter referred to would be fully cleared up this morning, by the publication of a correspondence between certain gentlemen, connected with the press, and the editors of the Crescent.

A letter was shown to one of the editors of this paper on Tuesday, which was addressed to the editors of the Crescent, inquiring who was the person from whom they derived the information contained in the above extract, which we were requested to sign. We declined doing so, informing the gentleman that we could give the information he desired, to which, however, he seemed disinclined to listen, and so we take this mode of clearing up the mystery.

It was stated, a few days ago, by Mr. John C. Larue, in the hearing of a half dozen gentlemen, including one of the editors of this paper, that proposals had been made by a person connected with some city paper, which afterwards became quite hostile to the Spanish Consul, to furnish reports favorable to him, if he would advance him $500; and that said proposal was contained in a letter to the Consul, which letter was in the hands of his counsel. We immediately sought Mr. Foulhouze, and from him obtained a confirmation of Mr. Larue's statement. Mr. Foulhouze assured us that he had a letter of the description indicated, and gave us the name of the reporter from whom the proposal proceeded. We communicated the fact to the gentleman referred to, who, we presume, will investigate and respond to the accusation.

Imputations of this character should be promptly met and investigated by all persons interested in the reputation of the press. In this case particularly, a clique of malicious, corrupt, and designing scoundrels have sought by innuendoes, communicated in a secret manner, from one to another, to connect with this transaction the name of a gentleman, against whom they dare not make open and specific charges. We, therefore, considered it our duty to investigate the matter, and bring it to a definite point and issue, which we have done. We refrain from giving the name of the individual, connected with a cotemporary press, who is implicated in the matter, because he has already been informed of the charge, and we shall await his response to it, before we say aught more of the affair.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1849, 2

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The latest account from Tampa Bay is by way of New Orleans. The Charleston *Courier* learns by telegraph from the latter place that the commandant at Tampa received a white flag, understood to be from Bow Legs the Seminole Chief, expressing a desire for peace, and proposing to hold a council at the next full moon. It is now generally believed that the difficulties will soon be over, and that the parties in the late outrage will be surrendered. The U. S. troops, 300 in number, would await at Fort Brooke the result of the Council.—*Savannah Republican.*

Intelligence similar to the above has been reported by way of Pensacola. Our correspondent at Pilatka, who writes on the 30th ult., communicates nothing by the express which arrived there of Bowlegs coming in.

The Cuba Proclamation.

We published, week before last, a proclamation of the President of the United States, on the subject of a reported project to invade Cuba or some of the Northern provinces of Mexico. As an evidence of the promptitude with which the Executive has acted in the premises, it is stated that the intelligence on which the proclamation was based was communicated to him at Harrisburg, while on his western tour, and that on receipt thereof, he forwarded the document from that place to Washington.

In this case Gen. TAYLOR has assumed, as was to have been expected, the true position. Reckless partisans have already declared the act one dictated by electioneering policy, but all who read aright the man who has thus placed the Nation's interdict upon the mad schemes of unscrupulous adventurers, will know how to estimate the purring of his detractors. Taylor proves his love of country as every American should. He glories in the success of her arms, when the issue rests upon the last resort of nations; but he glories more in the victories of peace, advancing in a march of triumph to scatter blessings in her pathway. His brow has been decked with the laurel of the conqueror, but its leaves have distilled blood from the settling mists of the battle-field, and he would fain propitiate the demon of strife by pouring from the olive branch libations of the dew of heaven. The dream of Conquest is a trance which has for ages paralyzed the arm of Liberty. It is the sleep-walk of nations, which has led on despots, until their own subjects have been enslaved with the nations they subdued. From conquest, the old world has become an abomination of desolation, and mankind has learned that they must chain the avarice of rulers, or content themselves to be forever chained.

We would not say that the limits of our model Republic should be forever unalterably fixed. Events which every rational man may contemplate may contribute to the extension of our territorial limits; but we do say that no condition of things—the attractions of no foreign province—its proximity to our shores—its congeniality of climate or character—nothing, can justify a nation claiming to be enlightened and to respect treaties, in giving countenance to the schemes of robbery set on foot by lawless and vicious speculators.

While referring to the President's proclamation, we may allude to the late letter of Gen. Scott, expressing an opinion favorable to the acquisition of Canada. We want not now, nor will we for years to come, either Canada or Cuba. It is better that we concentrate all our interest, effort, energy, and mind, to the harmonizing of our nation as it is. Let us cement the fissures which annexation has already created in our national structure, before we bring in more elements of weakness. General Scott's letter on the annexation of Canada may be, as many suppose, a move towards political preferment. We hope, if so, it may seal the doom of his selfish hopes. Let him be assigned to the category of Presidential gamesters, who have played desperately and become "dead broke." Such men may vainly tender themselves to their "fellow-citizens," but the unsophisticated people turn from them as polluted things. They want not chimerists, when the tide of generations comes freighted with better men for the Republic. We want not annexationists nor sectionalists. We like the good old ship as it is, and with a steady hand at the helm she will bear us on in safety; but we mistrust the lubbers who are forever wanting more "breadth of beam."

We wish to see these Cuba annexationists put down. We wish to see the Canada covetors rejected. There is work to do at home—and the most magnificent job is to heal the chasm which the political tinkers have made in the Constitution. We trust that Old Zack will continue to "frown down" these land stealers. Let us once clear the Wilmot Proviso breakers, and we have an Administration that will be found "setting our own house in order," leaving our neighbors to cultivate good manners, so that they may be enabled in time to set up on their own hook—which if they are not fitted for, they would make bad members of the Jonathan family.

THAT SECRET EXPEDITION.—A New York correspondent of the Washington *Republic*, alluding to the Cuba scheme, says:—"From all that I can learn—and I have taken pains to inform myself on the subject—this armed expedition to Cuba will not now take place."

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
6 September, 1849, 2

"We Acknowledge the Corn."

We acknowledge the receipt of the ear of corn, pulled from Capt. Jarnagan's field, from our friend G., of Capt. Ledwith's company. It is decidedly hard to beat, unless into old Virginia hominy; and we don't mean to appropriate it that way. We have hung it up in our sanctum by a string, and there it shall hang, until the Seminoles quit the country. This corn has twenty-two rows of large grain, and is long in proportion. We invite our friends to call and see it. If Jarnagan has "a few more left of the same sort," the boys will not have to go on short allowance. We are promised a *scalp*, too, if there should happen to be a *scrimmage*. Well, now, we'll hang up the scalp also, if received, although an "injin's top-knot" and a ear of corn will will present a ghostly contrast. But we hope the boys will have little to do in the scalping line before Bowlegs & Co. take their walking-papers.

The Volnnteer Quartermaster has favored us with some interesting items of intelligence from Capt. Ledwith's company, communicated in a letter from Capt. L. The company is encamped about six miles west of Fort Mellon. The letter, after detailing the events of the scout mentioned by our correspondent in another column, describes Jarnagan's Fort. It is 105 by 45 feet, and about 10 feet high, situated on a point of land making into Lake Conway. In this Fort are 94 persons, 16 of them able to bear arms. They are nearly all sick with bad colds. The interior of the Fort is filled with sheds, under which the people live. These sheds are not closed on the sides or ends, and the appearance presented is that of 94 persons, men, women, and children, without any screen, sleeping in one enclosure. You may be assured, Capt. L. says, that nothing but dread of Indians would compel these people to live in such a manner.

The company is in good health and spirits. Mr. Smith, agent of the Q. M. dep't at Enterprise, also mentions in a letter the arrival of Col. Sanderson, with supplies for the Columbia county volunteers. The latter had not arrived at Fort Mellon:

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1849, 2

The Alleged Abduction.

Public interest has for some time been absorbed in a matter from which serious national consequences are apprehended by many. A person named Garcia, under the assumed name of Francisco Rey, formerly turnkey of the prison at Havana, had connived at the escape of several political prisoners under confinement at that place, and fled to New Orleans for refuge. After residing some time in the latter city, Rey suddenly disappeared, and certain facts led to the suspicion that he was secretly carried away at the instigation of the Spanish authorities. The Spanish Consul was suspected as being the instrument of his abduction, and there was sufficient ground upon which to issue a warrant against him. He was arrested upon examination at New Orleans, and, after an exciting investigation, was bound over in the sum of $5,000, to appear before the U. S. District Court at New Orleans. Several supposed accomplices have been each bound over in the sum of $2,500. The Consul had closed his office and taken down his flag.

Circumstances, so far as they have become known, tend fully to strengthen the grounds upon which these proceedings have taken place. The steamer Falcon, on her last trip from Havana, brings the intelligence that Rey was transferred from the vessel, the "Mary Ellen," in which he was conveyed from New Orleans, to the "Andrew Ring," lying at the Havana quarantine, and that our Consul at that place, being apprised of the facts, obtained permission to visit him, and was told by Rey that he left New Orleans of his own free will. It is said, however, that during the interview a file of Spanish soldiers was kept present, and that Rey was intimidated to make such reply to the Consul. He so stated himself, in two letters written to Consul from a prison in which he was the next day incarcerated. Another report is that Rey was closely imprisoned immediately on his arrival, and that the man spoken to by our Consul was not him, but a bank defaulter who had left New Orleans in the same vessel in which Rey is said to have been carried off. The evidence taken on the examination at New Orleans lends the affair rather a serious aspect; but the positive facts in regard to the interview, &c., at Havana are not yet ascertained. Doubtless every effort will be made by the Government to elicit the truth in the whole affair, and the trial before the District Court will divulge it.

As we have no treaty with Spain for the mutual delivery of criminals, similar to those with England and France, any abduction by foreign authorities of one who seeks the protection of our flag, is an offence against the United States.

The Washington *Republic* closes a long article on the subject with the following:

"The outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and, although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city, by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government."

Return of Rey.

The brig *Salvadora* has arrived at New Orleans, (says a dispatch to the Charleston *Courier* of the 28th ult.,) eight days from Havana, *having on board, as a passenger*, REY, *the abducted Spaniard*.

REY, we are informed, was given up by the Captain-General, without any formal demand having been made for him. He was sent home by the American Consul.

Since his arrival, he has given testimony that he was abducted. It has been ordered that he should give bail to appear at the trial of the Spanish Consul.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1849, 3

CAMP MOSELEY, Aug. 25th, 1849.

Editor of the Republican:

DEAR SIR: I have just arrived from a five days' scout, and am glad to say did not find the *least signs of Indians*, nor do I believe there have been any *in this section* of country *since the last Indian war*. We arrived at Capt. Jarnagan's pickets (Fort Gatlin) on the second day; we there found enclosed, in a space of one hundred by forty, ninety-four souls—the majority of them with distressing colds, (I think the whooping cough.) They were very glad to see us, and felt relieved in a measure; but when we told them we could remain but one day, they looked disappointed, and asked when would the Governor send them "men to protect them." We assured them that in a few days they would be protected by the Columbia county volunteers. This satisfied them. We were very kindly received by Capt. Jarnagan and others in the pickets, for which we feel truly grateful. I send you an ear of corn from the plantation of Capt. Jarnagan; it is the largest I ever have seen. From a *quarter of an acre*, he gathered *twenty bushels* of good corn. If his land is not worth *fighting for*, I should like to see some that is.

I may mention that Capt. J. told us that Indians and Indian fires had been seen in his neighborhood, about *three weeks since*, and he believed they were on their way to the Indian nation, for the purpose of consulting, &c., &c. All this I believe to be correct, as he is a man to be relied on. I write in much haste, having to return to the post immediately. Remember me to all in your village, and believe me, &c. &c.,

Yours truly, J. V. G.

PALATKA, Aug. 30, 1849.

Editor of the Republican:

DEAR SIR: The express arrived from Tampa last night, bringing us but little news of importance. Gen. Twiggs is there, with his band, &c. Indians have been seen about Eopopka, but have shown no warlike disposition so far. The General, we are informed, intends to use every effort to get them to remove without war, and if he cannot, we must have it. Two steamers were daily expected with the balance of Gen. T.'s regiment, 7th infantry; but we are all of the opinion that the Indian difficulties would end much sooner by buying them off than by hunting them out of the Everglades with *regulars*.

VON ROPEZ.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them to either of the undersigned for payment; and all indebted to us are requested to make immediate settlement.

OLIVER WOOD,
PHILIP COX.

Sept. 1, 1849.–6-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby inform the Public that they have this day entered into a Copartnership, under the name and style of BUFFINGTON & COX, to conduct the Hotel in Jacksonville heretofore occupied by O. Wood & Co. We are making such arrangements for the approaching Winter season as will render our establishment a most desirable place of sojourn to persons visiting East Florida. We will be fully prepared to accommodate permanent of transient Boarders.

SAMUEL BUFFINGTON, JR.,
PHILIP COX.

Sept. 1, 1849.–6-tf

Spencer & Baker,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Fla.,

Will practice in the several Courts in the Eastern Circuit of Florida; in the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Florida; the Supreme Court at Tallahassee; and prosecute claims before Congress and the Departments of the Government at Washington.

J. MCROBERT BAKER. S. SPENCER.

Sept. 6-tf

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—o—

NOTICIAS DE CUBA.

La rígida cuarentena á que están sujetos todos los barcos que llegan á Cuba desde estos Estados Unidos, y el aspecto que van tomando allí las cosas á consecuencia de los rumores sobre movimientos políticos, nos tiene privados de la correspondencia mensual. Sin embargo, por un jóven amigo nuestro, rico hacendado de Cuba, que acaba de llegar de el interior de ella, y que hace pocos meses salió de aqui para allá, sabemos que el estado de alarma de las autoridades y del pueblo es grande; que diariamente circulan rumores del desembarco de una formidable espedicion; que los campesinos y la juventud de las ciudades y pueblos manifiestan una inquietud de mal agüero para los déspotas, y que estos ponen espias y ministros de polícia tras todas las personas que arriban á Cuba desde estos Estados Unidos. Todos estos son los síntomas inequívocos de una revolucion, que nosotros no nos hemos cansado de anunciar, y que estallará á pesar de las tremendas amenazas con que trata de aterrar al pueblo de Cuba el mas bárbaro y opresivo de los gobiernos conocidos.

—o—

LA LENGUA INGLESA.

—o—

El infrascripto participa á los Españoles que deseen aprender la lengua inglesa con toda perfeccion por un método nuevo y venajoso y quieran recibir instruccion pueden ocurrir al n°. 20 Ann Street.

J. J. Henriques.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

6 September 1849, 3

The position of the Cabinet according to the Spanish official paper called the Cronica.—The cause of Cuba and the American Press.—Campbell's views as stated by the Journal of Commerce.—Annexation tendency in Cuba,—Roncaly's destitution.

It is a most interesting querrie to solve, what effect has been produced by the unceasing rumors spread on the subject of an armed expedition for the Island of Cuba and the disaffection of the troops and the inhabitants, who to judge from the reports of some interested informers, ought to be in perpetual thanksgiving for their own parental government.

Many have been the revelations which to the joy of the lovers of liberty have originated in the President's proclamation. The *Cronica* which calls itself the organ of the cause of Spain, with a frankness and good faith that do honor to its editors, has acknowledged that the cabinet paper at Washington has become harsh and uncourteous in the extreme towards the Spanish Government on the subject of the abduction of the jail keeper, Rey. The *Cronica* has also admitted that the present Cabinet lacks a majority in Congress and is therefore unable to act unless they adopt popular measures, the starting of which has therefore been the special province of the Democratic party, and one of which is territorial agrandizement: and the same *Cronica* attributes to this embarrassing position of the Cabinet that strong language against the Spanish administration and the favorable light in which they see the annexation of Cuba. We have noticed with pleasure a number of newspapers heretofore indifferent or silent come forth generously advocating the just yearnings of the same Island of Cuba: and we can affirm that her annexation to the U. S. has found brave supporters and no determined opposition. Even the papers looking upon it with ill-will, and whose editors grudge the inhabitants of Cuba their national and painful uneasiness, as if they alone were entitled to the benefit of freedom, even these papers hardly dare to publish anything else than stray opinions of a correspondent, or an occasional isolated unfavourable fact, trembling as it were in their mean cowardice to offend the noble American people, who glory in difusing the blessing which they enjoy, and bringing them within the reach of the whole human species. In this style of insidious ill-will we must classify a letter published by the *Journal of Commerce* dated the 28th August, and written from Washington, wherein the discontent of the Cubans is denied, and the writer is bold enough to ground his assertions on the opinion of General Campbell, Consul of the U. S. at Havana. In the peculiar position in which General Campbell is placed specially by this statement to publish the contrary would certainly not be our part to do. What we can affirm however is that at the Captain General's political secretary's office a dispatch has been seen from the same Consul stating with wonderful good faith that soldiers from the Spanish army were constantly coming to the office of the Consul to ask to be enlisted in the American service, or be taken out of the country. With the same want of judgement it is said in the letter of the *Journal of Commerce* that the planters' interest would not be promoted by a change. Is there no incentive in the reduction, in the charges of their *yearly income* to 3 and 4 per cent instead of 15 per cent! To say that commerce fettered by distracting formalities, weighed with heavy Custom-house duties and embarrassed with the sailor regulations would not be benefitted by a more liberal system is the appropriate language of one who ends by calumny enumerating amongst the enemies to any change the holders of monopoly! *Vive Dios*! It is necessary to have one's good sense well enslaved to a handful of South-street merchants, thus to find support in the opinion of favored monopolists. Who are they? The sharer with the officials of government in the spoils of Cuba's wealth. According to the letter of the *Journal of Commerce* the slave holding interest are also opposed to a revolution, the unavoidable result of which would be, it is said, the revolt amongst the negroes. During the last ten years on three distinct and solemn occasions a chance has been offered to ascertain the true feelings of the inhabitants: first when the project of sale of the Island to the English; second when the proposed agreement for the emancipation of negroes in 1840; and third when after February 1848 the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies took place. In every one of them the European Spaniards decidedly advocated the annexation to the U. S.

There is no man of character who would dare to sign his name to the above mentioned letter of the *Journal of Commerce*, because the writer is either wanting in truth, or knows nothing about what he asserts, and would not expose his ignorance. In spite of its legitimate author, the American people will require ample satisfaction for the insult committed by the conceited authorities of Cuba, in their wrath against the Cubans. We shall then see whether the sage *Olañeta* who framed the structure of oppression in that unfortunate land, and who lately advised the abduction of Rey, will by dint of shrewd diplomacy keep Roncali in his post of Captain General or even from the loss of his military rank: we shall then see whether the faction of merchants trading with Cuba, and who dream with imaginary losses, will in the service of despotism in America save him from destitution of his disgraceful honors, and the Consul Don Carlos and his banditti from corporal punishment. We shall then see whether those men so arrogant and brave before weak and unprotected prisoners, have courage in their turn to bear up with misfortune and disgrace!

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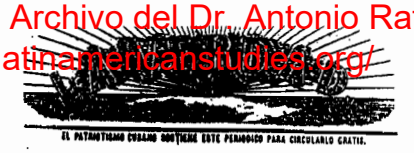

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The Spanish army and employers, with relation to a Political change in Cuba.

By means of a communication under the signature of "Economy," we are told that should the revolutionary Cubans offer a few appropriations equal to yearly salaries for life, to all those who receive them from the Spanish Government, whether they join the Cubans, or remain neuter, or leave the country, the resources of the Island would be exhausted; it is added that it is doubtful whether the purpose could be obtained, and that should the purpose be obtained, it is not certain that the result should pay for the sacrifice. We flatter ourselves we shall be able to inform "Economy" so well, that he shall ultimately see the question in the same light as we do.

The plan of neutralizing the hostile party, or of bringing it over to one's own, is known and was practised since the time when there have been revolutions, wars, and political factions; and the means used are persuasion by arguments, and offers by words of mouth or by writing, and above all by money; by such means the mind is first disposed and gained with gold promises are fulfilled and satisfied. Gold and English cunning govern the old world. French gold enabled the Duke of Angouleme in Spain, to vest Ferdinand the Seventh with absolute power. Now, in a meaner way, Spanish gold, has just torn a victim from the very bosom of a people very powerful, brave, and jealous of their rights; and why shall not Cuban gold be able to gain Spanish employers and soldiers, to bring them over to a common and just cause? Let gold run in torrents, provided no blood be shed!

Then the question must be confined, not to the enquiry whether by means of gold or other offers, a just end can be obtained, as it is evident to all it can; but whether there are sufficient means, whether the expense is economical, and the profit worth the expense.

Should there be any doubt about the existence in Cuba of the money necessary to comply with promises, it would immediately vanish on considering simply the expenditure incurred there for the purpose of paying those very same employers, and of meeting other engagements of the Colonial Government, after which a large surplus remains which is remitted to the metropoli.

On the other hand the expense must necessarily diminish, if it be admitted that the army and employers will accept the proposal; for its acceptance should produce the union of all the inhabitants, and a peaceable and instantaneous revolution. Then Cuba should not need but the third part, at the utmost, of the army and of the employers which it maintains, and as there is no necessity of replacing those who should naturally die in their employments, there is no doubt that the expense should begin to diminish on the first decease. It should diminish also, because the offer of the revolutionists should not extend to the great number of the employers of the Spanish Government, residing out of the Island, who get from it their salaries, as they should be suspended; and because no surplus should be sent to the metropolis. This, we believe, will make palpable the fact to our friend "Economy," that there is economy, and a great saving indeed in the measure we treat of.

But, if per-chance he should feel any doubt, we request him to make the account in another way, and compare it: that is to say, let him add up the expenses which the equipment of an army should cost, in order to vanquish the Spanish troops; and supposing that the object is obtained, let him state the shortest space of time when it could be obtained, bearing in mind that Cuba, in that case, must encounter the expense of the revolutionists, and of its enemies who are maintained by her, and only by her. Let him afterwards consider how many lives and estates will be saved by adopting that measure which secures a peaceable and permanent revolution.

That such a revolution is practicable, and that there are many reasons to expect a favorable execution of the plan or project, we are convinced from the history of infinite events which took place in various countries, and particularly in that part of America which was formerly Spanish. Should it be doubted, let us ask what a revolutionary band in Chili, Perú, Buenos Aires, Columbia, Guatemala, Mexico, did not contain in its number Spanish officers and soldiers, voluntarily serving the cause of liberty? Let us ask whether in the army of liberty, full Spanish battalions and regiments were not found, attracted by that magic power which is listened to by every body, which charms and impels every body to enlist under its banners. In Guatemala the defection was general, as well of the army as of the civil officers; thus the revolution was instantaneous and bloodless. In Mexico the Spanish joined to the Mexican troops accomplished the work, which had been undertaken by the immortal Hidalgo, with only five patriots in the town of Dolores. The navy did not yield with less promptitude to the attraction offered by the change of a degraded condition of slavery to the dignity of liberty; and in the war of the American Independence, many were the examples in both seas of masters of vessels of all descriptions and their crews, who lowering the unworthy flag of slavery, hoisted that of liberty, and helped our brothers to it. And will any body dispute in view of these facts, the probability of our being as lucky as other parts of America were?

But there is more in favour of our judgment, and it is that never a more reasonable offer was made, an offer more flattering to personal interest, attended by more motives of believing it solid, or by more reasons for accepting it, even if fears should be entertained lest at last the offer could not be carried into effect. For, what should the soldier lose if after the independence of Cuba should be obtained, the offer were not complied with by us? Nothing, he should rather gain, for, at the worst he would cease to be a soldier, and should become a free man, and the master of his own person. And, how shall he remain (may perchance some body ask,) should the patriots succumb? Granting for a moment and nothing more, that the enemies of Cuba should triumph, the soldier should remain a soldier as he was; and as for those who should die in the combat, whosoever of them would not join the banners of liberty should be to the same or worse danger. However, this concession is made through mere condescension, for no body can help granting that a great part, if not the whole of the army, and the Spanish employers being joined together to the patriot party, all probabilities are in favour of a certain and peaceable change. There is besides another class, which ventures very little or nothing in case of non-performance of promises, and it is that of many employers who, the employment ceasing, lose their salary, which happened every day. Therefore this class, and the soldier risking very little or nothing in joining us, have the well-grounded hope, of securing their subsistence without anxiety during all the time of their life.

We are so far from believing that the measure alluded to may be onerous to Cuba; we are so persuaded that a happy change must ensue, should the undertaking of giving liberty to the country be attempted, that to the offer which we deem proper to make to the troops and employers of Cuba, we believe necessary to add that of a county to any one of them who will take up arms in favour of the Cuban cause, and that this county shall be paid to them during all the while when the country may need their services, or during the period that the individual may engage to render them. The plain soldier, the inferior officer, the chief, the employer of a high or inferior standing, all will be made aware of the great advantages of serving under our banners.

By means of these allurements, of the interests of fortune, and the ties of affection which bind many to our soil, and of the manifest justice of our cause, so powerful an influence we believe may be raised, as to make all resistance against it of no avail. The union will be sudden and general, and there will be no fighting almost, because there will be no enemies to fight with.

But that the benefit resulting from such measures must repay the expenses to be incurred, he only will deny who is liable to imaginary fears or the miserly and selfish man, who has no other guide or feels no other incentive but his personal interest, or the saving of his money. And should he even spend some part of it; should that be considered a loss which frees him for ever from the continual exactions of the Spanish Government which plunders us without the least mercy?—Such an expense as that which was mentioned; which procures liberty and tranquillity to the country; a distribution of money which secures our future welfare, can never be considered too burthensome by any good patriot, much less by those who have a family in Cuba. What is astonishing indeed is, that such a plan has not been carried into effect long since.—A small sacrifice made for a few years, made once for ever, and which besides procuring the advantages alluded to, will lead us to a

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prompt and peaceable political change, and occasion with it an extraordinary and sudden increase of value of the lands, property and productions of the Island, a sacrifice like that,—we repeat cannot be considered excessive, but by that description of men, who without having any family, without possessing the least property, live notwithstanding in the midst of abundance and luxcry at the expence of the labouring man, or of the possessor of some property whether large or small. This description of men, true moth of the community, or to speak better, drones of our bee hive, these we are indeed sure, that without resting, and at all events, will oppose every measure as expensive, which may be conceived to obtain the liberty of Cuba. Happily they do not form the least number. As well the poor as the rich; the tobacco grower, the orchard keeper, as well as the most opulent planter; the trader on a large scale as well as the humblest shop-keeper, all, even the *colored men* are to gain considerably in the change, whatever may be the cost at which it be obtained.

The Baron, the Count, the Marquis, the decorated nobleman will—lose their old parchments, their crosses and their laces; but certainly they will not decend to a lower rank than that which they occupy at present; on the contrary they will rise to a more worthy station, they will become free citizens, instead of being apes imitating servile courtiers; they will be men, not laced puppets—with which the despot and his satellites sport and joke, when he deigns to invite them to his regal saloons, liables perhaps the next day, notwithstanding the regal munificence displayed towards them to be summoned to his all-powerful, illegal and arbitrary Tribunal, and there sustain not only wrongs which have occasioned the ruin of many, atrocious insults whereby others undeservedly outraged have died broken hearted, or suffocated by fits of a just and powerless indignation. On the other hand, if these aristocratic have property, their capitale must naturally be increased in proportion to the value of their property. And how many are the titled men or decorated men without property. Titled men none; decorated men without it, yes there are many; but when we say "many" we speak relatively, having in view their circle; for with respect to the population their number is insignificant.

The planter doubles his capital whether it be in sugar or tobacco plantations, farms, meadows, pasture lands &c. The owners of sugar plantations know that well, for every one of them knows that at the same time that slaves are worth here twice as much as in Cuba, a box of our sugar pays until it be imported in this country one hundred per cent of its value in consequence of the enormous duties charged there on their exportation by the Spanish Government, and those of importation required here, on account of their being foreign produce. They know also, and must know, that the Island of Cuba being annexed to the United States, the value of slaves would become equal there, and also at the same time the duties of importation here, and of exportation there should cease.

Even greater should be the benefits to be derived by the tobacco-grower, because to the advantage of the rise of the land,—this kind of culture now promising many others which may appear, and to the rise of the value of slavery, the liberty of trade in this article should be joined, as the very heavy duties now over-burthening it, these would be suppressed, together with 40 per cent which are paid here, it being foreign produce.

Furthermore, the ruinous monopoly should cease in Spain, and all this would encourage the consumption to such a degree as to render it necessary to destroy by fire the crops of entire tobacco plantations.

It is also plain, that the other classes of the community should prosper; for the number of purchasers being increased, the consumption becoming greater on account of the increase of population which would flock thither attracted by liberty, and the advantages of change of situation, the demand of the produce of the country should be necessarily extended, and at the same time the produce increasing, and the duties-ceasing which now shackle industry, abundance should be followed by cheapness, and conveniencies might be conciliated with the means of all classes.

Let to this be added the suppression of that endless catalogue of imposts consisting of *alcalalas*, *alcabatillas*, *tenths*, passports, marking of vehecles, stamped paper duties, and . . . . thousands and thousands more which cannot be immediately enumerated.

Finally, nothing remains but to recommend to all the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, and particularly to persons of wealth and influence in the country, to turn their serious attention to the important object of this article, and to think of "the cessation of the evils which a tyranical, cruel, and avaricious government is inflicting on Cuba, and on the future fate of generations still unborn." Let us work, and the fruit is sure, with which we shall not only nourish ourselves, but our children, our grand children, and great grand-children to the end of our families.

In the hands of the wealthy class of Cuba, now lies the power of destroying the cause which makes them unhappy, and to secure our future destinies. The people of Cuba, a people oppressed, vexed, cheated, insulted to an excessive degree, appear to become tired of suffering, and appear ready to take up arms with energy and boldness, as the only means of obtaining that justice which they have been asking by peaceable means, and respectful petitions for thirty years and upwards! The American people know and pity our misfortunes, sympathize with our cause, and will give us assistance at the first cry of liberty, which may resound on the plains of Cuba.

Now wealthy men of Cuba; now true patriots; now all Cubans—it is your part to accomplish the great work. It is your part to put in motion the powerful machinery of our revelation. For we invoke in the name of civilization, in the name of humanity, in the name of the country—

Messrs. Editors of La Verdad.

As the *Journal of Commerce* has foregone satisfying the public in respect to the *challenge*, we inserted in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 2nd Septr. to prove its allegation that General Campbell had informed the Government of the United States that the "people of Cuba wished no change and would give no aid to the revolutionary movement," we avail ourselves of your kindness in *La Verdad* once more to call upon the *Journal of Commerce* to substantiate its assertion, considering that this matter is of transcendent importance to the interests of Cuba, of the United States and of General Campbell.

In respect to the correspondents of the *Journal of Commerce*, feigning to be residents of the City of Washington, but who, we have good reason for believing, write from Wall and South streets of this city, we will inform on another occasion through the medium of *La Verdad*, to the "Journal of Commerce," as to how many barrels of flour and other merchandise every year are smuggled into the Island of Cuba, exported from the stores of these same Wall street and South street gentry, [and as to other particulars about the men who in New York contrive to monopolize the commerce of Cuba,] as *innocent and disinterested* as that; which is the only and true reasons, moving them to sustain the infernal government of Cuba, and to apply such emphatic names of banditti and others to the trodden-down and plundered Cubans, names which those correspondents well know they much more reasonably deserve themselves.

UN CUBANO.

"UN CUBANO" shall be duly and particularly attended.

The Editors of *La Verdad*.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

6 September 1849, 3

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 5.—On Sunday last the steamer Leonora collapsed a flue on Lake Pontchartrain, near this city, by which a fireman was killed, and two others badly scalded.

Much excitement exists in regard to the conduct of the commanders of the United States vessels towards the persons encamped on Round Island.

The proclamations issued and threats made by Commanders Fulton and Randolph are considered by the principal newspapers here altogether illegal.

The officers of the Round Island expedition have applied to the legal authorities at Pascagoula to have the U. S. officers arrested for cutting off their provisions, and otherwise molesting them. It is generally thought that the officers of the U. S. vessels have exceeded their instructions.

The health of the city is very good—the interments last week altogether being only 75. No cholera.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

6 September 1849, 2

"THE REBELLION IN CUBA."—A portion of our population who seem to live upon excitement, has been almost run mad by the news *reported* to have been brought by the British W. I. Steamer at Mobile, concerning a supposed revolution in the Island of Cuba. Rumors have traveled "fast and furious" to every part of the country, to the effect that "the Revolution had broken out," that the "ever faithful city of Havana" had but a meagre guard of government troops," that President TAYLOR'S proclamation was laughed at and despised, that his character and position were aspersed, and that a "young American citizen had been imprisoned."

This last rumor was well calculated "to kick up a fuss," and "any quantity of patriotism" was unbottled. "A Young American" imprisoned! Perhaps "one of the first families of Virginia!" a terrible state of affairs. We received the rumors for what they were worth, and subsequent evidence has convinced us that they are entitled to about as much credit as was the "Key West and Fort Barrancas news," which came to us last summer. We have seen a letter from Havana which puts the matter at rest. It says that no revolution had taken place, but that the troops had been ordered out to repel an expected enemy from the *north*, that the Cuban troops numbered 21,000 men, and could be increased 4,000 more, from the list of discharged soldiers now on the island; that the "Proclamation of the President" was received with due courtesy and respect, and responded to by the Captain General. In a letter to a gentleman of this city, RONCALI says: "The Proclamation and action of the President of the United States, is no more than I expected from the brave soldier who so successfully led his troops to victory, through an enemy's country, and who in every advantage, gained an additional glory by his generosity and mercy."

The story that "RONCALI and Gen. CAMPBELL were on bad terms," is confuted by the evidence of a respectable gentleman now in this city, who states positively that the Consul dined with the Captain-General on the very day that the steamer sailed. From the same source, we learn that "the young American" referred to, is an extravagant youth, who spent more than his income, got in debt, and, by due process of law, was imprisoned. His friends have since paid his liabilities and effected his liberation.

With these facts before us, the "Revolution" is any thing else but "a fixed fact."

HAVANA ITEMS.—The Mobile *Herald* has the following by the British West India steamer.

"We get from the *Gazeta* the following statement of exports from Havana from 1st of January: Sugar, 516,593 boxes; Coffee, 458,600 arrobas; Cigars 79,066M; Tobacco, 990,071 lbs.; Molasses, 29,131 tierces; Honey, 1709 gallons; Beeswax, 25,578 arrobas; Rum, 5535 pipes.

In the markets nothing important was doing. Muscovado Sugars were quoted at 4¾ to 5¼. Coffee, first quality, 5¾ to 6¾, 2d do. 4¾c to 5¾, and triage 3¾ to 3¾. Exchange on London 14 to 15 premium; New York, 3 to 3¼ and New Orleans 4½ to 5.

The papers say not a word about the Rey affair. They are equally silent on the "invasion question;" the President's proclamation, however, was published on the 27th.

We learn that the *Severn* brought dispatches from our Consul, General Campbell, to Lieut. Randolph, commander of the sloop-of-war *Albany*. Their tenor is not understood, but is supposed to be an order for that vessel to repair immediately to Havana.

It was mentioned by a passenger that at Principe strong symptoms of an outbreak had been manifested, and that the soldiers stationed their sided with the populace. In consequence of this, all the forces at that place had been ordered to Havana and a like number transferred from the capital to take their places."

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NEW YORK HERALD

6 September 1849, 1

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Col Z Pratt. Prattsville; W. B. Gowen, Alabama; Col. D. Woodruff. N. J.; James D. Bullock, U. S. N.; Mr. Thos. Molson, Canada; Robt S. Tylee, Montreal; Col. J. H Clinch and two sisters. Georgia; Mrs. McKee and daughters, Philadelphia: Mrs. Aldridge and two daughters, J. F. Aldrich Baltimore; Hon. Ed Bathurst and family. England, Lieut. Lewis, U. S. A.; H. A. Shackelford, Henry Lewis and lady, Philadelphia; E. A. N. Eastwick and family. Hamburg; M. Mills and lady, Boston; C. H. Davis and lady, U. S. N.; Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie; Geo. R White. Pittsburgh; Capt. A. G. Gray. St. Johns; Capt C. P. Patterson. Washington: Hon G. R. Shackford. Boston; Jos. B Forney and family, Alabama; D. McNab, Canada; H. Rich, lady and daughter, Missouri; Col. John C. Christie, N. Y.; Capt B. S. Alexander, U. S. N.; Capt Shiras, U S. A; Lieut. Loeser. U S. A.; George Harrington. private secretary to the Secretary of State; M. C. Perry, jr, U. S. N.; Mrs. Conrey, Mrs Jaudon. New Orleans; S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Dr. Marcy, Middletown; Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Fuller, Boston; Jas. H. McHenry, J. C. White, Miss White, Miss Howard. Baltimore, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Hon. John C. Clark, first Auditor of the Treasury, has arrived in Washington.

Yankee Sullivan is rusticating at Rochester.

Sir Allan McNab, who has been on a mission to England, and who returned in the Caledonia, passed through Albany on the 4th inst., en route for Canada.

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NEW YORK HERALD

6 September 1849, 2

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR. OUR STATE.—A telegraphic despatch, received yesterday afternoon, informed us that the Presidential tour is to be curtailed, and that General Taylor will return as expeditiously as possible to the seat of government. This alteration in the programme of the tour will prove a sore disappointment to the many thousands along the route at first contemplated, who were awaiting, with unaffected anxiety, an opportunity of testifying their affectionate regard for the chief magistrate of the republic. Although there can be no doubt that it was wise and prudent thus to cut short the tour of the President, yet, we cannot help sharing in the general regret that he was not enabled to visit this great metropolis of the Union. Notwithstanding the efforts of a certain little *clique* to turn the affair to their own account, if possible, the reception of General Taylor in New York would unquestionably have been, in all respects, worthy the patriotism and intelligence of this city, and of the exalted public and private character of the President. But we must resign ourselves to the untoward circumstances which have deprived us of this visit, and while we pray for the speedy restoration of the President to his usual vigorous health, look to a future, and we hope, not distant day, when General Taylor will receive the warm and enthusiastic greeting of the great city of New York.

This tour of the President has been rather limited; but it has not been unprofitable. Although there was some evident hazard in venturing upon the excursion, in the heat of midsummer and during the prevalence of a dangerous epidemic, yet we could not resist a feeling of great gratification in witnessing the President set out, unattended by any officious cabinet minister, on a tour of personal observation among the people. A cabinet is a very unsafe medium through which to study popular opinion, popular sentiments, and popular feelings; nor is the White House at Washington the very best point from which the political firmament may be observed. We think that there was a great deal of significance in the movement of the President, which has been somewhat abruptly and unexpectedly terminated. Indeed, General Taylor himself, with characteristic frankness, announced that his object was to see the people with his own eyes, and hear from their own lips "what they wanted."

The President has seen large portions of the people; and he has not passed among them either blind or deaf. He is not a man apt to jump at conclusions. His mental operations are, perhaps, rather too slow for some of the locomotive intellects of this day. But General Taylor has not been altogether unaccustomed to reflect. His professional career implies a well-disciplined mind—a mind trained to habits of reflection—sober, earnest, sound reflection. The new position in which he has been placed, has certainly not tended to weaken his intellectual forces. General Taylor, in fact, we have every reason to believe, is a man of no common sagacity. His whole course, from the first hour in which his name was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, has been marked by great prudence and consistency. The only error with which he is chargeable has consisted in deferring too much to his cabinet in the matter of removals and appointments. But in reference to that, as Will Honeycomb sagely remarked, there is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, and time will doubtless enable us to judge more accurately of the subject. This tour has probably enlightened the President himself on this very point, among others, of, perhaps, greater importance.

There is one consideration, of paramount importance, which must have constantly presented itself to the mind of the President throughout his tour; and that is, that he owes his elevation to the chief magistracy altogether to the controlling force of a great moral sentiment operating upon the minds of the great masses of the American people—a sentiment inspired by his patriotic services, his purity of character, and his freedom from all political cliques or mere party influences—a sentiment which swept aside formidable party organizations like a cobweb, and forced cliques and leaders, and corrupt agencies of all kinds, to succumb to it. This consideration did not, of course, occupy the mind of General Taylor for the first time during this tour; but it has been so enforced and pressed upon him, that it cannot fail to excite an appropriate train of reflection. General Taylor must perceive in the last elections, overwhelming evidence that the cabinet is unpopular, and that the people dread a "party administration." There is Tennessee, whose delegates clamored and fought for his nomination with so much vigor and success in the Convention, almost gone over bodily to the democrats in the last election. All this admonishes the President that he must rigidly adhere to his own solemn pledge, that he would "be the President, not of a party, but of the people." The people are giving him an independent Congress, and are prepared to sustain him on that lofty ground of patriotism, independent of party. But how is he to redeem his pledge, with a cabinet unable to command a majority in either House of Congress, and of which the people have signified their dislike and distrust? That's the question which, we believe, will now often present itself to the old hero who occupies at present that coveted whitewashed mansion on the banks of the Potomac.

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NEW YORK HERALD

6 September 1849, 2

The Secret Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4, 1849.

Much excitement exists against the commanders of several United States vessels, on account of their conduct towards the persons encamped on Round Island.

The proclamation and threats made by Captains Randolph and Totton have been pronounced illegal, by the principal newspapers.

The commander of the expedition has applied to the legal authorities of Pascagoula for an arrest of the United States officers, for cutting off their provisions and other supplies.

It is generally thought that the commanders of the U. S. vessels have exceeded their authority.

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NEW YORK HERALD
6 September 1849, 4

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1849.

The Cuban Expedition, and the President's Proclamation.

A good deal of abuse, and some spasmodic attempts at witticism, have been indulged in in certain quarters, in consequence of the President's proclamation against the organization of armed bands within the limits of this country, for the purpose of hastily entering the possessions of some nation with which the United States is at peace. When the matter is properly understood, we think no right-minded man can be found who will not cordially approve of the course adopted by the administration, and confess that any other course would not only have tainted our national honor, but, perhaps, have involved us in serious difficulties.

It was known to the government informally for some time, that gatherings of armed men were continually taking place in New Orleans, and other cities, but the matter not coming before them "in an official form," no notice was taken of it. At length the Spanish minister, furnished with full proof of these organizations, and ample evidence that their ostensible object was an attack upon Cuba, laid the matter before the government here, and protested in the most formal manner against such an infringement, such a direct violation of the laws of amity and neutrality, as the organizations threatened. About the same time, it is understood, the Mexican Minister also formally protested, stating that there was reason to fear that the bands might be used against the peace of Mexico—Santa Anna having made direct propositions to purchase their assistance in carrying out a revolution. We would be glad to know what course the government could have taken under these circumstances, other than it has done? It at once issued a proclamation, very similar to other proclamations issued by this country, upon former occasions, and the last time by Mr. Van Buren, upon the occasion of the "sympathising meetings" in 1838, during the Canadian *émeute*.

But, suppose for a moment that the organization for a descent upon Cuba had been permitted to proceed under the command of the renowned and redoubtable Col. White, what would have been the result? Cuba, at the present time, is garrisoned by a force of not less than 30,000 regular soldiers, and its government is perfectly conversant with every movement, either within or outside the island, affecting its safety. The result is self-evident; every soul which left this country would be killed—no quarter would be shown them—and we would have had to sit quietly by, and witness the bloody scene. Colonel White's career in Yucatan affords ample proof of his character. Going to that country as the ally of the whites, he turned round, joined the Indians, and in the end was kicked out of the country as he deserved. And it is such a man as this, that was to be the regenerator of Cuba! It was to carry out the mercenary designs of such a person, that this government was to violate its honor, and in the end, either embroil itself in a disgraceful war, or permit the butchery of the misguided fools who were to be led to inevitable death, at the hands of the 30,000 disciplined troops in Cuba.

The President's proclamation did not specify precisely where the parties were going, and for the very good reason that it had evidence that the renowned Col. White had two strings to his bow; and it would seem not at all unlikely, that the heaviest string would, in the end, decide which cause of freedom most deserve his assistance.

The Alleghany, about which so much speculation has been indulged, is on her way to New Orleans, to await orders.

OMEGA.

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The New York *Sun*
September 6, 1849, 2

THE COURSE of the commander of the sloop of war Albany before Round Island, is deserving of the severest rebuke. If the administration can legally command its officers to blockade Round Island because a thousand American citizens have congregated there for some unknown purpose, who have in no manner violated the laws of the United States or compromised our national neutrality--why may it not order troops from the fortifications in this harbor to surround the Park, and prevent the citizens of New York from repairing thither on the occasion of the second great pro-Hungarian meeting soon to be held?

Admitting that the persons on Round Island design in aiding the Cubans--are they about to do more than the Hungarian meeting is called to accomplish in behalf of Kossuth and his followers, who battle against a government which has as much right to *force* its measures upon the Huns, as Spain has, to hold the Cubans in the chains of bondage, under which the latter now groan.

The principle in issue is identical in both cases. If the Government at Washington can lawfully cut off the provisions of those on Round Island, as it has undertaken to do, it can rightfully take measures to prevent the first dollar from being sent from the United States in aid of the Huns. Nay, to be more sure that American sympathy shall not aid the Huns in the achievement of independence, it may, with show of legal property, adopt just such measures in this city and New Orleans, to guard against *effective* sympathy for the Huns on the part of our people, as the cabinet of Nicholas has adopted in Poland, of late.

Our cities may as lawfully be placed under a virtual state of siege as Round Island, where at this moment an American community is guarded just as the Russians guard the cities, towns and villages of all Poland. The American Navy is now employed in the preventing our own people from leaving that island, lest they may find their way to the aid of the Cubans, as the Poles are guarded to prevent them from flying to the aid of the Huns. This is a strange state of things, indeed, to be witnessed under the stars and stripes of OUR country!!

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

6 September 1849, 1

The Secret Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Much excitement exists against the commanders of several U. S. vessels, for their conduct toward persons encamped on Round Island.

The Proclamation and threats made by Randolph and Fulton have been pronounced illegal by the principal newspapers. The commander of the expedition has applied to the legal authorities of Pascagoula for an arrest of the U. S. officers for cutting off their provisions, &c.

It is generally thought the commanders of the U. S. vessels have exceeded their authority. The health of the city is good. The interments last week being but 75.

Since the receipt of the Caledonia's advices the business in Cotton has been done at full prices, but holders are now asking an advance. The sales to-day were 700 bales.

☞ "THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW" for September opens with an article on Cuba, which presents some valuable statistical information with regard to that island. The social condition of Cuba is certainly far from enviable.

"When the Government, in 1836, changed its policy in relation to the island, rejected its delegation, and determined upon wringing as much money from it as possible, it became necessary to enhance the number of the troops, to restrict the privileges of the tax-payers, and to stimulate the vigilance of the Government in every way calculated to suppress the discontents which the increased burden would not fail to produce. It is needless to enter into the detail of taxes. It may be stated in few words, that to such a condition have affairs now reached, that the Cuban is taxed beyond the exactions imposed on the citizens of any other known community; he is at the mercy of the military; he can neither write, read, nor speak upon political subjects; he cannot go a mile from his home without purchasing a passport, and is liable, at any hour of the day or night, on any pretense, to be removed from his family, and incarcerated in a dungeon, where his innocence of offense can only be made manifest by the exhibition of large bribes; every action of his life, the buying of a servant, the selling of house or land, the killing of an ox, has its specific tax exacted with remorseless rigor. The aggregate of these impositions make up the sum of nearly $20,000,000 extorted from the planters per annum. From this sum is deducted the expenses of the Captain-General, his Spanish troops and officers employed in the extortion, with all the machinery of spies and police, and the remainder is shipped to swell the coffers of the dissolute Government at home. The Captain General stands best with his Government who sends the largest sum to Madrid, no matter what may be the effect upon the Cubans."

The description of the organization for the freedom of Cuba, contains no facts not before known, but they have a new interest just at this moment. We let them pass for what they are worth.

"The Cubans, in their natural aspirations for liberty, have been checked by the fact, that being deprived of arms by the Government, they are placed on one hand in danger of the insurrection of slaves forced upon them, and on the other at the mercy of a foreign mercenary and licentious soldiery quartered among them. Under these circumstances, they perceive that their only chance from freedom is foreign aid, in some force, around which they can rally, give expression to their opinions, and assert their rights in the Government. They now pay $20,000,000 per annum to their oppressors. In little more than two years that sum per annum sufficed the United States to defray the expense of the conquest of Mexico. The hardy character and indomitable enterprise manifested by the Americans in that war, pointed out at once the feasibility of employing a sufficient force to disenthral Cuba, and to allow, henceforth, the wealth of the island to accumulate within itself, to the enrichment of all classes. Accordingly, an extensive organization was formed in Cuba and out of it. In New-York was established an able periodical, called "La Verdad," to advocate the cause of Cuban freedom. Many of the articles inserted in this paper were written in Havana, and some by Cubans who had become citizens of the United States. Several persons accused of writing those articles were arrested in Cuba; among others, *Machin*, *Tolon* and *Villaverde*. Tolon was condemned to death for having, as an American citizen, written in the United States, and published in New-York, articles in favor of the freedom of his native country. Villaverde is a scholar, full of the generous enthusiasm and patriotism natural to a cultivated mind. He is the organ of a formidable organization, extending throughout the islands, and embracing many respectable and influential families, whose object is to achieve the independence of Cuba. He was condemned to six years' transportation to Africa, to wear chains, although nothing could be proved but that he corresponded with *Tolon*. He was confined in the gloomy castle of Havana, in the same dungeon with another prisoner sentenced as a fraudulent bankrupt. These two prisoners bribed the turnkey, Roy, to let them out, and escape with them to New-Orleans. Villaverde, however, landed at Apalachicola.

The writer goes strong for annexation, but lays down no previous plan for emancipation. This would have been an improvement.

"Under the influence of annexation, the property of the Cubans would immediately equalize with that of similar property in the United States, and the sugar-plantaners of Louisiana would find, in the hitherto untouched soil of Cuba, the means of underselling the world in sugar; while the capacity of Cuba to purchase and consume the beef, hams, flour, and other supplies of the Western States, would develop itself in an almost limitless degree. The $20,000,000 now drawn from the island, annually, for remittances to Madrid, accumulating in the island as a capital in the employment of its free industry, would draw desirable settlers from all nations to avail themselves of the limitless advantages."

The continuation of "My First Week in Paris," is rather pleasant reading,—at any rate, much better than the preceding portion. The writer has dismounted from his high horse, and jogs on at quite a considerable traveling pace, through our agreeable [illegible]. The best of the number is only, as to [illegible]

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

6 September 1849, 2

STRANGERS IN TOWN.—Major Ramsay, U. S. A; Gen. Totten, U. S. A.; Hon. J. M. Botts, Va.; Hon. Truman Smith, Conn.; Hon. P. L. Clingman, N. C.; F J. Dixon, New-Orleans; Major Jewett, U. S. A; Col G H. Talcott and family, U. S. A.; Col. W. R. Hallett and family, Mobile; A. B. Steele, do.; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Davenport, England; Capt. G. W. Floyd, steamship Washington; Capt. J. Westervelt, steamer Atlantic; Capt. F. Hallett, packet Queen of the West; Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, St. John, N. B. were at the Astor-House yesterday.

At the American Hotel—Capt. Alvarado Hunter, U.S.N.; Capt. Goldsberry, U. S. N. Coast Survey; Lieut. John Rogers, U. S. N.; Lieut. Fleming, do; Dr. Johnson, do.; Midshipman G. W. Ransom, do.; S. Quackenbush, do.

At the Irving House—George Hamilton and family, Washington; B. S. Alexander, U. S. N; Lieut. Lucas, U. S. A. Fort Hamilton; Capt. Shiras, U. S. A; M. C. Perry, do.; Maj. Hancock, do.

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The Daily Picayune.

6 September 1849, 2.

THE ROUND ISLAND BLOCKADE.—We yesterday learned from good authority that the blockade of Round Island had been abandoned, and that Commander Randolph had withdrawn or was about to withdraw, all the vessels under his command from this station. Whether Commander R. has deemed it judicious to suspend further operations to await more definite instructions from the Government, or has withdrawn in obedience to a requisition from our Consul at Havana, is yet unknown. The British steamer Severn brought despatches to him from Gen. Campbell, and it is surmised by the Mobile Tribune that these despatches contained a request for him to proceed immediately to Havana. We know not on what authority the Tribune hazards this opinion, but in either case, the Round Islanders have cause to congratulate themselves.

Col. White came up to town yesterday morning and we understand will immediately proceed to enlist more men for the great unknown expedition.

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

The Evening Picayune.

6 September 1849, 1

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—Señor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Consul at Washington, has sent a despatch, we learn from the Boston Herald to the Vice Consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation. The Vice Consul in his reply stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a division in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head; but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the objects discontinued. Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.

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

The Weekly South Carolinian.
COLUMBIA, (S. C.)

6 September 1849, 2

The Expedition against Cuba.

The following extract is from a New York letter to the Washington Union, and has obtained some credence. If true, the information will be regarded as important as showing a deliberate and settled design on the part of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke. We must be content to await with patience further developments:

"Under these circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French, and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges, and influences in the State more in accordance with the spirit of the age, a lage number of wealthy Creole families and individuals are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms, military stores, &c., to a large extent in this country and England, almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored (not in Cuba but elsewhere) at points most convenient for the purposes of the native Cubans.

"For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us, as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the United States, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, but really picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war, whose names and experience would, if identified in the first movement, be likely at once to create a deeper sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island.

"Thus, it is understood that had Gen. Worth lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been sadly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief of gallant daring, great experience, and reputation—equal, in moral effect, to half an army."

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

6 September 1849, 2

Rey's Restitution.

The *National Intelligencer* presents the following statement of the past course of the administration in regard to Rey:

"But the President of the United States, in the case of the abduction of Rey, did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba in refusing to hearken to the representations of any diplomatic agent. The moment he was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he determined not to await the tardy action of the court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana, who were suspected by some persons of having counselled the Spanish consul at New Orleans to kidnap Garcia.

"He accordingly, on the 25th July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct General Campbell, (consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if 'not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter.' The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the captain general, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailed with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans early on the morning of the 19th, where he has already arrived.

"Thus, in this case, and for the time, the Spanish government has escaped the difficulty and embarrassment of its own rule refusing diplomatic intercourse at Cuba. Is it safe to continue that rule? Had the captain general refused to hear the representations of Mr. Campbell, *after he had received his instructions*, the issue of this affair might have really endangered her peace; for the American government and people, after being convinced that Garcia had been abducted, would never have been satisfied without his return."

Well, so far so good. But let us again inquire what will the administration now do? If it should appear—and of that there can be but little doubt—that the Spanish consul at New Orleans participated in violating our soil, and insulting our flag, will he be permitted to escape with impunity? Will not his government be called upon even to make an apology for his high-handed and lawless conduct? If it should appear that the Captain General of Cuba advised the course of the consul, or aided and abetted him, will not Spain be called upon to make atonement by disavowing his acts, and by revoking his commission? We ask these questions in all sincerity, but with little hope of satisfactory answers. The tone both of the *National Intelligencer*, the organ of the whig party; and of the *Republic*, the organ of the administration, clearly indicates that the cabinet is satisfied with the restitution of Rey, and that it will stop at the very beginning of this business, contented with the little which has been done. Both organs say that the national honor has been vindicated; but we say, and we will be sustained by the people in saying, that the national honor has not as yet been vindicated, and that it cannot be vindicated merely by the restitution of Rey, while the authors of the outrage on our soil go unpunished, and the Spanish government makes no apology for the conduct of her accredited agents, and gives no assurance that the outrage will not be renewed. The administration has as yet only done what we insisted, on the first blush of the subject, should be done, with a view to ulterior proceedings. Rey disappeared. It was alleged that he had been forcibly abducted and carried to Cuba. It was then the imperative duty of our government to demand at once his production and restitution, if he could be found in Cuba, in order that he might give his testimony without fear, and say whether he had gone from New Orleans willingly, or had been carried thence by force, and against his will. Enough has already transpired to indicate with some exactness the nature of the testimony which he will give. It cannot be doubted that his evidence will convict the Spanish consul of a high crime, and the Captain General of Cuba of aiding and abetting that crime. If so, can our government stop short? After having demanded the restitution of Rey, can the government refuse to go further? Will it exhibit itself in the ridiculous attitude of having demanded the production of a witness in order to prove a crime, and then permitting the criminals to go free? We fear, from the language of the *National Intelligencer* and the *Republic*, that it will. If so, it would have been better, for the credit of the nation, that Rey had not been demanded at all; for then it might not have appeared conclusively that any insult had been offered to the nation. The surrender of Rey will fix and fasten upon the officers and emissaries of Spain the crime of invading the sanctity of our soil, and carrying off by force one entitled to the protection of our government. The administration cannot, then, honorably stop short and say that the national honor has been vindicated and the sanctity of our soil protected, when it has only proved that both have been violated. Whatever course the administration may pursue, we hope that we may have no more ridiculous humbug about peace, and the man of peace, at least until this matter is definitely settled. The translation which we published on yesterday from La Cronica, a Spanish paper, published at New York, proves most conclusively that the agents of Spain in this country regard the prating of the whig press as a promise of immunity to the insults and encroachments of foreign governments. So firmly is this opinion rooted, even now, that La Cronica considers the demand for the restitution of Rey as an abandonment by the administration of its "pacific policy," and consoles itself and the Spanish authorities with the declaration that this abandonment is only apparent and not real—a ruse—to enable the whig party to deceive the people, and that the patriotism of Messrs. Clayton & Co. is but humbug—"*farandula*"—and should not be regarded as indicating a fixed determination to maintain the rights and vindicate the honor of the United States. We are as much devoted to peace, and as much opposed to war, as any whig in the land; but there are occasions when the plough-share and the pruning-hook should be converted into the sword. To hold a different language—to be eternally prating of peace, is to invite aggression and to make war inevitable. We trust, therefore, that the whig press will cease to disgust the country with its dangerous pratings about neutrality and peace, until the Spanish question is satisfactorily adjusted. We believe that it will be satisfactorily adjusted. The administration may shrink from its duty. Indeed, we believe that it has already done so; and our reliance is upon the people and upon public opinion, and not upon General Taylor's cabinet. When Rey's testimony shall be given, then the cabinet will be forced to vindicate the honor of the country in despite of its monarchical instincts and its foreign prejudices.

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

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

6 September 1849, 2

CUBA.—We learn from the Washington Union that a revolutionary movement is being planned by a large portion of the population of Cuba. Arms and military stores to a large amount, have been purchased in this country and England, which have been removed beyond the jurisdiction of both nations and placed where the Cubans can easily reach them. The plan has been progressing towards consummation for nearly two years; and there are now in this country a large number of wealthy Cuban Creoles travelling ostensibly for pleasure, but really for the purpose of forwarding the revolutionary organization. They are, it is said, picking out and engaging in the service aforesaid men who distinguished themselves in the Mexican war. It is stated in the Union that Gen. Worth, if he had lived, would have gone to Cuba to head the movement.

All this only proves that the President had good reasons for issuing his late proclamation. However popular the annexation of Cuba to this country might be, it is clearly the duty of our government never to violate treaties or the law of nations for the purpose of effecting that object.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Courier.
7 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

The following proclamation, says the Mobile Advertiser, of Thursday, will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city. It speaks for itself:

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND, NEAR PASCAGOULA.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen:

The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First.—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprize, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second.—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And Lastly.—You are vagrants in the eyes of the law and in fact—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present head quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First.—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second.—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third.—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth.—I will make said steamer or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth.—After to-day (25th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth.—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea-going vessels.*

V. M. RANDOLPH,
Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. Ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

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The Charleston Mercury.

7 September 1849, 2

The Alternative.

We notice a very able and patriotic letter of Gov. Towns in the Milledgeville Union, in reply to certain inquiries propounded to him by a number of his constituents. We annex the concluding portion of the letter, in which Gov. Towns faithfully reflects the sentiment and determination of every true son of the South:

"Lastly, you ask: "In the event of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or with its interference with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, what course ought to be adopted by the South.

"My answer is: first to look to ourselves rather than our oppressors—to take counsel together without distinction of party, and upon one alter offer up all recollections of minor and past differences, and resolve, that if neither remonstrance, reason, nor argument will arrest the brutal fanaticism that is sweeping over the land, threatening a disruption of our social and political union; that we, as slaveholders, regarding the passage of the Wilmot Proviso as the prelude to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as evidence of a settled policy on the part of the Free States to continue to disregard the constitutional provision for our protection in reference to fugitive slaves, will henceforward look alone to the justice of our cause; to the protection of that Providence, who is able to direct our footsteps in the midst of the greatest peril, to our own union of all the means, physical and moral, to establish for ourselves, our wives and children, freedom, equality and liberty, or perish in the attempt. Let the watch-word be—the Constitution as it is—the Union as it was—down with all odious and unconstitutional discrimination between the citizens, or the property of the citizens of the different States by the Federal Government, or that every patriot son of the South having first exhausted all pacific and honorable means to redress his wrongs, will rally to his post, and resolve to die or maintain his rights. These are my honest feelings, and the result of my deliberate judgment as to the course the slave States should pursue in the last resort; but I hope a returning sense of justice will stay the wicked career of our unnatural and cruel tormentors, and that no such dreadful alternative will be forced upon us; yet as you have thought proper to ask me: "what course ought to be adopted by the slave States," I feel incapable of concealing my opinions, whatever may be the consequences to me personally. I am well aware that I may subject myself to the assaults of some malignant and designing men, who, for party purposes, may ascribe to me sentiments unfriendly to the perpetuity of the Union. Be this as it may, I cannot withhold, at a great crisis, like the present, from the people of my native State, my deliberate convictions as to the best mode of preserving the Union as well as our property. I know, no man is more devoted to the Union than I am; it is no new passion of mine; it was my first, as I fervently pray it may be my last love; let my lamp go out under the folds of that banner, on which is inscribed *Justice, Equality; Union.* Such an union is worthy a patriots love—a patriots blood; but union with inequality, with injustice, with dishonor, with oppression inscribed upon its folds, to the patriots heart, would be less tolerable than death itself. Entertaining these views, you can appreciate the cordiality with which I subscribe to the sentiment embraced in one of the resolutions of the late Democratic Convention: that in the event of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or "interference with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia," I can have no "difficulty in choosing between the only alternatives that will remain: of abject submission to aggression and outrage on the one hand, or determined resistance on the other, at all hazards and to the last extremity."

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, GEO. W. TOWNS."

Messrs. Jos. Day, J. A. Wingfield, and others.

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The Charleston Mercury.
7 September 1849, 2

Tyrannical Exactions on the Cubans.

By the following, from La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, it appears that the Cubans really deserve almost as much sympathy as the Hungarians. No Government scarce ever made more tyrannical exactions. We copy some of them:

Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the expenses of the government of these United States, in which are counted more than twenty millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

Flour and many other articles of first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes, are charged with a duty varying from 50 to 260 per cent. of the first price of the article, such as rice, salt fish, Indian meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, &c. Salt fish, on which we find a charge of 33 per cent. only in the tariff, when imported in foreign vessels, pays 66 per cent. and the same thing happens with other articles enumerated, and numerous others of first necessity.

Our farmers have to pay 2½ per cent. on sugar and 10 per cent. on their other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from exportation.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and pay for the same even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence.

He cannot remove his residence from one house into another, without giving notice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

He is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night, any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

He may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain and pay for a license ($2.50) or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

He pays 6 to 6½ per cent. of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c.

There is stamped paper, the use of which is enforced by the Government, and sold by it at the price of $8 every sheet, and it is necessary on a solemn oath to prove one's poverty, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

Some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the Island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill-health or feign it for their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

In the whole Island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the Government, from the Captain General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

In Matanzas, Cardenas Guines, Madruga and other places, the most revolting scenes of torture, gallows, butcheries and infernal machinations were enacted in the year 1845, under pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes.

In the year 1845, different Regidores and other members of the corporation of Matanzas were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the Government officials, &c.

Another article contains the following. The editor is recording events which have transpired since 1827:

"More than a million of African savages imported into the Island of Cuba, insurrection of slaves, and tortures, gibbets, and slaughter to punish and subdue them; new fetters added to those which oppressed Cuba, arbitrary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions, all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity."

THE ORANGE TREE.—The Gazeta of Havana states that a young man of that city has made a discovery of a specific, which in a very short time destroys the insect which threatens to make the orange plantations of Cuba valueless as those of Florida have become. This person, who lives at No. 50 *calle del Castillo*, in the barrier of Horcon, offers to all persons who may apply to him the use of his remedy, under the following limitation: He promises to ensure a certain number of trees, from four to five hundred, without demanding any renumeration for one year, a time completely sufficient to restore the health of the fruit. The remainder of his terms are made known on application to him. This discovery will be of immense importance to Cuba, as during the last few years the vast orange groves of that island have almost become barren, and would certainly triple in value the lands of Florida, which would, but for the same pest, be now the great orange producing country of the world. Unless we are mistaken a large reward has been offered in Florida for the discovery of a practicable means of extirpating the fly.

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The Daily Delta
7 September 1849, 1

HOTELS & BOARDING HOUSES

Summer Watering Place

THE EAST PASCAGOULA HOUSE is now open for the reception of visitors. Since the last summer the establishment has undergone thorough renovation and has been considerably enlarged. The accommodations for families or single persons cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any establishment in the South. Situated immediately on the Gulf, and on the great Northern Mail Route between New Orleans and Mobile, it can be reached from either direction by the boats plying between those places, and daily communication can be kept up with all parts of the country. It is about ninety miles from New Orleans and sixty miles from Mobile, and a glance at the map will show the superiority of its location over all other points on the coast for pure sea air and bathing. Oysters and fish are had in abundance, and prepared in the most recherché style. Riding, fishing sailing, rowing, billiards, tenpins, and such other amusements as are usual at places of public resort, are provided at Pascagoula, and a well selected band of music will be in constant attendance.

The BAR will be furnished with choice liquors and kept in the best style.

☞ There are two physicians well skilled in their profession, and the diseases of the climate, located at Pascagoula, and one of them for the present season will have his abode in the hotel, and will give his unremitted attention to invalids, or such as may desire his services. The other physician has his abode in the immediate vicinity of the Hotel.

☞ There is an excellent Private School, presided over by a competent teacher, in the vicinity of the Hotel, to which families, so disposed, can send their children.

☞ Persons wishing accommodations will address the undersigned, at East Pascagoula.

je10-3m M. J McRAE, Proprietor.

CARROLLTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased this commodious and elegant establishment with its many attractions, are prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders, with every convenience and luxury that may be desired. The Hotel and Gardens have been thoroughly repaired and improved, at a heavy expenditure, which, in addition to the natural advantages of the place, the unrivaled scenery, the fruits and flowers, make it peculiarly adapted to the invalid; as well as the votary of pleasure. The undersigned are at all times supplied with the best game and fish of the season, their Cellars and Liquors are of the best, which enables them to furnish to private parties, any meal at any hour. We therefore flatter ourselves, that in consideration of our arduous efforts to please, added to the beauty of the location, the salubrious atmosphere, and the ease of access, we shall meet with a ready and willing expression of the public favor.

ANGELL & CHANDLER.

☞ For terms of Board, etc., inquire at the Planters' Hotel, or at the hotel in Carrollton. A. ANGELL,

my1-1f CHAS CHANDLER.

MAGNOLIA HOTEL, BILOXI.—The undersigned having become proprietor of the above well known House, takes much pleasure in stating to his friends, and the public generally, that the House has undergone a thorough renovating and newly furnished, and will be ready for the reception of Boarders on the 1st of April next. His tables will be supplied with every luxury the markets of New Orleans and Mobile afford; also, with a bountiful supply of Fish, Oysters, Game, &c. He trusts to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to patronize the House.

The Bar will at all times be supplied with the best of Liquors, and attached to the establishment is a splendid Billiard Room and Ten-Pin Alley. Horses, Carriages, Pleasure Boats, in short every thing calculated to make it one of the most pleasant and desirable Summer residences in the South. Private rooms for families.

mar29 6m P. COLLAYANNI.

☞ Daily communication with New Orleans and Mobile.

Biloxi Store.

R. BRISCOE & BRO., *Lameuse Street*, most respectfully invite the attention of the ladies and gentlemen now sojourning in Biloxi, to their large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, viz: Perfumery of all kinds; Jones' Chemical Soap; Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, and Jones' Lily White; Dr. Sherman's Tooth Paste Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes; in fact, every article necessary to complete a lady's or gentleman's toilet. We would also wish to call your attention to our assortment of Bath and Flesh Brushes, Sponges, etc., articles almost indispensable at this season, or in fact any, if health be an object.

We are also agents for the sale of some of the most popular Family Medicines, from the house of J. Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, where no counterfeit or worthless medicine would be harbored. The medicines being direct from the above house, will be a full guaranty for their worth. The Drugs are from the house of Messrs Sickles & Co; for their being fresh and genuine, it would be needless to comment on. We are also agents for Dr. Wynkoop's Sarsaparilla, put up in quart bottles; Wheel's Worm Medicine for Children, and Davis's Wild Cherry and Tar, for Consumption Coughs, Colds, etc. In one word, these medicines have no equal. Try, and you will be convinced. Our assortment also comprises every article that can be procured in any country store, a catalogue of which would be too lengthy for an advertisement; but we give a few, viz: Groceries, Crockery, Cutlery, Stationery, Single and Double Harness, Ladies' and Gent's Saddles, Bridles, Surringles, etc. Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, and Brushes, in all their variety.

The proprietors take this opportunity of returning thanks to the inhabitants of Biloxi and its vicinity, for the very liberal support they have received since their opening, and hope, by selling a good article at New Orleans prices, to retain that patronage so liberally bestowed on them.

jy7-3m R BRISCOE & BROTHER.

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

7 September 1849, 1

News by the Northern Mail.

The "Buffalo Hunt" for Cuba—Postponement of the Day—The Spanish Agents in the United States. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, says:

We are informed by a gentleman, in the confidence of persons who pretend to know, that yesterday was the day designated (if circumstances should permit) for the descent upon Cuba, by the newly organized corps of buffalo hunters from the United States. This army of occupation is composed of organizations of various kinds, some for no particular place—some ostensibly for California, and some for the Sierra Madre States of Mexico; none openly reporting themselves for Cuba; and the leaders only of the various detachments being fully informed of the designs of the combined operation.

We suppose that there has been no invasion—that the stampede created by the President's proclamation has either arrested the movement, or that it is not yet quite ready for embarkation. Our informant further advises us, that a planter, from Cuba, who passed through this city yesterday, for New York, reports that the Creoles of the island expect an invasion, and are waiting for it—that four-fifths of the planters of the island are looking for it—that they desire revolution and annexation, for these reasons:

1. To escape the oppressive taxations and impositions of the Spanish government.
2. To share the blessings of the institutions of the United States.

The best reasons in the world. Hungary has not a better cause against Austria than has Cuba against Spain.

Of one thing we have but little doubt. If Cuba remains in *statu quo* till December, we have little doubt that the subject will come up in the Senate, in the form of a resolution, requesting the President to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the island, in opposition to resolutions which will certainly be introduced, hostile to the project. The annexation may be delayed—it cannot be suppressed.

We understand that, as in the case of the Mexican protocol, this Cuban & Americano conspiracy was first discovered to Mr. Clayton by a foreign minister, and that the principal testimony laid before him was the result of the labors of the spies of Spain, paid by the Captain-General of Cuba, as a *guarda costa* along the seaboard of the United States, upon all persons, especially from the Island of Cuba, supposed to be concocting or diffusing treason against her Catholic Majesty's authority. The administration has done its duty; but the Island of Cuba will have to come in, either by revolution and annexation, or by treaty with Spain, or by war with Spain and Great Britain, or through all of these agencies, in their order of succession. But as John Q. Adams said of 54 40—the time has come for some action upon the subject.

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

The Daily Delta

7 September 1849, 2

NEWS FROM CUBA.—Our apprehensions that the revolution had broken out prematurely in Cuba, were somewhat relieved yesterday by the news brought by the Fulcon. The alarm there, which our correspondent was induced by the mysterious air and movements of the authorities, to construe into evidences of an uprising of the people, has happily proved to be without foundation. Happily, we say, for where affairs are proceeding so rapidly and so surely to a favorable result in that Island, it would be unfortunate, indeed, if the arrangements were hazarded and parties compromised by premature action. We trust the Cubans will bide their time. Wait until the measure is rendered certain, and then strike the blow for freedom and independence.

☞ We intend that there shall be no misunderstanding or twistification about that business of the charge made against a reporter, of making proposals to the Spanish Consul. The idea which certain parties seem desirous of conveying, is, that the charge originated with one of the editors of this paper. This is quite erroneous, to say the least of it. No charge of the sort was ever made by one of the editors of this paper. A statement was made by him that two gentlemen, whose names have already been given, had stated that proposals, of the character referred to, were made to the Spanish Consul—one of the gentlemen giving the name of the reporter, and that of the paper with which he is connected. Nothing was stated of our own knowledge, and therefore no charges were made by us; but the whole matter lies between the gentlemen making the charge and the party implicated. They have been introduced to one another, and we leave them to settle the matter between them.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer Autocrat brought down from Jefferson Barracks, yesterday, a detachment of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, numbering 360 non commissioned officers and privates, under command of Colonel Plympton. They are *en route* for Tampa Bay, whither, we understand, they will proceed to-day, on the Ocean and Anglo-Saxon. The following is a list of the officers:

Brevet Colonel J. Plympton, Commanding; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Henry Bainbridge, Major Geo Andrews Brevet Major G. J. Rains, Brevet Major T. H Holmes Brevet Lieut. Colonel R. H. Ross, Brevet Major D. P. Whiting, Capt. S. D. Simmons, Capt F. Britton, Brevet Major C. J. Hemshaw, Capt. Henry Little, Brevet Major E. Van Dorn, A. C. S; Lieut C. M. Micox, Lieut. S. B Marcey, Lieut Thomas Henry, Lieut Henry M Black Acting Adjutant; Lieut Robert R Garland, Lieut A S Sutton, Lieut. Geo C Barber; B. M. Byrne and —— Wood, Assistant Surgeons.

Invasion of Cuba.—Señor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Consul at Washington, has sent a dispatch to the Vice Consul at Boston, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men, or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation. The Vice Consul, in his reply, stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a diversion in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head; but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the object discontinued. Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.

☞ In consequence of a telegraphic dispatch received at Washington, announcing that Gen. Taylor had again been attacked by diarrhea, and that he was lying very ill, Mrs. Taylor, the lady of the President, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Wood, have left to meet the General at Erie, Pa.

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

The Daily Delta

7 September 1849, 2

From Havana.—The steamship Falcon, Capt. Hartstene, U. S. N., arrived yesterday from Havana, having left that port on the 3d inst. The Falcon sailed from New York August 27, at 4 P. M., from Charleston Bar, August 30; from Tybee Light, (Savannah) August 31. She brings files of Havana papers to the 2d instant, but they are destitute of news. The list of her passengers we have already published.

We have received the following letter by the Falcon, to which we invite attention. It furnishes details of the atrocious means resorted to by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to repress the rising spirit of independence among the people:—

HAVANA, Sept. 2, 1849.

Editors of the Delta:—The dust has cleared away a little, or the intensity of excitement has abated, so that we could look at things coolly, if we had anything to look at, but we can get no data untinctured with local prejudice, or else magnified by Spanish timidity. As to pronunciamentos, I doubt if there has been yet *one*, unless it should have occurred with part of a disaffected regiment. The effect of the recent amnesty of the Queen goes to release from service, here, a large number of Carlist soldiery, and should it take effect now, the Island force would be reduced some three or four thousand men, and very properly, at this moment, the authorities decline giving the necessary action, which may, whilst it keeps up the numerical appearance, very much impair the efficiency of their troops, if they *find a field* for trial, as the discontent will spread, and be apt to paralyze the best planned strategy of their *enlightened* and *invincible* Generals.

It seems to be well ascertained, that from twenty-four to twenty-six hundred regular troops of all arms, have left Havana, for the eastern part of the Island, and four thousand militia are called into service.

Not being allowed to receive papers from the post office, we are left to imagine the cause for all the preparation we have seen; or procure, by a more uncertain process, the version that may suit the thousand tongues, that but half glean, and less understand, the *contraband* information they affect to give. Letters are subject to the scrutinizing care of the government officials, before they are delivered, and if there is any allusion to the Island, or to political matters, touching the interests of the pap-feeders of her Majesty, they are suppressed, and the party addressed marked for police supervision.

If a Creole gentleman wishes to send his son to the United States, for the purpose of education, he is now refused passports, from fear of the *corrupting* influences of our institutions. Several have been refused in the past week, who had engaged passage by the bark Rapid, which sailed on Sunday, for New York. It has been supposed that there was a movement toward *having the sanction of nine-tenths of the property and industry of the island* for a change to what is deemed a better sort of government, where the voice of the people will be effective for good—and that on the landing of the force which this *large majority have authorized*, it will be proclaimed, and that letters of marque will be issued for privateers, or that they have already anticipated this action by agents duly empowered for that purpose; in which case, the new power will have an efficient force to operate against the commerce, inimical to the enterprize. This is gathered from those who pretend to know something; but indeed, I have seen nothing but the confused action of the Government, that would indicate the threatening cloud. *If there is any thing of moment*, the matter will be adjusted at the *east and south side*, and all else will fall into the path *there opened without a struggle*—or but enough to make cover for a decent excuse—and *the purchaser* stands ready to bid for the fallen domain, and thus to salve the wounded national honor. I suppose, as we fight and *then pay the score*, we may with as much propriety pay for that, where the bond is *not sealed* with the blood of our gallant soldiery; and thus dispose of a national "bone of contention," to the advantage of the decaying power. It will be a severe blow to the Hidalgo pride, but if the *predications are true*, the result is inevitable.

Don Juan Garcia Rey has been forgotten here. In the contemplation of other *probabilities*, or *possibilities*, that may after all prove a syren song instead of a practical sermon, for the extension of civil and religious liberty; but I trust the chief offender will be held to accountability *for authorizing* the abduction. More important is the principle involved, I conceive, than is the acquisition of a half dozen Cubas.

Our market continues much the same, with the exception of lard, which has declined in *large* packages. The stock on hand is large, for the season. The crops of sugar are in the prospect flattering; the growing season could not be better thus far, for the whole Island. Amusements, there are none, save to catch a Spanish scowl at a smiling Yankee phiz; and to hear a thousand fabrications more baseless than Spanish castles. A few days more will teach us *what is true*, and *what is false*.

Yours, etc., THE AMERICAN.

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

The Daily Delta
7 September 1849, 2

The First Great Naval Exploit of the Round Island Blockaders.

We feel our inadequacy to the task. We feel the poverty of language and of metaphors to do justice to our theme. It would require the epic talents of a Homer, or the descriptive genius of a Thucydides,—the nautical experience of the immortal authors of Peregrine Pickle or of the Pilot, to present in an effective and graphic manner the glories of the late gallant achievements of our blockading squadron at Round Island. Nevertheless, the task has been assigned to us, and we cannot shrink from it from any motives of modesty or distrust of our abilities. So here it goes.

It was on a bright summer day in the beginning of this month of September, that several gentlemen from the city, who were sojourning in the pleasant marine village of Biloxi, conceived the idea of paying their fellow citizens at Round Island a visit. To this they were prompted no less by kindness and patriotism, than by curiosity, a desire to know the object and purpose of the mysterious assembling on the island. The gentlemen comprising this adventurous association were, some of them, high dignitaries. One was no less than the Attorney and Counselor of the great city of New Orleans,—another, administered as Alderman, the finances of the powerful corporation of the Third Municipality,—another had once wielded the pen for a Journal of great celebrity,—another through his great personal charms, wielded a powerful sceptre over the hearts and affections of the young ladies, who frequent dry-goods stores.

These prominent and distinguished gentlemen chartered the fast sailing schooner Victoria, manned by two Hidalgos, of the old race that first introduced civilization into this South-western corner of our continent. These ancient mariners, scorning the innovations of this progressive age, adhered to the old language which their ancestors brought over from the kingdom of Ferdinand and Isabella, somewhat corrupted, though, in its passage through several generations of degenerate oystermen. Confiding in the fidelity, bravery and skill of these practiced navigators, no doubt sons or grandsons of some of the adventurous companions of the great Christopher Columbus, and relying not a little on the protecting, recuperating, courage-giving influences of sundry bottles of claret and cognac, our city gentry embarked for their perilous voyage to Round Island. After three hours' quiet sail, which the gentlemen relieved by pleasant conversation, and still pleasanter reading of the latest Deltas, the schooner approached the Island, when the man on the look-out cried out that the island was surrounded by vessels of various craft. The Hidalgos were somewhat frightened at the appearance of things. The city attorney, the alderman, the ex-editor, and lady-killer were called on deck, and took a view of the state of affairs.

There before them lay the island, as round as an apple, and with its dark green trees, girt with a snowy circle of sand, looking for all the world like a mistletoe bough at Christmas, upon which the snow has fallen all night. The island seemed to be alive with gaunt, grizzly, long bearded, hungry looking natives, many of whom waded some distance out into the sea, and like the aborigines, who first saluted Columbus's arrival on this continent, beckoned to the crew of the Victoria, to come ashore and share their hospitality. Their cries, which came booming across the water, were terrific. As near as we can distinguish them they might be rendered somewhat thus, "Hell-oo! any backer stranger h. For God's sake—Whiskey! Brandy h.G h—or D-e-l-t-a."

The compassion of our worthy citizens was thoroughly aroused, and they ordered the Hidalgos to run the schooner ashore. But the sailors shook their head in an alarmed and excited manner, and said "No, senor, de blockhead (blockade?) dar"—pointing in the direction where the tall spars of a sloop-of-war were just visible.

"What is that?" inquired our city counselor.

"De Albany," answered the Hidalgo.

And there was the gallant sloop, fresh from the glories of the Mexican war, anchored under the lee of Horn Island, seemingly watching some distant object, with all the eagerness with which a cat watches a mouse concealed in a hole. On her deck strutted in all the pomp and magnificence of "Senior Officer afloat in the Gulf"—the now ever-famous Commander Victor Moreau Randolph. He had in his hand a large placard, which ever and anon he stopped to read, and of which he seemed to be struck with deep awe and admiration. This placard was headed "Proclamation to the People on Round Island."

Some distance from the Albany, and nearer the shore, lay the gallant little schooner Flirt; still nearer in, lay the steamer General Taylor, on the top deck of which the grey head of her venerable commander was visible in the distance. A blunter old sailor, and withal a better never trod the deck. Still further to the West, was anchored the little steamer Water Witch, whence issued over the signature of Lieutenant Totten, that famous proclamation, in which the superiority of our Navy, in any dodging game, over the Round Islanders, is unanfully asserted. These various vessels, together with innumerable smaller craft, formed a cordon around the Island, cutting off all communications between the natives and civilization.

It is needless to say that our city gentlemen, though not much given to weak alarms, were appalled at this display of naval power and grandeur, whilst the Hidalgos were so frightened, that they could only keep themselves from jumping overboard, in perfect terror, by confining their bodies in the forecastle. Whilst the crew of the Victoria were thus paralysed with fear, a boat, well manned, was seen putting off from the Flirt, and approaching their vessel. There were six strong sailors rowing the boat, and in the stern sheets was a diminutive middy, attached to an immense broadsword, supposed to have been captured from the Mexican cavalry during the late war. The boat approached the Victoria, and making fast, the aforesaid middy came aboard, and touching his cap to our city gentlemen, remarked that he would be under the disagreeable necessity of searching their vessel, to see if they had any arms or provisions aboard.

The city attorney, who is addicted to a dry joke, remarked, that he believed there were some arms aboard, and jumping down the hatch, after fumbling about some time, brought out an old rusty oyster-knife and the barrel of what was once a gun. The middy with the broadsword examined these fearful instruments of war, and remarked, that he would report the facts to Commander Randolph. "And now, gentlemen as to the provisions." At the sound of provisions, the rotund body of our worthy alderman, who by the by hailed from the bright gem of the sea, disappeared down the steps of the cabin, and presently came forth bearing in one hand a half devoured ham, and in the other a half-empty bottle of cognac. "In addition to these, sir, remarked his worship, we have besides *three empty bottles of claret*, which are at your service, below." The middy declined the honor, and after thoroughly inspecting the ship, got into his boat and rowed off towards the little war schooner. Our city gentlemen then went ashore. They were unable, however, to persuade their Hidalgos to expose themselves to the perils of such an enterprise. As they neared the Island in a pirogue, the natives swam out to meet them, and great were their joy and delight at the sight of these gallant pioneers of civilization. They dragged their boat on the sand, and surrounding their guests, escorted them all over the island, showing them its beauties and advantages. Our city were delighted with the state of things. They found the Round Islanders enjoying excellent health; and though living on reduced rations in a tolerably comfortable condition. Some had tents, and those who had no tents lived in wigwams, made in the Indian style. They were in excellent spirits, though very little spirits were in them. They were contented, and impatient for the great events in which they are destined to take a part. There was not a case of sickness on the island. By continual exercise and healthful pursuits, even those who went over in weak health, were soon made vigorous and healthy. After surveying the encampment, our learned city attorney was requested to peruse a document which was handed to him. It proved to be a copy of the identical document, which the grim, dyspeptic, atrabilious commander of the Albany was so anxiously perusing when first introduced to our readers. Our eloquent friend mounted the stump of a decayed old pine, and proceeded to read the document; commenting on it as he proceeded, much to the satisfaction of his auditors, who manifested their feelings and opinions in this wise: "Och, isn't he a beauty!" "Doesn't he beat Recorder Baldwin all to smithers!" "Hoorra, *Commander Randolph!*" "Wouldint he ben hoss if his ears were cut down!" and many other choice sarcasms, which together with brass bahs, and ironical hurras, would no doubt have considerably lightened the load of bile which the gallant commander usually carried, could he have been present in that rare assemblage. The indignant wit, however, of the lively Round Islanders, culminated to the explosive point, when the city attorney read out the assertion of Commander Randolph, "that they (the Round Islanders) were vagrants in law and in fact," and tells his subordi-

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nates in the expressive language of the respected Dogberry, "to comprehend the wagrams." "Ah, vagrant, indeed, he calls us," exclaimed one of the most impassioned of the Islanders; "well that is nice and purty, indeed! And if he isn't a wagrant, what business has he hanging about here, in such a dangerous and suspicious manner—with no visible means of support, and no honest occupation? Take him down, Captain, for twenty days, and may-be he'll come out a respectable member of society."

Finally, however, our city attorney, having elucidated the law on the subject, and shown, to the unanimous satisfaction of the Round Islanders, that they were engaged in a peaceful and lawful enterprize, and that the proclamation of Commander Randolph was a palpable invasion of their rights as citizens and men, bid adieu to his kind fellow-citizens, and, with his companions, proceeded to the shore, where they had left the schooner. When they reached the place, great were their horror and dismay, to perceive that their schooner had left her anchorage, and could nowhere be seen. Presently, however, a small pirogue was seen putting hurriedly to shore; she landed, and out of her leaped the two Hidalgos of the Victoria. Their looks were haggard, mournful, and despairing. They rushed toward their whilome passengers, and exclaimed, in pure Castilian, "*Por el amor de Dios!* Senores, come aboard; our schooner is a prize, and we are all prisoners of war! All our property in the world is captured—that schooner

[redacted]

While our city friends were sympathizing with the Round Islanders, the gallant [redacted] force was not idle. The arms and provisions from the Victoria, were duly reported to Commander Randolph. He examined them. The oyster knife was rusty, but might be restored to service by a little sharpening on a brick-bat; the gun-barrel could be fitted to a stock, there was plenty of timber on the Island, and besides, it was a well-settled principle among old women, that a "gun was dangerous without lock, stock, or barrel." As for the provisions, Commander Randolph had nothing to say against their quality. The ham was Duffield's best, but on that account, was a more palpable violation of the blockade. It would be enough to feed at least six men for one day. As for the brandy—ahem! smack! it was not bad—must have cost at least four dollars per gallon. "This, gentlemen," he exclaimed, "is a palpable violation of the blockade."

"And how, sir, is it with the three empty bottles of claret!" exclaimed the middy, with the huge cutlass.

"Go, sir, and light my candles!" exclaimed the pleasant-tempered gentleman, who had lately court-martialed some of his officers for not performing that menial service for him.

Orders were immediately issued for the arrest of the schooner. Whilst, therefore, our city sympathizers were harangoing their friends of Round Island upon the outrage offered to them, and denouncing in appropriate terms "the lawless invaders of their rights," a boat with six men, and a pile of muskets in her stern, was seen proceeding toward the Victoria.

It was a gallant and perilous exploit, and for it they were well armed. Noiselessly they approached the schooner, and making fast to her, clambered up her sides, and boarding, her charged the decks. Never did Nelson or our own Decatur perform a more gallant exploit. The two Hidalgos were forced to give way, they took refuge below decks, where they were captured and dragged out on deck, half dead with fright, and informed that they were prisoners. They remonstrated—they begged on their knees, but the ferocious middy was obdurate, and the schooner was taken into possession and hauled off to the Flirt, where she lay in great sorrow and apprehension, under the Paixhan 32's of the war-schooner. The Hidalgos despondingly rowed their little pirogue ashore and taking our city friends aboard, proceeded according to orders to report to the superior officer on the General Taylor, that venerable son of Neptune Captain Pearson, of Pensacola. When the pirogue came along-side of the General Taylor, the following conversation ensued, between Captain P. and our city friends:

"Halloo, what brings you here."

"Curiosity," replied the ex-alderman.

"What business is that of yours?" exclaimed the city attorney.

"To get an item," answered the ex-editor.

"Very impertinent, 'pon honor!" drawled out the handsome gentleman in the haberdashery line.

These answers not being satisfactory, the gruff captain next hailed out, "Have you seen Commander Randolph's proclamation?"

"Yes, sir," exclaimed the city attorney, "here it is," taking a copy of the document out of his pocket, and unfolding it to the breeze.

"Then you have violated it; your schooner is a prize, and a prize master is aboard."

"But, Captain, this is an executory process—a summary proceeding. It is not constitutional."

"Constitution be d—d."

It was vain that our learned friend endeavored to argue the question with the impatient captain. "He had no time to arguefy matters—he was ordered not to let any provisions go on that island, and shiver his splinters if any should; and if they did, he would capture the parties and keep them, as prisoners, and their vessels as prizes." Our city friends went aboard of the Taylor with the dejected air of captives. Their minds naturally reverted to their beloved homes—their dear wives, their tender little ones, and all the sweet endearments of domestic life. The thoughts of one were wafted to the verdant banks of the silvery Melpomene—those of another hovered over the dingy but vivacious squares of the old Third—another dwelt with unspeakable despondency upon the filuing figures of gaily dressed sylphs of the Canal and Chartres streets—whilst the two unfortunate Hidalgos resigned themselves to fate and a couple of well flavored cigaritos.

A mournful coterie, indeed they made, as they went aboard the General Taylor, but their spirits experienced a favorable change, when they recognized, sitting on the table before them, their old bottle of cognac, half drank up. Refreshed with a few draughts from this panacea, they were able to listen with some resignation to a long and quite impressive lecture from the venerable Captain, who, at the conclusion of his admirable elucidation of the laws of nations, of treaties and constitutional law, very much in the style of his honor, Recorder Baldwin, lecturing a half dozen loafers in his dock, informed them they might go this time, but if they were caught around that island again they wouldn't get off so easy. Greatly relieved, our friends got aboard of their schooner, and as they were departing, the Captain of the General Taylor hailed out, "Gentlemen, I wish you would promulgate Commander Randolph's Proclamation."

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed our learned friend, the Attorney for the City Council, "we will make it known to every body. The whole world shall know it; we will publish it in the DELTA."

To the inconceivable joy of the owners, and passengers, the good schooner struck off gently towards Biloxi, where she arrived in safety, and outside of whose Bay, it is said that her owners could not, by any influence, be induced to trust themselves, so long as the Round Island Blockade is maintained. And this concludes our account of the first gallant achievement of the blockading squadron of Round Island.

On Sunday we will give chapter second, in this new series of Naval exploits.

THE OWLS ARE OUT.—The mysterious appearance of the Undine in the New Basin yesterday, created quite an excitement among the *quidnuncs*. It is said that the Undine was chased from Pass Christian by one of the blockading squadron, but her speed defied pursuit, and she got safely into the New Canal. It was also whispered about, that the squadron was going to blockade the Undine in the Canal. *Nous verrons.*

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The Evening Mirror
[N.Y. Whig Newspaper]
September 7, 1849, 2

Arrival and departure of the President

General Taylor paid us a flying visit this morning, remaining in the city only about three hours; and he arrived and departed so privately, that but few persons had the satisfaction of seeing him; although as soon as it was known that he was among us, great excitement prevailed, and hundreds had assembled for the purpose.

The General passed through Syracuse yesterday morning, and during the few minutes detention of the cars at that place, a large crowd collected, cheering him heartily. As the cars were moving off, he acknowledged te salutations from the window, and said, with much apparent emotion--"God bless you, my fellow citizens; good bye."

About 5 o'clock the President reached Albany, accompanied by Dr. Wood and Col. Bullitt, as we learn from the telegraphic despatch, and was received with great enthusiasm.

He dined with Governor Fish, who, with a large escort accompanied him to the Isaac Newton steamer, on which he embarked for this city. His expected arrival here was known only to few persons comparatively, and on the Isaac Newton reaching the wharf about half-past 5 o'clock, this morning, there were not probably more than a hundred persons assembled. The Hon. Hugh Maxwell, Collector of the Port, Simeon Draper, Esq., Asst. Ald. Sturtevant, Mr. Stetson of the Astor House, and others, were in waiting to receive the General, who landed about seven o'clock, and was then driven to the private residence of Simeon Draper, Esq., in Warren street, in order to avoid the excitement which might be occasioned by visiting a public hotel.

On his arrival there, he was met by Mr. Post Master Brady, Mr. Prescott Hall, U.S. District Attorney, and several private gentlemen. Soon after breakfast, His Honor the Mayor, accompanied by Alderman Kelly and Franklin, joined the party.

The President expressed himself highly gratified with the arrangements that had been made for his comfort, and regretted exceedingly that the state of his health precluded a longer stay in the city. The attention of Messrs. Coleman & Stetson was also duly acknowledged.

We are pleased to learn that General Taylor is considerably better, and was in excellent spirits. When he reached the ferry boat however, he appeared to have suffered from the fatigue, but otherwise exhibited no traces of his late illness.

He was accompanied to the city by the Minister to Mexico, Governor Let her[*sic*] of Kentucky, the Hon. Baylie Peyton and family, A. C. Bullit, Esq., of the Republic, and Thurlow Weed, of Albany.

The morning papers having stated that the President would leave by the nine o'clock train for Philadelphia, a large number of persons assembled in the vestibule of the Astor House and around the front of the hotel, in order to get a look at him; but while they were waiting in great excitement, the General and party were proceeding quietly to the ferry.

Here an inmense crowd had assembled almost blocking up the street, and completely filling the pier. A very happy expedient was adopted however, and just before the carriage containing the General arrived, an alarm was given that the pier was very insecure, and could not bear so great a crowd. This had the desired effect, and an instant scattering took place, so that no difficulty was experienced in conveying the party on board the ferry boat.

As the General alighted from the carriage, there was a simultaneous cheer from the crowd,

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which he acknowledged, and proceeded thence to the cabin, and did not show himself again. The boat almost immediately started, amidst the firing of cannon, and the ringing of the steamboat bells, a great number of steamboats being in close proximity to the ferry.

On landing at Jersey City, he was met by a large number of citizens, who accompanied him to the Depot; and he departed, amidst enthusiastic cheering and a salute of artillery stationed near the ferry.

We may form some idea from the excitement this brief and unexpected visit occassioned, of the enthusiastic reception the President would have met with here, had he arrived under different and happier circumstances; and we yet hope that before many weeks elapse our citizens will be amply rewarded for their present disappointment.

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The Evening Mirror
[N.Y. Whig Newspaper]
September 7, 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.--The ship Sea Gull was seized by the U.S. Marshal, yesterday, at the Quarantine, where she has been lying since Saturday last, on suspicion of being connected in some way with the Secret Expedition against Cuba. She was seized last week, but there being no grounds for her detention, she was released. Additional information was received subsequently, and the Marshal, accompanied by a company of marines from the Navy Yard, proceeded to Quarantine yesterday and effected the seizure, and she was towed to the city by the steamer Duncan C. Pell.

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CITY OF JACKSON

7 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Express of the 21st inst. has the following:

Invasion of Cuba—Suspicious Movements.—Meetings are nightly held in this city some secretly and some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know anything. Several bodies of men, numbering over one hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked.

On Monday evening a large number of these men met at Layfayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Col. Carr, and a large number enrolled their names, on the promise of $7 a month and $1000 at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing; and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They promise, however, to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing. Some think it is to California, they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feared that, despite the plain, straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement are young men who are out of employment, but are good-looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure: indeed, many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and who showed as great a relish for this expedition as they did for that

The Globe and other New York papers pronounce this statement of the Express a humbug.

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CITY OF JACKSON

7 September 1849, 3

TO THE ROUND ISLANDERS —The Mobile Advertiser of Thursday contains the following proclamation, which it says "will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city." It is clear that Commander Randolph transcends his powers when he declares martial law and gives notice that he will cut off all supplies of provisions intended for the persons on Round Island.

To the Persons Encamped on Round Island, near Pascagoula.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN :—The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron, and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of your enterprise, clearly show, that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And Lastly—Your are *vagrants* in the eye of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your headquarters.

I shall employ all the the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, etc., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After to-day (28th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embago until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea-going vessels.*

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany.
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship Albany off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

7 September 1849, 3

THE REY AFFAIR.

It is, as the National Intelligencer says, a remarkable coincidence, that Gen. TAYLOR should, in this matter, have been constrained to offer, in effect, to the Spanish authorities in Cuba, the grave alternative of probable war, at the very time he was incurring unlimited detraction, at home, for firmly taking stand against a contemplated infraction, by certain citizens of the United States, of our amicable relations with Spain. He has thus given a happy illustration of his noble sentiment, that Peace is the policy of our Government, whilst its honor must be preserved at every hazard. As President of the United States, he acts upon the rule which should govern every good citizen in private life, namely, to avoid giving unnecessary offence, but to assert his just rights independently, and without regard to consequences. The course of the President in these matters of the abduction of Rey and the Cuba expedition will not only convince his countrymen of the strength, uprightness, and sagacity of his purposes, but will inspire, in other nations, a new respect and admiration for our Republic. It is by such lessons of mingled moderation and firmness that we may most effectually teach the struggling patriots of Europe the great secret of wise free government.—*Richmond Times.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

7 September 1849, 2

City Intelligence.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT RELATIVE TO THE CUBA EXPEDITION—CHASE DOWN THE HARBOR.

Considerable flutter and excitement was apparent, yesterday, in the United States District Attorney and Marshal offices amongst the clerks and officers, although the most profound secrecy was observed. It leaked out, however, that the Collector received information that a vessel was to leave this port, yesterday, with arms and ammunition destined for some port in the neighborhood of Havana. Mr. Maxwell immediately communicated with the District Attorney, and, it seems, they were closeted together the greater portions of Tuesday and Wednesday, taking measures to seize the vessel and frustrate the designs of the conspirators. The result was that the commander of the revenue cruizer, on this station, and the deputy marshals, received orders to be ready to act at a moment's notice.

Yesterday, it seems, Mr. Hall made the important discovery that there was "something in the wind." He sent a requisition to the commander of the navy yard for all the marines at his disposal, with their arms and ammunition. Just fifty in all were mustered, including those taken from the North Carolina. At the head of this force, with (the reader will think we were going to say with a sword by his side and a revolving pistol in his belt, but, no!—with) a law book under his arm, the District Attorney proceeded to Whitehall, about 5 o'clock, where the steamer Duncan C. Pell was waiting to receive him. Having got his marines on board, he gave the order to "go," and off she went in chase; but whether it will turn out a wild goose chase or not, remains to be seen. We have not ascertained whether the book was a volume of Blackstone or Coke upon Littleton, Kent's Commentaries, Story upon the Constitution, or the New Code. No doubt it was intended to add force to the expansive force of gunpowder. The exploits of the Knight of La Mancha against windmills, will be totally eclipsed by this expedition after the Cubans.

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NEW YORK HERALD
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Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the sloop-of war Albany, now stationed off Ship Island:—V. M. Randolph, Esq., Commander; Daniel B. Ridgely, First Lieutenant. James H. North and Washington Reid, Second Lieutenants; M. G. Delaney, Surgeon; George F. Cutter, Purser; E. Ross Calhoun, Acting Master; Freeman Norvell, Brevet First Lieutenant of Marines; Charles Martin, Assistant Surgeon; John R. Eggleston, Wm. F. Glassels, Wm. Henry Ward, and Henry M. Therne, Midshipmen; Robert Whittaker, Boatswain; Wm. Arnold, Gunner; John C. Burler, Carpenter; John J. Strafford, Sailmaker; Apthorp Vander Heuvel, Captain's Clerk.

The steamer Water Witch is acting as tender to the A., and is cruising round the islands.

The U. S. schr Flirt, E. Farrand, Lieut. Com'dg, arrived at Pensacola, on the 23d ult., from a cruise in the Gulf.

The pilot boat Romer, of this port, spoke on the 4th inst., 35 miles S E. of the Highlands of Neversink, U. S. frigate Raritan and sloop of war Saratoga, in company, from Pensacola, on a cruise. They intended touching at Newport.

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NEW YORK HERALD

7 September 1849, 3

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

G D Bruce Evans, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. E. Stevens, Boston; Dr W Johnson, U. S N.; Major Nixon Baltimore; Rev. R. Browne, Philadelphia; and Col Harvey, U S A, Baton Rouge, are at the American hotel.

E B French, Washington; Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, U S A; Gen W. Morris, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs Palmer, New Orleans; Major Hunt, U. S. A.; Salvador di Uterbide, Secretary Mexican Legation, Washington; Capt. Cornish ship Sheridan, M. Craghead, Ky; are at the Astor House,

Saml R Bates and family, Cincinnati; Hon Thos. M Foote Buffalo; Dr Smith and lady, St Louis; Mr. and Mrs Faveon, Boston; Dr. A. B Elliott U S N.; N.S Whitney, Montreal; C. Oliver O'Donnell, Baltimore; Judge A Lockwood Sing Sing; Com. Perry, U. S N.; Z Collins Lee, Baltimore; F H. Lewis, Boston; C. P. Patterson, do; David C. Proctor, Va.; A. Bordeaux, U S A; Mr E Paddleford, Savannah; Gen. Tallmadge, New Hamburgh; R. G. Rankin, Fishkill; G B. Smith, Md., are at the Irving House.

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The New York Journal of Commerce
September 7, 1849, 4

GEN. TAYLOR IN NEW YORK.--The President arrived in this city in the Isaac Newton from Albany this morning. He had intended to remain on board the steamboat until the 9 o'clock train was about to start for Philadelphia; but was persuaded to go to the house of Simeon Draper, Esq., in Warren street, where he breakfasted with a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom we noticed Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Col. Bullitt, J. Prescott Hall and Dr. Wood. Postmaster Brady was also present.

After breakfast he appeared at the window of Mr. Draper's house, and adressed those assembled in front, thanking them for their kindness. He regretted that he was forced to leave them so soon, and was sorry that he could not fulfil their numerous engagement in other cities. He said that it was his intention soon to pay a direct visit to New York, when he would be happy to meet all the people of this great and favored city. At the conclusion of his speech he was warmly cheered by the crowd.

Soon after, he was escorted by the company present to Jersey City Ferry. So few persons were aware of his coming, that when he drove to the Rail Road office, at the foot of Liberty street, in company with Mayor Woodhull, not more than 30 or 40 persons were there. The instant the carriages were seen, however, a crowd of some hundreds gathered, as N. York crowds gather, from every nook and store and corner and boat, and greeted him with tremendous cheers as he passed from his carriage directly to the Ferry boat. When leaving the pier at the foot of Liberty street, a salute was fired from one of the neighboring wharves.

We regret to see him looking so thin and feeble. He has evidently been very ill, and has lost much flesh. He rode with his hat off, bowing pleasantly to the few persons that saw him passing.

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The Daily Picayune.

7 September 1849, 2

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, *August* 30, 1849.

Editors Picayune—The war fever is up, and the greatest excitement pervades all classes of the community, in consequence of the news brought from your city by telegraph, and received from Havana by the Adams Gray. You are, in New Orleans, near enough to Cuba to be able to appreciate Spanish bluster, but the administration will, I learn, at once notify the Spanish Captain General not to touch a hair of the head of Rey *in interim*, and demand from the authorities of Madrid the surrender of the jailor who has been the cause of so much trouble. A naval officer, who has been long in the West Indies, informs me that for nearly two years the Spanish Government has been busily engaged in building masked batteries along the northern coast of Cuba, one of which is said to be very strong, for the purpose of commanding a breach about six miles east of Havana, and another near the mouth of a small river which supplies that port with water, about three leagues to the westward. Near Matanzas, Nuevitas Cardenas, Santiago, and other places, preparations have been made of such a character as to induce the authorities to fancy themselves impregnable; for, like all semi-civilized people and nations in the road of degradation, the density of pride and prejudice prevents them from being affected by the lessons of experience. To them the story of Vera Cruz and the valley of Mexico has taught nothing, and doubtless the Captain General, at the head of his 20,000 veteran troops, fancies himself more than a match for the United States. Should a collision ensue, I am confident, however, the United States will find it has to deal with a people far superior to the Mexicans—with men who will compare with any troops in the world, and who are well officered. The light artillery is as good as our own, and their *etat major* contains scientific officers, worthy of any service. Still the doctrine of manifest destiny must prevail, and the unfortunate jailor, Garcia, will probably unlock to us the gate to the West Indies and place the United States on "the throne of the Antilles." The well-written letter of Don Cirilo Villaverde, addressed to the Washington Republic and published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, has done much to place the revolutionary party of Cuba in a proper light; all admire its candor and the spirit which dictated it. No one can fancy that such a person as Villaverde would confide to Rey secrets compromising the safety of many of the most distinguished men in the island of Cuba, who are at the same time his personal friends.

The President has certainly been unwell, and his indisposition which at an ordinary time would have attracted no attention, at this crisis has been exaggerated into a formidable attack. It is, however, probable that in the reports which magnify his illness into something serious, the wish is father to the thought. News has, however, been received that the severity of the attack had entirely passed and that he was about to resume his tour. Deeply interested both from conviction and interest in the agricultural operations, he will certainly, if possible, attend the great fair at Syracuse, and I doubt not will make in his first message an exhibit of his own observations on this feeder of all the arts of agriculture.

A book has been sent me, which I think worthy of universal attention. It is a work on naval routine, prepared by two young officers of the U. S. Navy. Not intended alone for the armed service, it is equally adapted to the merchant marine, and is worthy of universal patronage from all who "go down to the sea." The work of commendation, as it shows that a disposition to develope the science of the naval profession has arisen in our navy, which, if properly fostered, will lead to results which cannot but make our blue jackets the first in the world. When in the course of affairs England becomes despoiled of her colonies—a thing which ultimately must happen—the glory of our naval profession will become traditional, unless it be in our power to preserve the institution of our Anglo-Saxon brethren on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mrs. Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, left the city yesterday to remain at Baltimore during the absence of the President. This is rendered more necessary by the circumstance that the painters are engaged in the White House at present. Capt. G. T. M. Davis, the Aid of Gen. Quitman, and lately of the St. Louis New Era, has arrived at Washington. He has received an appointment in the General Land Office. His eminent qualifications must silence every complaint, even of those who cavil at every act of the Administration. Gen. Wilson, M. C., of New Hampshire, has arrived in the city. He is, as you know, an eminent Whig, and is most sanguine of the success of the cause.

It is well understood here and at the North that the late convention at Rome does not decide the question of the possibility of a union of the two wings of the Democratic party, but that another meeting will take place in the early part of September, when the two contending factions will kiss and make friends. This will go far to unite the party, but what is to be done with the Cassmen, and the Calhounmen, and the Bentonmen, and all the other obnoxious of the Democrats, which the pregnant events of the last year or two have produced. There is no doubt but that the party is in a state of confusion which would be pronounced inextricable if it were not for the recollection of the unity of purpose which has hitherto been its great conservative principle.

All in this part of the country look with great interest at the proceedings on Round Island, expecting each arrival to receive an account of the definite object of the assemblage. Common prudence would dictate its being abandoned, for it is now certain that in its very councils are spies of the Conde de Alcoy, and to whatever part of the Island of Cuba—if destined thither—it may sail, it will be only to fall into the hands of the Spanish troops, which, by the admirable system of railroads that intersect Cuba, can be concentrated at any given point. But enough.

Yours, PHI. RO.

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The Daily Picayune.

7 September 1849, 2

From Havana.

The steamship Falcon, Capt. Hartstein, U. S. N., arrived here yesterday She left New York on the 27th August, at 10 o'clock, P. M., Charleston Bar August 30, the Tyber light, Savannah, August 31, and Havana September 3. By her we have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* and the *Faro Industrial* to the 1st inst. inclusive.

We have looked through these papers in vain for evidence of a movement of the disaffected, in confirmation of the report which was current in this city after the arrival of the British steamer Severn. No account is given of the movement of troops to those parts of the island which are more assailable than Havana, although such has probably taken place in consequence of the receipt by the authorities of Gen. Taylor's proclamation relative to the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. We are induced to believe from private accounts that the former report is unfounded, and we attribute the silence of the journalists, in regard to the military precautions of the Captain General, to the rigid censorship of the press which it is well known prevails in Havana.

The *Diario* of the 1st inst. contains an article extracted from the *Boletin Official* of Merida, of the 10th August, commenting on the positive information which the Governor of Yucatan had received, that 500 or 600 men, under the command of Col White, were about invading the Peninsula, with the view of joining the Indian insurgents, and thus compelling the Yucateco authorities to pay them for their past services. The *Boletin* stygmatizes them as pirates, and declares that the Government owes them nothing. When Col. White's command left Yucatan they were paid, as that paper asserts, all that was due to them. As to the promises of grants of land which were made them in the original contract, they were only to be conceded on condition that they remained until the conclusion of the war. But the Government found it necessary to discharge them, in consequence of their want of discipline and their pernicious conduct, before the war was over, and they therefore forfeited all right to grants of land, since they did not fulfil the conditions of the contract. The *Boletin* winds up a long tirade by denouncing the supposed expedition as being as ridiculous, as it is rash.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, *September* 1.—The sugar market has been inactive for the last seven days. No operations of importance have taken place. The prices current which we append are nominal, from the difficulty and almost impossibility of obtaining them. Unless holders reduce their figures, buyers will not come into the market.

Prices Current.—White, low to middling, 9 to 10½; do. good to superior, 10½ to 11½; do. excellent, 11½ to 12½. The same by Derosne's process, 1st quality, 13 to 14½; do. 2d quality, 10 to 11½. Crushed, low to middling, 6½ to 6¾; do. good to superior, 7 to 7½; do. excellent, 7¾ to 8½. The same, by Derosne's process, 8 to 8½ and 9 Cucuruchus, 5½ to 6. Coffee, 1st quality, $7; 2d, 6 to 6½; 3d, 5½ to 5¾ Treacles, middling and good, 3½ to 5. Wax, white Havana superior, 10¾ to 11; do. del Principe, 9½ to 9¾; do. yellow Havana, 6½ to 7½; do. Vuelta Abajo, 8½ to 9

Exchange.—London, 60 days, 13½ to 15 premium; Paris, 60 days, 1½ to 2 prem; New York, 60 days, 3 to 4 prem.; Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, 3 to 3½ prem.; New Orleans, (short,) 4½ to 6 prem.

Freights.—Cowes and a market, to the North Sea, between Havre and Hamburg, £2 5s. to £2 10s; Cowes and a port in the Baltic, £2 15s. to £3.; Cowes and a port in Great Britain, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Cowes and a port in the Mediterranean, as far as Trieste, £2 15s. to £3. France, 80 to 85 francs. United States, per box of sugar, 50 cents. Spain, per box of sugar, $1½ to $1¾.

We learn from a passenger on the Falcon that there are not less than fourteen or fifteen armed Spanish vessels cruising about the island.

Passengers for New Orleans.—E. B. Muncey, J. A. Miller, M. Boucher, G. T. Pell, S. H. Aby, M. Jacquet, J. J. Mayer, Col. Trumbull, Samuel Gourley, James Black, J. F. Kinsey, L. B. Ross, Gustav Kurauski, Mrs. M. J. Bleck, Miss T. Falconer, Justin Durel, lady and family; N. Montross, lady, two children and servant; Mr. Hayward, sister and child; S. W. Simmons, J. D. Portillo, M. Pasturel, M. K. Hart, James McGovern, John McGovern, John Blake, M. Unger.

P. S.—Since making up our summary of Havana news we have been favored by the editors of the *Patria* with a proof of a letter published in their sheet of to-day, of which the following is a translation:

HAVANA, *September* 3, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—Yielding to your solicitations, I take up my pen for the purpose of giving you the information you require, in the best manner I possibly can.

Business here is in a state of stagnation; such as was never before witnessed in Havana. For eight or ten days nothing has been talked of in society but the recent affair of the jailer, Garcia, of the Spanish Consul in your city, and of the expedition which it is said is organizing in the United States, for the purpose of invading this island. The mole is deserted, and the bay for the moment presents an aspect of desolation. For the last ten years I do not recollect to have seen so few vessels in our port in the beginning of September. Commerce may be said to be almost paralized, and it is feared that things will grow worse day after day.

After publishing in the papers of the city the proclamation of the President of the United States, the Government has adopted precautionary measures, which give a still more terrible aspect to its acts. Almost all the newspapers and other periodicals from the United States have been detained, and I heard it stated this morning, that with the exception of the N. Y. *Chronica*, every periodical, Spanish, French and English, printed in the Republic, is strictly forbidden to be introduced into the island. The curious regard with avidity the thick walls of the palace, anxious to ascertain what is passing within.

The movement of troops within the last few days give rise to much speculation. Among the rumors which circulated *sotto voce* is one which gives out that in the near vicinity of Puerto Principe 8000 adventurers from the United States have disembarked, having General Don Narciso Lopez at their head.

But, as you are perfectly aware, only those who are in the service of the Government are acquainted with the real condition of things. As for us, the *profane*, we are not all used to ascertain, or even to inquire.

Among a few merchants of this port, particularly those who understand English, it is said there were at Cat Island several thousand men preparing to embark for this island a few days after the departure of the British steamer Trent.

It is confidently stated that the regiment of Calabria, which was stationed at Puerto Principe, had pronounced in favor of Narciso Lopez; that the soldiers had killed their colonel, and done other outrages of a similar nature. It was this circumstance which induced the Captain General to put in movement several military bodies. Since the 27th ult. the following corps have marched for Nuevitas, Puerto Principe and Trinidad: The "Havana" and "España" regiments of infantry; the light artillery (*de mules:*) the King's Lancers; the Rural corps, and the militia cavalry. The four squadrons (militia, we presume,) are under the command of the Marquis de Real and D. Vicent de Larreinage. The movement of troops is considerable.

The steamers which run in the coast trade have been despatched with all haste to Trinidad, carrying round a portion of the troops, supposed to be the battalion of the "Havana" regiment, and a battalion of that of "Spain."

There is not a single man-of-war now in this port: even the brig Patriota, which had just arrived from Vera Cruz, was forthwith loaded with powder and provisions and set off again at midnight.

There has been a levy of veterans—men who had served before and been discharged—and the town of Regla is quite deserted.

I cannot write you more at present, as the steamer is about to leave. I shall wait for another opportunity to communicate further; and will keep you duly advised of all I can learn that is of interest.

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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

7 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION TO "CUBA OR SOME OTHER PLACE."—The government appears to be watching the persons assembling for some secret expedition, though it appears to be as much at fault to know its true designation as those who have been engaged in the service of the expedition. From the mystery which is observed and the givings out that it is Cuba and Curacoa that the expedition is designed for, it seems quite probable that neither is the true designation of the enterprise, but that it is as likely to be a *piratical* expedition as any other. One of the "returned volunteers," taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping a remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person we allude to is a young man, residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited, last week, for the expedition, being promised $1000 at the end of the affair, and plenty of *plunder* while engaged in it. He was told, notwithstanding the inference from the last mentioned fact, that it was a perfectly honorable project, and that its purpose should be disclosed before he left the country. He went to New York on Friday last with the other recruits and was furnished quarters at the American hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. On Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman, named Maguire. After going 40 miles to sea and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further and put back. The Sea Gull was found lying at quarantine and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board and soldier clothes, and our informant assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained, and having misgivings of the object of the expedition, demanded to be put ashore. This demand was refused till they declared that they would hail the revenue cutter and apprise the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect, the men were set ashore and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
7 September 1849, 2

The Authorities of Cuba and the late Administration.

The Opposition journals are bent upon having the Government do something desperate about the abduction case. What it is exactly, they do not know, but they are decidedly of opinion that *something* ought to be done in the way of breaking things. They think that a great deal might be done—must be done; that the consul must be driven from the country at all events, and the captain general disgraced. They do not know exactly what President TAYLOR has done, or what he means to do; but they are well persuaded that he has not done enough, and does not intend to do enough, for the vindication of American honor.

We wish these gentlemen would be content to let the PRESIDENT have his own way in this matter. He has managed it pretty well thus far, and we think the "sides of his intent" need no pricking. But there is one point on which we are a little curious for information. Are these journals aware that there is a long list of grievances unredressed, which American citizens have suffered from the authorities of Cuba? Do they know that outrages which will compare in enormity with the abduction of Rey have been committed—and that appeals have been made in vain to our government during preceding administrations for their interference? What do they say to the fact which we find stated in the New Orleans *Picayune* of August 20, that it was the opinion of the Americans at Havana that no action would be taken by our Government, as it had heretofore never interfered with outrages committed by the authorities of Cuba on American citizens? The extraordinary case of Nathaniel Cross, the consular agent at Matanzas, who was imprisoned, and deserted by our Government, was cited, and the inference universally drawn from it that Rey would be abandoned to his fate?

What action may be taken on the legacy of unrequited outrages bequeathed us by the late administration, we are not advised. That something ought to be done in those cases which is yet undone, we have no doubt. That any thing will be done in the Rey case, which the vindication of American honor demands, we have assurance in the prompt measures already adopted by the PRESIDENT, no less than in his whole character and history.

Our attention, hitherto, has been called to the pecuniary defalcations of the last administration. Now that their journals have shown their hands in this matter of Rey, and declared what they think President TAYLOR *ought* to do, we shall endeavor to let in a little light upon *defalcations* in the foreign policy of Mr. POLK'S cabinet, that will be quite as startling as their "innovations" upon the public treasury.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

7 September 1849, 2

The Rey affair.

The New Orleans papers of the 29th come to us charged with comments in relation to the abduction of Rey. In New Orleans the press expresses the greatest indignation at the part which the evidence represents the Spanish consul to have played, and expresses conviction that there has been rank perjury. From this opinion, however, the *Crescent* dissents, still treating the abduction as a fiction, and representing the surrender of Rey as *a concession* to the United States.

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The Savannah Georgian.
7 September 1849, 2

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept.—4 11.30 A. M.

A good deal of excitement prevails against the Commanders of the United States vessels, in consequence of their conduct towards the persons encamped on Round Island. The proclamation and threats made by Commanders Totten and Randolph, are pronounced illegal by the principal newspapers. The officers of the Round Island Expedition have applied to the legal authorities at Pascagoula to arrest these officers for cutting off their provisions and otherwise molesting them. It is generally believed that these officers of the United States vessels have exceeded their instructions.

The health of the city continues good. The interments last week were only seventy five. There is no Cholera.

THE CUBA QUARANTINE LAWS.—The following letter to a commercial house in this city discloses a case of outrage and extortion on the part of the Cuban authorities equally disgraceful and unjustifiable:—*Charleston Mercury.*

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 20.

"The brig Argus arrived here on the 15th, after a long passage of thirty-five days from New-York touching at Hamilton, (Bermuda.) No sickness whatever on board; but in consequence of her bill of health, being unprovided with the Spanish Consul's certificate, (which was unnecessary, the vessel having been despatched from New York for a British port)—she has been fined fifty dollars, and ordered to Quarantine for twenty days, with a doctor on board at $17 per day and his board, and $80 extra visits of the boats and interpreters of the Government Ship-owners in the United States should be warned of such imposition, and measures taken by them to obtain redress from the proper authorities."

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

7 September 1849, 2

THE REPORTERS.—It will be noticed from the correspondence published in this and the other city papers, that the reporters of the press, with a proper regard for their good name and reputation, have taken measures to investigate the charge made by a cotemporary, that one of their body had made "dishonorable proposals" to the Spanish Consul: those proposals were, that a defence of the Consul and his associates in the alledged Abduction case should be published in pamphlet form, and disseminated throughout the country;—in consideration of which services the reporter was to receive the sum of five hundred dollars.

Our surprise may be imagined on reading the correspondence to find, that one of our own reporters was directly implicated in this foul charge. We felt indignant that the character of an innocent man, as we believed him to be, and who is dependant alone upon his good name and his standing in society for an honest livelihood, should be so unjustly and cruelly aspersed. We were therefore determined to ferret out the matter, and we have done so to our perfect satisfaction.

Taking a friend with us, we first called on Judge COLLINS, who is represented as having been present at the conversation between Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER and Mr. FOULHOUZE. At the suggestion of Judge COLLINS, we proceeded together to the office of Mr. FOULHOUZE, and to a direct question propounded to the latter gentleman, whether he had stated that Mr. PERRY (our reporter) had written the letter before alluded to, as containing proposals to the Spanish Consul—he replied emphatically and unequivocally "NO." He further stated, that in conversation with Mr. WALKER, he described the individual who presented the letter, as a tall man, with a red face, round nose and reddish hair; that Mr. WALKER suggested Mr. PERRY as the individual, and that he, Mr. FOULHOUZE, answered he did not know who he was. Mr. FOULHOUZE positively denies having either directly or indirectly implicated Mr. PERRY. He further stated to us, that until yesterday, he did not know Mr. PERRY, and could not have distinguished him from any other reporter who was at the trial.

This is a very plain statement, which speaks for itself, and which we conceive ourselves justified in obtruding upon our readers.

We were kindly favored by the Counsel of the Spanish Consul, with a copy of the letter containing these proposals, with the liberty of publishing it. Whether the signature is a fictitious or genuine one, we are unable to say. The letter is written in a legible good hand, and apparently not disguised. For the honor of the craft, in whose fair fame we have a warm interest, we cannot think it was written by any one connected with it. One thing is very certain, that we should be loth to charge any individual connected with the New Orleans press with such a dirty transaction, except upon the strongest evidence. The following is a copy of the famous letter:

NEW ORLEANS, August 13, 1849.

To Hon. Carlos de Espana:

I suggested to you this forenoon, that a publication of the trial of yourself and others in a pamphlet form, would be of service, not only to you, but myself in a pecuniary point.

I contemplate adding portraits of yourself and the other defendants, as also of the counsel on both sides.

I have engaged the services of an eminent artist, and also of a literary gentleman of fine acquirements, to assist me in the publication, providing we can find any one who will loan us for a short time money to go on with the project. Five hundred dollars would be as much as we would want. Can you let us have that much, say for thirty, sixty or ninety days? I ask you, because the publication will be for the purpose of defending you. It is our intention to send the pamphlets to all parts of the Union.

If anything is done, it must be soon; because I am afraid some of *your enemies* will get up a publication, and have it patented before we do, and then we will be barred from going on. I am sure we can dispose of enough in a few days to pay you back your money. I wish this matter kept a secret from the world, until our plan is matured. Give me an answer if you can this evening.

We want to commence immediately; four or five days is all we want to bring it out.

I am, with much respect and esteem,

Your friend and humble servant,

LYMAN POTTER.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

7 September 1849, 2

From the Mobile Register (Dem).

ROUND ISLAND.—We have conversed with a gentleman of this city who has just returned from Pascagoula, and he gives us some interesting news in reference to the movement at Round Island. It appears that there are five hundred and four men encamped upon that island. They exhibit no appearance of a military organization, but are kept under strict arrangements for the preservation of order. They are believed, however, to compose a regiment, under the command of Col. White, of Yucatan celebrity; Lieut. Col. Biscoe, and Major Harriss. The Colonel and Major pass much of their time at Pascagoula, and are said to be intelligent and pleasant gentlemen.

The men on the island are in possession of plenty of money; and obtain their supplies of provisions from New Orleans. Some apprehensions were entertained of obstructions in procuring supplies, in consequence of Commander Randolph's proclamations; but they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the five vessels (the *Albany*, the *Flirt*, the *Gen. Taylor*, the *Nymph*, and the *Water Witch*) which closely invest the island. On Sunday, a schooner arrived from New Orleans laden with provisions, and anchored at the wharf at Pascagoula. That night, Major Harriss went aboard, and the schooner quietly slipped from her anchorage, and sailed for the west end of the island, where she was run on the beach. Immediately she was boarded by one hundred and fifty men, and her cargo was taken out and floated, or carried ashore. Before it was entirely removed, however, the officers of the *Nymph* had got notice of the movement, and a boat was dispatched in pursuit. Upon arrival at the schooner, it found all the cargo gone, except nine barrels of bread, one barrel of sugar, and a bag of coffee. These the officers of the boat forbid being taken ashore and the Round Islanders were compelled to submit. Major Harriss returned in the boat, and passed the night upon the *Nymph*, being upon friendly terms with the commander. — Sept. 2

This affair created some considerable excitement at Pascagoula, and on board *Gen. Taylor's squadron*,—The general sentiment was that the United States officers had no lawful authority for interfering with the persons on the island, as they are unarmed, or with any of their peaceful communications with the shore or with New Orleans.

Commander Randolph seems to have taken this view himself, and to be convinced that he had gone too far in his proclamation. Consequently, on Monday morning, he sent a communication to the Island, informing its occupants that hereafter he would not interfere with their proceedings further than to prevent any armed departure in sea going vessels from the island—that they would be allowed to receive supplies of provisions—but not arms. The Commander has very properly come to the conclusion that he has no authority to do more than to prevent the fitting out and conveyance of an "armed expedition" from the United States. — Sept. 3

Little doubt is entertained at Pascagoula but that the object of this assemblage is to make an attack upon the Island of Cuba, in connection with similar *crusades* from other ports of the United States. But the officers and men preserve the most profound silence in reference to their designs. It is believed that the steamship *Fanny*, now being fitted for sea, at New Orleans, is intended for this expedition. It was expected that she would be ready for use by Wednesday (to-day,) and if this be her destination, which, however, is contradicted in the New Orleans papers, we may hear of something being done very soon. Our informant thinks that it is highly probable that the *Fanny* will come to Round Island, take on the men, *unarmed*, and quietly go on her way rejoicing. Should any of the officers of the expedition be apprehended, they are fully prepared to give any bail that may be required by law. — Sept. 5

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

Richmond Enquirer.

7 September 1849, 1

MORE MYSTERY.

The abduction of Rey, now regarded as well established, has renewed discussion as to the singular circumstances of the sudden death, at New Orleans in July last, of Machin the agent in that city of the newspaper *La Verdad*, published in New York. The N. Y. Evening Post states that in the early part of last May the leading Cuban patriots in New York received a trusty notification, from an important and reliable source, that the Spanish Prime Minister, Narvaez, had written to the Captain General of Cuba, General Roncali, that he considered it very strange, that, with the *unlimited power and means* possessed by a Captain General of Cuba, such a paper as *La Verdad* was allowed to be published in the United States; and the notification was accompanied with a caution to the parties in New York, to whom it was sent, to be on their guard with reference to the safety of their persons. This language sounds ominous enough and would embrace bribery, kidnapping or assassination among the "unlimited means" to suppress the paper.

The duty of Machin, the agent at New Orleans, and a violent partizan of the Cuban patriots, was to transmit and procure the circulation of La Verdad through the Island of Cuba. Machin supported himself as a tobacconist in New Orleans. On the 17th June last, in a letter to the Editor of La Verdad in New York, he narrates a long conversation he had held the day before with Llorente, whom he said he had for some time had reason to regard as a Spanish spy. This Llorente, it will be recollected, has been since indicted for aiding in the abduction of Rey. From Machin's letter, the Evening Post translates the following curious and significant extract

"To the affair. He (Llorente) saluted me—we talked of business—the conversation led to the paper (La Verdad)—and in a tone of seeming friendship and interest, he said 'that I was wrong to be exerting myself for the propagation of the ideas of La Verdad, to which the majority of the Spaniards were opposed; and though, at bottom, he knew the justice of our cause, yet that, in order to live, a different course was necessary; that in consequence of my revolutionary politics (*reputation*) several Spaniards whom he knew, were unwilling to befriend me; and that I had, on the contrary, become an object of odium to them; that personal interest was more important than the political future of Cuba, whose cause was hopeless; that my friends were sorry for me, and that among them there was one who, if I wanted to go to Havana, would pay my debts, that being the cause of my remaining here, and that I should be guarantied not to be disturbed by the government; that I was here in a position of insolation, and that it would not be difficult for them to get rid of me, since, in political matters, *the killing a man was only opening a road*, &c. I answered him politely, thanking him for the attention he showed me. I neither think of going to Cuba, nor do I wish it. I am very well here.'—'Do you live well here? From a gentleman to a tobacconist there is a pretty wide distance, and you have nothing now to expect from your uncle. As your business with him is in suit'—At this point some acquaintances approached, and he took his leave, saying that 'my answer would be expected till to-morrow; not to be a fool—that a good friend was not to be met with every day.' I remained stupified at his proposition. Is it a snare or to sound me? Tell me your opinion. I have seen him again before commencing this, and he required my answer. I neither did nor will accept. I communicate it to you for your information, but do not publish it, since it was a matter passing between two, (that is, unwitnessed,) and might lead to consequences. You may refer to it if you think proper, but without names."

On the 8th of July, 21 days afterwards, Machin was found in his room with his brains blown out, the discharged pistol by his side, and a long letter on the table giving his reasons for committing suicide. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. The circumstances of the case are calculated to arouse suspicion that Machin came to his death by foul means. Abduction has been resorted to by the Spanish agents to effect some secret purpose—is it too much to trace this matter to the same source and to believe that assassination was brought in to play, to suppress a paper which is undermining the Spanish power in the island of Cuba? The affair wears an ugly and black aspect, and will naturally excite public curiosity for more developements. The Post expects soon to be in possession of farther details of this dark affair.

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Richmond Enquirer.

7 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 5 —On Sunday last the steamer Leonora collapsed a flue on Lake Pontchartrain, near this city, by which a fireman was killed, and two others badly scalded.

Much excitement exists in regard to the conduct of the commanders of the United States vessels towards the persons encamped on Round Island.

The proclamations issued and threats made by Commanders Fulton and Randolph are considered by the principal newspapers here altogether illegal.

The officers of the Round Island expedition have applied to the legal authorities at Pascagoula to have the U. S. officers arrested for cutting off their provisions, and otherwise molesting them. It is generally thought that the officers of the U. S. vessels have exceeded their instructions.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 September 1847, 2

Rey.—The National Insult.

We have said on several occasions that the return of Rey will not be deemed by the people of this country as an adequate satisfaction for the national insult involved in the invasion of our soil with criminal intent, and his abduction by the creatures and instruments of the Captain General of Cuba and the Spanish consul at New Orleans. That is but rendering justice to the person—to Rey, who was the victim of the crime. It was the duty of our government to protect him, after he had sought protection in our territory and within our jurisdiction. Our government was bound to see that he was again brought back, as an act of justice to Rey himself. But the national indignity still remains unsettled. The violation of the sanctity of our soil, which was an offence against our national sovereignty, is yet unatoned. Nor will it be expiated until the Spanish consul shall have been punished under our laws for the offence, and the Captain General of Cuba recalled and disgraced. We are not in favor of proceeding hastily, nor in any way interfering with the course of justice. But if after due investigation it shall clearly appear that Rey was abducted in pursuance of arrangements made in Cuba by the Captain General, or with his knowledge and consent, and carried out by the Spanish consul, the dignity and the honor of this nation will demand the condign punishment of the latter, and the recall and disgrace of the former. Nothing short of this will or should satisfy the American people.

Our soil should be sacred from intrusion by the foot of any minion of a foreign government, who comes here to commit outrages upon persons who seek an asylum in our territory. And if such intrusion is plotted, or connived at, by the authorities of any foreign government, it should be regarded as the grossest of national insults and indignities, and the most ample amends required for it. The soil of the American republic is the asylum, the sanctuary, to which the oppressed of all nations may flee for refuge and protection. And if any nation shall dare to violate that sanctuary, which should be holy and unapproachable by foreign footsteps, we should be willing to make any sacrifice to avenge the insult and sacrilege. The patriotic people of this country will demand that it shall be amply atoned for, or avenged. Therefore, they will watch with jealous eyes the conduct of the cabinet in respect to it. No unmeaning apology from Spain will be accepted. The reparation must be ample, and commensurate with the insult received. Nothing short of the condign punishment of the Spanish consul at New Orleans, and the recall and disgrace of the Captain General of Cuba, will be deemed sufficient by the American people, if it shall appear that they have been guilty of a criminal participation in the abduction of Rey. We shall keep this matter before the people. We do not intend that the cabinet shall hush it up with the Spanish minister resident here, without an amend commensurate with the offence committed against the honor and dignity of this republic.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR CUBA.—The New York Courier of Tuesday says: (Sept. 4)

Rumors were current throughout the city yesterday that one or more vessels had been seized by the government authorities, for an alleged violation of our neutrality laws, in conveying men and munitions of war, intended to be used for the *invasion of Cuba*.

We understand that the *Union* had sailed for some southern port contiguous to Cuba, with a number of men on board, who had been enlisted into this illegal service, and that they were supplied with arms, &c. We did not learn that she had been detained.

It was said, however, that another vessel named *The Sea Gull*, destined to Curacoa, and heavily laden with guns, powder, &c., had been detained, and that an investigation was going on under the direction of some one of the United States authorities in this city. What was the result of this inquiry, or whether it has been concluded, we do not know.

[It is said that the vessel which had been seized by the custom-house with arms on board, had escaped and gone to sea.—UNION.]

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The Charleston Courier.

8 September 1849, 2

PENSACOLA, SEPT. 1.

The steamer Olivia, Capt. Grice, from Tampa Bay, arrived at this port on Wednesday last. We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who came passenger on her, for the following intelligence:

Major Gen. Twiggs and staff arrived at Fort Brooke on the 24th ult., all well. No communication had been effected with the Indians; they are supposed to be within the boundary and numbering 500 warriors, well supplied with provisions. No further news of depredations had been received. Gen. T. despatched Com. F., 4th Artillery, under Major Bainbridge to the Manitta river on the 26th ult. Two other companies will be ordered in a few days towards Peas Creek and Hickapossassa. The inhabitants of these districts are all forted and have abandoned their crops. Gen. Twiggs is of opinion that the Indians are not inclined to come in, and has little confidence in the manifestation of peace supposed to have made by Billy Bowlegs in the vicinity of Sarosota. The Florida volunteers are encamped near Peas Creek and are advised to remain quiet for the present. Gen. Twiggs will adopt the most stringent measures to protect the inhabitants, who will be able to gather their crops after the troops have been stationed.

The 7th Infantry had not arrived when the Olivia sailed. The government steamer Col. Clay had arrived at Tampa in good order.

Cuba.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,389,119, of which $7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $27,998,770, of which $12,394,476 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals, at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 576,773 tons. It has 195 miles of rail road completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial, that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountain contains mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.

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The Charleston Courier.

8 September 1849, 2

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It was said, however, that another vessel named The Sea Gull, destined to Curacoa and heavily laden with guns, powder, &c. had been detained, and that an investigation was going on under the direction of some one of the United States authorities in this city. What was the result of this inquiry, or whether it has been concluded, we do not know.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq., 4th inst.*

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MEN ON ROUND ISLAND IN NO HURRY TO DEPART -- U. S. GOVERNMENT DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE ANY CHARGES AGAINST THEM

September 8, 1849

Daily Crescent - September 8, 1849 - p 2 c 1

ROUND ISLAND

The blockaded party at Round Island are dispersing, but rather slowly. They seem to be in no hurry to obey Commander Randolph's notice to go home.

Since the interdiction upon their supplies of provisions has been removed, they have filled up the larder and enjoyed themselves, taking things as easily as though there were no fleet about watching and threatening them.

Three or four score of them came over to the city yesterday, (New Orleans) and some have gone by the way of Mobile. But a goodly number still dwell in their tents, waiting for the good time promised them. Perhaps the chiefs know where to find the others again when they are wanted.

This easy indifference to Commander Randolph's imperious mandate shows a good deal of confidence in the right of their position, against any forcible attempt of the U. S. authorities to drive them away. The tone of command has lowered very much, and the consequent determination to carry on hostilities vigorously has softened into a patient watching to prevent an armed expedition from quitting the country.

There must surely be a lack of proofs to establish any illegal design, else proceedings would have been long since instituted in the civil courts for the arrest and punishment of the conspirators. No such thing having been done or attempted, we are inclined to the opinion that the Government has proceeded on grounds of mere suspicion, and not upon any facts capable of proof.

The arbitrary harshness with which these men were treated, on such grounds, is yet an unsettled question of responsibility with the officers of the Government.

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The Daily Delta

8 September 1849

News by the Eastern Mail.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—It is stated that a party of recruits, for the Cuba or Sierra Madre expedition, left Baltimore a few days ago for the New York rendezvous, under a former officer of the Col. Hughes Mexican regiment. The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial has also seen a letter, directed to the Lieut. Colonel of the expedition in that city, which stated there was $250,000 in a bank at New Orleans for its object. The New York Post, of the 29th ult., says of the nightly meetings of that city:

"One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings in these meetings is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a United States Consul in one of the Islands of the West Indies; a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise.

At the last meeting, on Monday evening, he stated as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship; that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with a people nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c., &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not a certain."

We give the foregoing as a portion of the floating reports of the day, in relation to a matter which no body seems to understand.

JOHN T. PICKETT

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta
8 September 1849, 2

ABDUCTION OF REY.—The New York Journal of Commerce thus gives its view of what the legal guilt of the parties are, engaged in the abduction of Rey:

As there is no treaty, says the Journal, between the United States and Spain for the mutual surrender of criminals, or alleged criminals, this abduction of Rey is to be regarded in the same light as if he were a citizen of the United States. It is a national outrage and insult; and we trust will receive the immediate attention of our government. We do not hesitate to say that redress should be demanded, and if need be, enforced. One element of it should be, the return of Rey to New Orleans, with an ample indemnity for his sufferings and wrongs; another should be, the recall of the Governor of Cuba by the Queen of Spain, if it be made to appear that he was privy to the movement.

[From the Washington Republic, of the 31st ult.]

Surrender of Juan Garcia—His Arrival at New Orleans.—We learned, late last night, from New Orleans, that Juan Rey, *alias* Garcia, had been delivered up to our Consul, Mr. Campbell, and that he had just arrived at that port in the brig Salvadora. He has been placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, in order to secure his testimony in the case of Don Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul, now under bonds, in the sum of $5000, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States, in Louisiana. We understand that Garcia avers he was forcibly abducted.

The last news that we had of Garcia was to the effect that he was imprisoned, and that our Consul had been refused permission to visit him. An attentive perusal of the testimony given on the examination at New Orleans, in connection with the confinement of Garcia at Havana, and the exclusion of Mr. Campbell from an interview with him, persuaded us that the defence of the Spanish Consul had been attempted by subborned witnesses, and that there had been an audacious act of violence committed by the Spanish Consul within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Thus promptly has the American honor been vindicated by the President. The moment that he had reason to believe that an outrage had been committed upon an individual entitled to the protection of our laws, he adopted the precautionary measures called for by the circumstances of the case. The moment he became satisfied that Garcia had been violently abducted from our soil, he directed the Secretary of State to order our Consul at Havana to demand his release from the Captain General. There was some reluctance displayed in the first instance, we understand, by the authorities of Cuba; but the alternative presented to the surrender of the captive was one which forbade trifling, and admitted of little delay. Within thirty days from the time that the President had determined upon his policy, his orders have been transmitted to Havana, and Garcia has been restored to the jurisdiction of the United States.

A great principle has thus been vindicated by the prompt and decided action of the President.

[Communicated.]

Editors Delta: The manly course you have pursued in exposing the outrageous conduct of the pseudo officers, who have exhibited to the world such heroic daring in blockading the *fortified port* of Round Island; in half starving a number of their fellow-citizens, and causing blood to be shed; induces me to inquire, through your valuable journal, whether the present is not the proper time to call together an indignation meeting? It has occurred to the writer that it would be responded to by a large number of our citizens, whose rights have been invaded by these would-be heroes. V.

THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald has an article on the "Annexation of Cuba," in which it congratulates the country that General Taylor fills the Presidential chair, and being there, will crush, if he has not already crushed, this "Southern scheme." Had Gen. Cass been elected President, annexation, the Herald thinks, were inevitable:

"A large party at the South have long had this design on Cuba, and they have believed that with the aid of the Creoles in Cuba, who are hostile to their Spanish rulers, a revolutionary movement might be made in Cuba, and end in the annexation of that Island to the United States. Several insurrectionary movements have been defeated within a few years, among the Creoles, by the military authorities of the Island, and influential and wealthy citizens have expiated such offences by death. Since the movement made in the United States Senate, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, the conspiracy to detach the Island from Spain, and annex it to the United States, has been widening and strengthening. With bold and skillful leaders, there is no quixotism about the enterprise, and the first part of it, the revolution in the Island, and the ejectment of the Spanish government, would be an easy task, by a secret expedition from the United States, well commanded, operating simultaneously with a powerful insurrection on the Island. The Spanish troops on the Island do not, we believe, exceed three thousand, and the Moro Castle being taken by surprise, the work would have been easily accomplished, and no force which Spain could send across the ocean would have been able to recover the Island, which would have been as irrecoverably lost to her as Mexico and her old possessions in South America.

"It was a bold and sagacious movement of the Calhoun politicians at the South, and it was nearer success than any who were not in the secret have dreamed. Had Gen. Cass been elected to the Presidency, it would have succeeded just as surely, in defiance of all opposition, as did the annexation of Texas."

If there be any such movement in organization or contemplation, we presume that the "Calhoun politicians" of the South, *per se*, have about as much to do with it as that interesting young gentleman, the King of the Mosquitoes, has—just as much.

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The Daily Delta
8 September 1848, 2

The Charge Against a Reporter.

The publication of the letter of the reporter, who was charged with making proposals to report the case of the Spanish Consul favorable to him, has revealed a fact, which certain persons have studiously endeavored to conceal, in order to allow calumny to connect with the transaction the names of other individuals. The circumstance of such a letter having been written, was called to my notice by the remark of Mr. Larue, made publicly on the streets. I deemed it my duty to examine into the matter, and have the charge fixed and located, so that the friends of the Consul might not use it to the injury of the press generally. I sought the counsel of the Consul, but could not find them, until accidentally I met Mr. Foulhouze on St. Charles street. I inquired for the letter, and asked the name of the writer. Mr. Foulhouze declined letting me see it, but remarked that it was not one of the reporters of the Bee, Crescent, Delta, nor Picayune, all of whom he knew—that it was a man of a round nose, red face, sandy hair, and tall.

Now, as the reporter of the Picayune was at that time acting for the Courier, and as the Standard had ceased publication, I naturally inquired if it was Mr. Perry, of the Bulletin, the only other reporter in the city known to me. The personal description further suggested Mr. Perry, as he has both a red face, a round nose, and is tall and spare. To my inquiry, whether it was Mr. Perry, of the Bulletin, I understood Mr. Foulhouze distinctly to assert that it was. I then stated the fact to several gentlemen connected with the press, desiring them to report it to Mr. Perry. On the day after, meeting Mr. Koons, of the Picayune, who was intimate with Mr. Perry, I requested him to call the gentleman's attention to the statement of the fact as coming from Mr. Foulhouze; and I desired, for the reputation of the press, that the affair be cleared up. He told me that he spoke to Mr. Perry, and that gentleman said it was false. I said no more of the matter, until the Crescent's allusion appeared. I then stated, over my signature, the name of the reporter whom I understood to be implicated, with the frankness which I had observed from the beginning, the result of an unhesitating conviction, and certain definite recollection of the fact.

It now appears that either my memory or Mr. Foulhouze's erred in this part of the fact, or that I misunderstood him. The foregoing statement, however, which is fully confirmed by Mr. Foulhouze, in all save the indication of the name of the reporter implicated, will show that my memory on this point was confirmed by the collateral facts, of the exclusion of the reporters of all the other papers, and by the personal description, which suited Mr. Perry, precisely. On this point, by-the-by, I will remark, that the description suited Mr. Perry infinitely better than it does the real author of the letter, who presented himself before me, yesterday, whose face is not red, whose hair is not sandy, who is of the ordinary size, and has no striking peculiarity of the nose. I will further add, that Mr Foulhouze erred, in designating him as a reporter for a paper, for the individual referred to, was not a reporter for a paper at the time he wrote his letter.

There is something strange in the whole affair, which has yet to be cleared up. One thing is certain, that the publication of the letter exculpates Mr. Perry. Though I regret being made the instrument of circulating a charge, which proved to be incorrect, I rejoice, that through my means, the affair was sifted and brought to a decided issue. If this had not been done, the friends of the Consul might have employed such a letter to throw suspicion upon all the parties opposed to him. And other malicious parties, who sought to use this fact to gratify a personal malignity, and promote a conspiracy to injure one of the editors of this paper, might have been aided in their purpose by such concealment. Both of these plotters have been foiled in their purposes, and deprived of this capital for their secret calumny, by the prompt measures I took to have this matter brought to an issue. They will, no doubt, now seek to make up for the loss, by other slanders. We will leave them to their work. They will, after a while, find it neither profitable nor pleasurable.

In taking leave of this subject, I must express my satisfaction that the charge against the reputation of the reportorial profession of our city, falls to the ground; that the person implicated is not now, connected with any city paper, and was not at the time he made his proposal; and that though my confidence in the accuracy of my

CHARLES PERRY

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The Evening Mirror
[N.Y. Whig Newspaper]
September 8, 1849, 3

THE SECRET EXPEDITION
Seizure of Vessels--Trouble at Round Island --Return of Rey the Abducted

We published yesterday, the account of the seizure of the Sea Gull at Quarantine, on a suspicion of being connected in some way with the expedition against Cuba; and it is now stated, that directions were received from the Secretary of State by the U.S. District Attorney, to stop the propellers Sea Gull, Florida, and the steamer New Orleans. There were but five persons on board the Sea Gull; and the mate professed to be quite pleased that the authorities has seized her, and to be entirely ignorant of her destination. There were found on board 130 boxes with 1000 stand of muskets, with an abundance of powder and provisions.

The vessel is now under the guns of the North Carolina, and in charge of a midshipman and a file of marines.

The steamers New Orleans and Florida were seized yesterday; they were lying at the foot of Cherry street. The former was fitted up as a transport ship, and has accommodations for 800 or 900 passengers, and had been laden with cargo, comprising among other articles, 120,000 rations. She is owned by a Mr. Wood, and was sold to the same parties who purchased the Sea Gull; and the detention of the vessels was caused by the failure of the purchasers to pay the whole amount of the purchase money. Wood had received $12,000 in part payment. The owner of the Sea Gull has agreed to resume possession her, and to give security that she shall not be engaged in any illegal enterprise --to give up her license for the foreign trade, and use her only for domestic purposes. It is understood, therefore, that no further proceedings will take place against her.

The investigation of this matter was the means of disclosing the fact, that there were certain parties in this city, agents of the disaffected slave owners, in Cuba, who have been busily engaged in arranging this expedition, and the names of some of them were given to the District Attorney, and under the direction of government, warrants were issued for the arrest of six persons; the names of five of them are--Edward Weir, Pigot, Clark, Marriott and McFarlan. The officers have only succeeded in arresting one, and he gave bail in $5000, and was discharged from custody. This man has been prominent in the meeting that have taken place in the city, and asserts, that the plan was known and sanctioned by the Government--that it was no illegal scheme, he had entered into it with a full knowledge of the legal provisions
lately referred to. So the fact, that there really was an organized expedition intended for the invasion of Cuba would seem to be fully established. The crime is considered to be one of high misdemeanor, and subjects the party a fine not exceeding $3,000 and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

The fact is already known that a large number of persons, supposed to be connected with this expedition are assembled on Round Island, near Pascagoula, and that strong measures have been adopted in order to disperse them.

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The Floridian & Journal.
TALLAHASSEE, FA.

8 September 1849,3

By Telegraph to the Charleston Courier

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28—4, P. M.

Return of Rey, the Abducted Spaniard.

The brig *Salvadora* has arrived at this port, in eight days from Havana, *having on board as a passenger*, REY, *the abducted Spaniard.*

REY, we are informed, was given up by the Captain-General without any formal demand having been made for him. He was sent home by the American Consul.

Since his arrival, he has given testimony that he was abducted. It has been ordered that he should give bail to appear at the trial of the Spanish Consul.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29—9, 30 A M.

The Market.

There were but small sales of COTTON yesterday. Twelve bales of new crop brought 12c.

The Secret Expedition.

Lieut. TOTTEN of the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, which vessel has been stationed as a watch on the expedition at Round Island, has sent formal notice to those there assembled, that they must disperse, under the penalty of the law, otherwise they were threatened to have supplies cut off. The answer was that they ought to be unmolested, as they were unarmed, and had no intention of fringing the laws. They intimated that they should leave the Island as soon as they could procure the means of transportation.

The Abducted Rey.

REY has been placed in prison for the present, at his own request. He says that he fears that he may meet with personal injury.

The Island of Cuba.—This island is 621 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population at the present time of 1,400,000; of which about 610 000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,389,119 of which $7,049,975 were from the United States. Its imports during the same period were $29,998,770, of which $12,397,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports was 3,740, and the number of clearances 3,316. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the islands, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one-half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper, which are worked to considerable advantage.

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The Greensborough Patriot.
GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA

8 September 1849, 2

The Cuba Expedition.—It is stated, says the Baltimore Sun, that a party of recruits, for the Cuba or Sierra Madre expedition, left this city a few days ago for N. Y. rendezvous, under a former officer of the Col. Hughes Mexican regiment. The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial has also seen a letter, directed to the Lieut. Colonel of the expedition in that city, which stated there was $250,000 in a bank at New Orleans for its object. The New York Post of Wednesday, says of the nightly meetings in that city:

One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings in these meetings is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a United States Consul in one of the Islands of the West Indies; a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise.

At the last meeting, on Monday evening, he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship; that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with a people nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c., &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

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La Crónica
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK

8 Septiembre, 1849, 724

El miércoles hemos dicho, con referencia á noticias que creíamos y creemos fidedignas, que el vapor de hélice *Sea Gull*, al cual por equivocacion hemos llamado goleta, habia salido de este puerto cargado de armas y municiones, con destino aparente á Curazao. Este vapor fué apresado ayer, segun anuncian los diarios de esta tarde. El *Evening Express* da cuenta del hecho del modo siguiente: "SEGUNDA CAPTURA DEL SEA GULL.—El vapor de hélice *Sea Gull*, que habia estado anclado en la Cuarentena desde el sábado, fué apresado por el Marshall de los Estados Unidos ayer por la tarde, y remolcado á esta ciudad por el vapor *D. C. Pell*, el cual tenia á su bordo una compañía de marinos del arsenal. Como hemos dicho ya, el Sea Gull habia sido apresado ya el otro dia por las autoridades de los Estados Unidos, por sospechas de hallarse comprometido para una expedicion secreta, pero despues habia sido puesto en libertad, no habiéndose hallado motivo para detenerlo. Sin embargo, ahora parece que hay razon bastante."

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

8 September 1849, 3

The New York "Courier and Enquirer" of Thursday takes the following notice of the Cuba-hunting movement:

"We mentioned a day or two since that two vessels which had cleared from this port within a few days were suspected of being destined to aid the invasion of Cuba. One of them, the *Union*, is a regular packet ship, and cleared for New Orleans. She had on board ten or fifteen men, with arms, &c., who had been enlisted for some service or other, the nature of which was only suspected to be of an illegal character. It was supposed that, on reaching New Orleans, these men would make their way to Round Island, which has become, as our readers know, the rendezvous for several hundred persons destined for some unknown expedition. The Union, however, was not detained.

"The *Sea Gull*, on the other hand, was seized by the United States authorities, and a protracted investigation was immediately had into her destination, cargo, &c. in secret. We understand that no evidence was found sufficient to warrant her detention, and she accordingly took her departure day before yesterday for Curacoa, the port for which she cleared. It is now intimated that she was purchased by the Venezuelean Government. This, however, is very unlikely. We have heard that the evidence elicited during the investigation spoken of above was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of certain parties in this city, on suspicion of being connected with illegal and criminal projects against nations with which we are at peace."

[A Telegraphic despatch from New York brings intelligence of the seizure there, yesterday morning, by the Government, of three vessels—the *Sea Gull*, *Ontario*, and *Florida*—all supposed to be connected with the secret expedition.]

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

8 September 1849, 3

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

By the subjoined Telegraphic despatches, conveying the latest intelligence of the President's movements, it will be seen that he is hastening towards the seat of Government. There is little doubt that he will reach here this evening;

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 6—5 P. M.

Gen. TAYLOR has just arrived here, accompanied by Dr. Wood, his son-in-law. He met with a brilliant and enthusiastic reception. The General was in excellent spirits and appears to be regaining his usual health. He will dine with Gov. FISH, and will leave this evening in the steamer Isaac Newton for New York.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7—A. M.

Gen. TAYLOR and suite arrived here this morning from Albany. He breakfasted in company with HUGH MAXWELL, PRESCOTT HALL, Dr. Wood, and other distinguished gentlemen. The General looks feeble and considerably fatigued, but is in good spirits. On arriving at the hotel he came forward to the window and addressed briefly the immense crowd who had assembled in front. He thanked them most heartily for their kindness, and regretted having to leave so soon. He was also very sorry that it was not in his power to fulfil other engagements which were contemplated when he left Washington. He, however, expressed his intention to pay a special and direct visit to the great Empire City at some future time, when circumstances and the state of his health would allow of his mingling more freely and generally with his fellow-citizens. After breakfasting the President and suite left at nine o'clock for Philadelphia, where he expects to remain over night.

The scene on his arrival at New York was truly flattering and complimentary. Thousands, of all sexes, sizes, and political sentiments, assembled to pay their respects to the gallant hero. Those who were disappointed in shaking him by the hand were enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration in regard to his plain and unassuming appearance. The whole scene was one of enthusiasm and general good feeling, and high respect for the Chief Magistrate.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

8 September 1849, 2

SURRENDER OF JUAN GARCIA—*His arrival at New Orleans.*—We learned late last night, from New Orleans, that Juan Rey, *alias* Garcia, had been delivered up to our Consul, Mr. Campbell, and that he had just arrived at that port in the brig *Salvadora*. He has been placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, in order to secure his testimony in the case of Don Carlos de Espana, the Spanish Consul, now under bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States in Louisiana. We understand that Garcia avers he was forcibly abducted.

The last news that we had of Garcia was to the effect that he was imprisoned, and that our Consul had been refused permission to visit him. An attentive perusal of the testimony given on the examination at New Orleans, in connection with the confinement of Garcia at Havana, and the exclusion of Mr. Campbell from an interview with him, persuaded us that the defence of the Spanish Consul had been attempted by suborned witnesses, and that there had been an audacious act of violence committed by the Spanish Consul within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Thus promptly has American honor been vindicated by the President. The moment that he had reason to believe that an outrage had been committed upon an individual entitled to the protection of our laws, he adopted the precautionary measures called for by the circumstances of the case. The moment he became satisfied that Garcia had been violently abducted from our soil, he directed the Secretary of State to order our consul at Havana to demand his release from the captain general. There was some reluctance displayed in the first instance, we understand, by the authorities of Cuba; but the alternative presented to the surrender of their captive was one which forbade trifling, and admitted of little delay. Within thirty days from the time that the President had determined upon his policy, his orders have been transmitted to Havana, and Garcia has been restored to the jurisdiction of the United States.

A great principle has thus been vindicated by the prompt and decided action of the President, that harmonizes with his policy of neutrality and peace.—While he is determined to restrain all illegal action on the part of our own citizens—while he has taken measures to prevent any invasion of friendly territory by an armed force from our own ports—while he cultivates amity with all nations as the best condition of humanity, he has not hesitated to take the largest responsibility for the immediate enforcement of our rights, and the maintenance of our national honor. And the government of Cuba may rest assured—and the people of the United States require no guarantee—that in matters of this description there will be neither subtle diplomacy with the present Administration, nor noise, nor bluster, nor retraction; but a quiet, straight-forward, honest, and manly policy, that will stand up to the right from the first, and stand by the right to the last. If they begin upon 54° 40, they will never end upon 49. If they make a treaty, they will never undertake to cheat themselves or their neighbors by an illicit protocol.—They will never suffer neutral rights to be invaded by fitting out hostile armaments in our harbors. They will never alarm one-half the nation by a false clamor of inevitable war, and then disgust the other half by accepting peace on terms which they had themselves stigmatized as ignominious. Their ends just—their means honorable—their policy peace—while they will strictly respect the rights of other nations, they will as strictly maintain and vindicate the honor of their own.

[*Washington Republic.*]

CUBA—*The Abduction of Rey.*—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, alluding to this affair, says:

"We understand, that as, in the case of the Mexican protocol, this Cubano-American conspiracy was first discovered to Mr. Clayton by a foreign minister, and that the principal testimony laid before him was the result of the labors of the spies of Spain, paid by the Captain-General of Cuba, as a *guarda costa* along the seaboard of the United States, upon all persons, especially from the island of Cuba, supposed to be concocting or diffusing treason against her Catholic Majesty's authority.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, after reviewing the evidence which has been adduced, expresses the conviction that REY was actually kidnapped and clandestinely carried to Havana. The editor remarks:

"As there is no treaty between the United States and Spain for the mutual surrender of criminals, or alledged criminals, this abduction of Rey is to be regarded in the same light as if he were a citizen of the United States. It is a national outrage and insult, and we trust will receive the immediate attention of our Government. We do not hesitate to say that redress should be demanded, and if need be, enforced. One element of it should be, the return of Rey to New Orleans, with an ample indemnity for his sufferings and wrongs; another should be, the recall of the Governor of Cuba by the Queen of Spain, if it be made to appear that he was privy to the movement.

In the New York *Post* of Wednesday afternoon, the 29th, we find the following statements:

Suspicious Military Enterprises.—We suppose it must now be admitted that there are in the course of preparation in this city, New Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia, secret military expeditions, of which the objects are kept concealed. New York and New Orleans are the two points at which these preparations are going on with greatest activity and upon the largest scale.

In this city meetings are held every other night at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway, which are largely attended by young men of that class who are usually most ready for any adventure that promises movement, no matter in what direction or for what purpose. One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceeding in these meetings, is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a United States Consul in one of the Islands of the West Indies; a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise.

JOHN T. PICKETT

At the last meeting on Monday evening, he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship; that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with a people nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, etc. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

8 September 1849, 2

☞ The following correspondence is so explicit that it will speaks for itself without comment.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7th, 1849.

MR. FOULHOUZE—*Sir*: The following is the printed copy of a letter which the Reporters of this city have received from Mr. Alexander Walker, of the *Delta*:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6, 1849.

Gentlemen—In reply to your note just addressed to me, I have to say, that I have frequently stated, not of my own knowledge, as the article quoted by you from the *Crescent*, seems to imply, but as declared by Mr. John C. Larue, in the presence of half a dozen gentlemen, near the corner of Canal and Royal streets, that a Reporter connected with a press of this city, now hostile to the Spanish Consul, had proposed to make a report of the case favorable to the Consul, if he, the Consul, would advance him $500; and that said proposal was in writing, and now in the possession of the counsel of the Consul. I immediately sought Messrs. Preaux and Foulhouze, but not being able to find them, told several Reporters, including Messrs. Knobs and Porter, of the *Picayune*, of the fact, and requested their co operation in the effort to discover who was the party implicated. Accidentally meeting Mr. Foulhouze on St. Charles street, opposite Tattersalls, I asked him in the presence of Judge Collins and Mr. Randolph, if he had such a letter as that referred to. He said he had, but declined to let me see it. Upon asking him who was the writer of the said letter, he replied that it was Mr. Perry, of the Bulletin.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER WALKER.

Messrs. Daniel Scully, Numa Dufour and others.

Will you be good enough to state to me, in *writing*, whether you ever told Mr. Walker that "Mr. Perry, of the Bulletin, was the author of the letter to the Spanish Consul?" An immediate answer will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES PERRY.
Reporter of the *N. O. Commercial Bulletin*.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7th, 1849.

MR. CHARLES PERRY—*Sir*: In answer to your letter of this day, I am in duty bound to say, that I did not tell Mr. Walker that you were the author of the proposals alluded to, in your letter.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES FOULHOUZE.

We notice in one or more articles published in papers north of us, that in the ennumeration of officers connected with the expedition now on Round Island, that Mr. BISCOE, of our city, is mentioned as Lieutenant Colonel. We are not aware that any military organization of these men had been made. Col. WHITE is the reputed head of the expedition; but we are not apprised of any one else who holds any prominent office among them. So far as Col. BISCOE is concerned, we are authorized by him to say that he holds no military office whatever; that he has not been enlisted, and that he has neither received any military commission nor appointment of any grade.

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NEW YORK HERALD
8 September 1849, 2

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION

President of the United States

IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Politicians and the News Boys.

OLD ROUGH AND READY'S

Departure for Washington.

THE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday morning, as we announced in the *Herald*, Gen. Taylor arrived in the steamboat Isaac Newton from Albany. She reached the pier at the foot of Liberty street at six o'clock. From the early hour, and the fact not yet being generally known that he was to arrive for certain, the crowd was not great.

There were not more than a hundred persons, among whom was Alderman Sturdevant, Simeon Draper, Hugh Maxwell, Collector, Mr. Howard, Irving House, Mr. Stetson, Astor House, and the Postmaster. The *Herald* news boys were on the spot, and gave a hearty cheer for Old Zack. No one else shouted hurrah. The old General then took off his hat and bowed to the representatives of the *Herald*. There were no preparations made to receive him, because his friends who were with him did not telegraph to the authorities here to make any arrangements. Mr. Simeon Draper, who had been telegraphed the night before by a friend at Albany that he would certainly arrive this morning, got the start of them all. He rose at half past 4 o'clock, and brought down a carriage, in order to take Old Zack to his house or hotel, as might be agreed upon in the event of his being sick. The arrangement had, however, been previously made that the President was to remain in the boat till the Philadelphia train was about to start. On second consideration, the doctors who accompanied him thought it was better to accept the invitation of Mr. Draper, as his arrival had "got wind," and it was probable the crowd would be very great. Accordingly, Mr. Draper had the honor of driving him in his carriage to his residence, No. 10 Warren street, accompanied by his travelling companions, Dr. Wood, his son-in-law, of the Army, and Dr. Wood of the Navy, Mr Maxwell, and Alderman Sturdevant; while Thurlow Weed, who came down with the President from Albany, proceeded to his hotel.

HIS STAY IN THE CITY.

Before the carriage left, "uncleau face John," the King of the hackmen, was called on by the press boys to bring up his forces of hack drivers to give the President a loud hurrah; but Jack said that as General Taylor and himself were differently "hung in politics," he could not do it. Mr. Draper having hurried away the President faster than the crowd relished, one of them shouted, "Is this the way to receive the hero of Buena Vista? If our Mayor, Mr. Woodhull, does not attend to his duty, we will do it for him; and I propose three cheers for General Taylor—not the President of the United States—but General Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista." Loud cheers were given before the President reached the carriage appointed for him. He lifted his hat and bowed at each step he took. The carriage was driven to Mr. Draper's residence, and the General ate a hearty breakfast. Shortly after, the Mayor arrived, and Alderman Franklin, Alderman Kelly, and Alderman Schultz.

HIS HEALTH AND APPEARANCE.

We were surprised to see him look so well and so young, notwithstanding his reported illness. There was nothing of the sick man about him. All the portraits and busts of him we have seen do him gross injustice. They all make him too old and decrepid, and he is far better looking than they represent him. He is a hale, sound man, and likely to live many years yet, though his hairs are gray. His manly, sunburnt countenance is highly indicative of his character—benevolence and firmness of purpose, finely blended with strong good sense and intelligence. He is perfectly unaffected in manner; and, though blunt, is affable and kind. He is particularly attentive to ladies. He is by no means *brusque*. He looked, one gentleman observed, just like a decent farmer. His weather-beaten face struck us as more like that of "a hardy tar," who had been some service, either as a captain in the navy, or in our merchant marine. His clothes, which were black, were remarkably plain, and his hat was the worse for the wear. Some one said, in an under tone, "The President has got on a dirty shirt." It was not very dirty, but certainly it was not remarkable for its whiteness—so little attention does the man at the head of this great republic pay to those matters upon which our upper-ten exquisites lay so much stress. In a conversation with Mr. Howard, of the Irving House, at the boat, in alluding to his recent debility, he characteristically remarked, that he had roughed it the most part of his life, and whenever he felt not as well as usual, he mounted his horse and rode into the woods, which, with abstemiousness, soon restored his wonted health and vigor; but now it was impossible to adopt that course.

THE DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

It having been rumored about that he had actually arrived, a large crowd collected about Mr. Draper's house, and another at the Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt street. At twenty minutes before nine o'clock he entered the carriage, which was waiting at the door to receive him, accompanied by Mr. Draper, the two Doctors Wood, and Mr. Woodhull, the Mayor. A loud and enthusiastic cheer was the evidence of the spontaneous welcome of the people. He was evidently gratified, and bowed gracefully to the multitude. The carriage drove to the ferry that takes over the Philadelphia train, passengers, and luggage. The crowd followed, shouting vehemently, and were as loudly responded to by the crowd at the ferry. The rush around the carriage was tremendous. A circle, however, was formed around him by the gentlemen who accompanied him, to keep him from being crushed, and he was conducted, without inconvenience, to the boat by the Mayor and Mr. Draper. We observed, also, Alderman Franklin; Alderman Kelly, President of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Schultz, Alderman Wood, Mr. Maxwell, Collector of the Port; Mr. Eucks, Assistant Collector; and Mr. Bullitt, of the *Washington Republic*.

The boat was crowded in every part, and would have been more crowded had the fact of the President going in her been generally known sooner. As it was, there were hundreds pressing forward, and would gladly have given dollars to get in, but the time was up, and the boat must go. As she moved away, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Isaac Newton, and the shouts of the people rent the air. When leaving the slip, the General said to the people, "I thank you, gentlemen, I am glad to see you, and I wish to see more of you." He appeared to be in excellent spirits.

Those who were fortunate enough to get into the Arrecah, crowded around him, when the doctors, and some other gentleman, wished to keep them off, but it was vain, besides, the President did not wish it. Miss Redmond, daughter of Mr William Redmond, presented him with a beautiful bouquet, which he received graciously, and entered into conversation with that lady, and others on the boat. He asked them if they were not afraid of the firing. "No," said some of the ladies, "not while you are in the boat." A gentleman came up to him, who said he was a democrat, and was glad to see the President, but he was turning out all the democrats. The General replied, good humoredly, "yes, for I had no whigs to turn out, and you know I should turn out some." (Loud laughter.)

THE LANDING IN JERSEY CITY.

On the arrival of the boat at the other side, the pier was crowded with spectators, who greeted the General with loud cheers; and Dingle's band, which had been engaged for a pic nic, ran away from the party, to strike up a welcome for him. He was conducted to the waiting room of the railway, when there was a general rush to get in with him, but the police kept the door, and only let in a few. The room, however, was previously crowded. There was a general cry to open the door leading into the yard, but the key could not be found, and then the cry arose, "break open the door." In a few minutes, however, the key was got, and the General proceeded to the carriage assigned to him, when the passengers all made a rush to get into it. The doors, however, were secured, and only a few were admitted, in addition to those already inside. The yard had previously been filled by the people, who went round by the other end. They thronged about the cars to get a sight of him. Several ladies were introduced to him, with whom he cordially shook hands; but declined to shake hands with the other sex, saying—"I will shake hands with the ladies, but not gentlemen, with you." Meantime, the crowds gathered about the windows on each side—one shouting, "Keep down your heads;" another, "Take off your hats;" and a third, "Let us see the gentleman, if you please;" while a fourth observed, "Is he not good looking, aint he?" To which a fifth responded, "He is as good as he looks." The friends about him changed him into three different carriages, in order to avoid the pressure of the crowd, inside and out, as well as to allow others an opportunity of seeing him. The enthusiasm was very great, and hundreds reached out their hands to shake hands with him as he sat at the carriage window, with his hat off. Herald to them—"Gentlemen, I am sorry I cannot shake hands with you. The orders of the doctors are positive. You must take the will for the deed, and a good will it is, I imagine, therefore, that I shake hands with you altogether. (Laughter.) God bless you all; I wish you all well." With these words, the train went off, amidst a deafening cheer.

THE JOURNEY.

It had not gone far when he was again changed to a carriage supposed to be less crowded and with better air. He evidently did not wish to be thus killed with attentions, though he said nothing. When the train was half way to Newark, the conductor proposed to him to get into a carriage by himself, where he could sleep. He replied that he wanted no sleep—he wished to see the people and the country. The conductor then proposed that he should go into a car with the ten or twelve friends and acquaintances about him. This, too, he refused, saying he did not want such exclusiveness as that. Mr. Simeon Draper accompanied him as far as Philadelphia, having been requested to do so by the doctors, for the purpose of assisting to keep off the crowd, on their arrival at that city. We also observed in the car, Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, and Governor Fisher, of Delaware, in conversing with a gentleman about the late Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, the President said—"He was a man of great talent, and adorned whatever he undertook with [illegible] great talent—for making money."

There were some gentlemen who edged in every now and then a shy word of dissuasion, but it seemed to have fallen upon a reluctant or deaf ear, if it did not inspire something like disgust in the breast of the old warrior.

THE PRESIDENT AT NEWARK.

When the cars arrived at Newark, there was a large crowd collected there, as the news had been evidently sent on by telegraph, that he was coming. The moment he was recognised, a hearty cheer greeted him, and the same anxiety was evinced as at New York, to see him, speak to him, and shake him by the hand. There was but little time, however, as the train only stopped for two or three minutes. The Newark people insisted upon having him out, and were quite indignant at the idea of his being driven away without coming out of the cars. Had there been any further delay, they would have probably carried him out by force. They were appeased, however, in some degree, by his walking from one carriage to another, so that they could nearly all get a view of him. He acknowledged their zealous attentions by uncovering his head and bowing, while the train departed on its way to Philadelphia, amidst another vehement and enthusiastic cheer. All who saw him felt gratified and delighted with Zachary Taylor.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
8 September 1849, 2

Movements of the Secret Expedition—Seizure of Steamboats—Trouble at Round Island, &c.

About nine o'clock on Thursday, an announced yesterday, the United States District Attorney returned in his steam cutter, the D. C. Pell, having in tow the steam propeller Sea Gull, which he left at the Navy Yard, in charge of a guard of seamen. The steamers New Orleans and Florida have also been captured or seised, and guards of marines placed on board, with United States Deputy Marshals and their officers. They lie above the Hook, on the New York side.

It is stated that warrants have been issued against some of the leaders of the movement now in this city, and one of them was actually arrested, but has given bail.

It appears that the act, under which the proceedings of the United States District Attorney have been taken, is an act of Congress, placing the army and navy at the sole disposal of the President, for the execution of the laws and the defence of the country; and we understand General Taylor, yesterday morning, while at breakfast, expressed his determination to prevent an invasion of the neutrality of the United States as regards Cuba and Spain, but that he did not wish for any unnecessary punishment of individuals.

We are informed that a sum of $150,000 has been placed in the hands of the officers entrusted with the conduct of the expedition from this city alone.

The movements of the authorities are also of interest, and we annex the particulars:—

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.

The following letters between the Navy officers of the Home Squadron, and the president of the Round Island expedition, we find in the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 30th ult:—

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND, NEAR PASCAGOULA.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—The proclamation of the President of the United States, and other instructions which I have received from the government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage, and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron, and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition, to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

1st. The very mystery which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs are known to be unlawful, and that plunder is the inducement held out to all, who embark in this reckless expedition.

2d. We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre, State of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And lastly. You are vagrants in the eyes of the law, and in fact—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present head-quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

1st. I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

2d. If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

3d. I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

4th. I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

5th. After to-day, (28th of August,) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce the blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

6th. I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away, taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in sea going vessels.

V. M. RANDOLPH, Commander U. S. ship Albany.
Senior Officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.

U. S. ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 26, 1849.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN ON THE EXPEDITION AT PRESENT ON ROUND ISLAND.

U. S. steamer WATER WITCH, off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night, I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition.—Your steamers will be captured or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once with the solemn assurance that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Comd'g.

TO LIEUT. TOTTEN, COMMANDING STEAMER WATER WITCH:—

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849.

SIR,—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as embodied in the proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men unenlisted, unarmed and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obd't servant.
JOHN HASKINS, President.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 7th instant:—The government appears to be watching the persons assembling for some secret expedition, though it appears to be as much at fault to know its true designation as those who have been engaged in the service of the expedition. From the mystery which is observed, and the givings out that it is Cuba and Curaoa that the expedition is designed for, it seems quite probable that neither is the true designation of the enterprise, but that it is as likely to be a piratical expedition as any other. One of the "returned volunteers," taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition, as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person we allude to is a young man, residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited last week, for the expedition, being promised $1,000 at the end of the affair, and plenty of plunder while engaged in it. He was told, notwithstanding the inference from the last mentioned fact, that it was a perfectly honorable project, and that its purpose should be disclosed before he left the country. He went to New York on Friday last, with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. On Monday night they were quietly taken on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman, named Maguire. After going 40 miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further, and put back. The Sea Gull was found lying at Quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board, and soldiers' clothes, and our informant assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel, but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained, and having misgivings of the object of the expedition, demanded to be put ashore. This demand was refused till they declared that they would hail the revenue cutter and apprise the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect, the men were set ashore and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended.

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NEW YORK HERALD

8 September 1849, 2

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—General Taylor arrived in this city yesterday morning, in the steamboat Isaac Newton, from Albany, but left it again in the nine o'clock train of cars for Philadelphia, *en route* to Washington. He took breakfast in town, and seemed desirous of getting away as soon as possible. If his health were better, his public reception in this metropolis would have been in the highest degree complimentary. As it happened, there were only a few office-holders and our newsboys on the dock, awaiting his arrival. It was a great disappointment to our citizens, to be deprived of the opportunity of paying their respects to the old hero, but under the circumstances, it is as well, perhaps, that his arrival and departure were as private as they were.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—We are in receipt of the *Diario de la Marina* of the 24th ult.; we do not find anything of interest in it. It contains a translation of the proclamation of President Taylor touching the expedition against Cuba, but there is not a word of comment on it. The items from Mexico have been anticipated by the steamer at Mobile.

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8 September 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Col. R. E. Lee, U. S. A.; Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, Montreal; Hon. Mr. Merritt, do.; Hon. Edward Twistleton, England; Thomas Kerr, Hamilton, Ca.; Major D. V. Hayner, U. S. A.; Mrs. Gen. Harvey and servant, St. Louis; Mr. Tobin, Halifax; Rev. M. D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.; C. B. Stewart, State Engineer; Samuel T. Harrison and family, Louisiana; Major Sache, U. S. A.; M. Cavillier, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Haigh, England; John H. Chisolm, Philadelphia, arrived yesterday and took rooms at the Irving House.

W. D. Harrison, U. S. N; Hon. G. D. Wall, New Jersey; C. M. Morris, U. S. N.; G. Bradford, U. S. N., and lady, were among the arrivals yesterday at the American Hotel.

Hon. M. Pousin, Minister of France to the United States, is at the New York Hotel.

THE REY ABDUCTION—HIS RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 29th ult., says, the return of Rey to that city caused the greatest enthusiasm, and that he still asserts that he was forcibly abducted, and only made the false statement to the U. S. Consul, at Havana, through the fears of being shot, and without the knowledge that it was the U. S. Consul he was speaking with.

The *Crescent*, of the same date, which has throughout taken the part of the Spanish Consul, gives the following letter, explaining the reasons why Rey was surrendered to the U. S Consul, and allowed to return to New Orleans:—

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO THE SPANISH CONSUL, NEW ORLEANS.

Considering that the individual Juan Garcia should receive his pardon, which through you he had solicited from me, in consequence of the declarations he made spontaneously in your Consulate, and of the offer made to him by you, and considering the merit of his after revelations, I have granted him said pardon in due form. And whereas he has manifested to me the desire of returning to New Orleans, thinking that his presence there may contribute better to explain the circumstances of his departure, which, as he knows, has given origin to an infamous accusation against you, I have given him his passport in order that he might embark on board of the brig Salvadora, and I have also sent to the Consul of the United States here a despatch on the subject, a copy of which is herein closed. In order better to confirm the truth of the declarations which said Garcia has already made, he appeared to-day before me, after having obtained his pardon, and has ratified them all, as fully appears from his testimony hereunto annexed. You can use the whole as you think fit, and give information of the same, as soon as you can, to the Minister of Her Majesty at Washington, whom I will also inform of the whole case in a direct way as soon as I can. God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 18, 1849.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVANA.

The individual Juan Garcia, whose departure from New Orleans caused the accusation brought there against the Consul of Spain, having asked permission to go to that place, after having obtained the pardon that had been offered him, and being desirous to go there in order that his presence may contribute better to establish the truth of the event, I have not hesitated to deliver him immediately the necessary passport, in order that he may go on board of the brig Salvadora, which is ready to sail to-morrow; and also, because from the moment he is pardoned he has a right to go where he pleases, and more especially to accomplish the object which determines him to go. My object in communicating this to you, is for you to notify, if you judge proper, his journey to the proper local authorities in New Orleans, to secure him the protection which his peculiar position may require, besides that to which, as a Spanish subject, he is entitled from the consul of her Majesty. Though I am fully persuaded that at all times, and in any event, the laws of your country will shield him against all sorts of malevolence which he may have to fear, and the private suggestions by which they might attempt to influence his mind. God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 18, 1849.

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The New York Journal of Commerce
September 8, 1849, 2

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW ORLEANS, AND THE PROPELLER SEA GULL.--A requisition having been made on Commodore McKeever, of the naval station at this port, by the U.S. Marshall, for a detachment of men to capture the propeller Sea Gull (suspected of being connected with some secret military expedition), Lieut. Swartwout, executive officer of the U.S. ship-of-the-line, North Carolina, with Lieutenants Gibson, Passed Midshipman Spicer, a body of Marines under Lieutenant Broome, and forty seamen, proceeded on Thursday evening, in the steamer Duncan C. Pell, to the quarantine ground, where the suspected vessel lay. Having been informed that a large body of men were on the Sea Gull, they were lead to expect, from what was know of the character of the men, and of the enterprise they were engaged in, that a stout resistance might be offered. At all events, they would be prepared for the worst. Accordingly, every man was armed with a musket and cutlass, and carried a brace of pistols in his belt. Coming up alongside, she was immediately boarded, and taken possession of in the name of the President of the United States, on a charge of a violation of the Neutrality Act. As nearly as can be judged, there were some forty men aboard of her, principally Spaniards and *Cubanoes*. They were taken altogether by surprise, and appeared to be in a state of much trepidation. Of course, there was not the slightest show of resistance. This was at sundown. They were ordered to heave anchor, and the vessel was placed under the guns of the North Carolina, about 9 o'clock in the same evening, in the charge of Midshipman Spicer, with a body of seamen.

Those found on her were set at liberty.

This done, the Marshall, accompanied by Lieut. Broome, and a body of Marines, immediately proceeded to take charge of the steamship New Orleans, lying near the foot of Grand-street, also suspected of being engaged in an illegal enterprise. Though information had been received a short time previous, that she contained a considerable number of men, she was found to be deserted. Possession was taken of her by the same authority as was the steamer first seized. No investigation was had, in case of either vessel, as to the nature of their cargoes, or to ascertain whether there were arms or ammunition on board, --the Marshall having decided, as we understand, to await further instructions from Washington. The New Orleans is a staunch, large steamer, used as a transport for troops during the war with Mexico, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. She has a large quantity of coal in her, and is thoroughly watered and provisioned.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
8 September 1849, 1.

Late from Havana—Rey Returned.

Rey returned yesterday on the Salvadora. He came in charge of Dr. Gage to whom he had been consigned by the American Consul. Rey returned under circumstances which are explained in the following letters: [N. O. Crescent, Aug. 29.

Letter of the Captain-General of Cuba to the Spanish Consul, New-Orleans.

Considering that the individual Juan Garcia should receive his pardon, which through you he had solicited from me, in consequence of the declarations he made spontaneously in your Consulate, and of the offer made to him by you, and considering the merit of his after revelations, I have granted him said pardon in due form. And whereas he has manifested to me the desire of returning to New-Orleans, thinking that his presence there may contribute better to explain the circumstances of his departure, which, as he knows, has given origin to an infamous accusation against you, I have given him his passport in order that he might embark on board of the brig Salvadora, and I have also sent to the Consul of the United States here a dispatch on the subject, a copy of which is herein enclosed. Inorder better to confirm the truth of the declaration which said Garcia has already made, he appeared to-day before me, after having obtained his pardon, and has ratified them all, as fully appears from his testimony hereunto annexed. You can use the whole as you think fit, and give information of the same, as soon as you can, to the Minister of Her Majesty at Washington, whom I will also inform of the whole case in a direct way as soon as I can. God preserve you many years.

Havana, Aug. 18, 1849. EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

Letter from the Captain-General to the American Consul at Havana.

The individual, Juan Garcia, whose departure from New-Orleans caused the accusation brought there against the Consul of Spain, having asked permission to go to that place, after having obtained the pardon that had been offered him, and being desirous to go there in order that his presence may contribute better to establish the truth of the event, I have not hesitated to deliver him immediately the necessary passport in order that he may go on board of the brig Salvadora, which is ready to sail to-morrow; and also because from the moment he is pardoned he has a right to go where he pleases, and more especially to accomplish the object which determines him to go. My object in communicating this to you, is for you to notify, if you judge proper, his journey to the proper local authorities in New-Orleans, to secure him the protection which his peculiar position may require, beside that to which, as a Spanish subject, he is entitled from the Consul of her Majesty. Though I am fully persuaded that at all times and in any event the laws of your country will shield him against all sorts of malevolence which he may have to fear, and the private suggestions by which they might attempt to influence his mind. God preserve you many years.

Havana, Aug. 18, 1849. EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

REY'S ABDUCTION.—Rey insists that he was abducted. He is kept in the sheriff's custody in default of bail to appear as a witness against the Spanish Consul, &c. The *New-Orleans Bee* of the 29th ult. says:

A short time previous to the departure of the Salvadora from Havana, our Consul, Gen. Campbell, accompanied by Dr. Gage, visited the Captain-General of Cuba, and in a protracted interview insisted on the liberation of Rey. The Conde de Alcoy was at first loth to yield, and asked for time to deliberate. This was granted, and at the expiration of some days the Consul and Dr. Gage again visited the Captain-General, and after much conversation of an earnest and very serious character, His Excellency concluded to accede to the demand. It is shrewdly surmised that the Count of Alcoy's determination was considerably quickened in consequence of a letter received by him from Senor Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, at Washington, in which that functionary advised His Excellency to surrender Rey to the authorities of the United States.

Rey persists in declaring that he was forcibly abducted. Upon landing, he was disposed to talk loudly and be rather noisy, and when his friends requested him to subdue his excitement, he answered that he was in a land of freedom, and had no *garrote* to fear for speaking his mind. His story, as stated to his friends here, and by them circulated throughout the city, is to the same effect as his letter to our Consul at Havana, in which he solemnly averred that he had been kidnapped and carried off against his will.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

8 September, 1849, 2
Saturday

The Secret Expedition to Cuba Frustrated.

On Thursday last, Mr. Prescott Hall, U. S. District Attorney, received a Telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, directing him to stop the propellers Sea Gull and Florida, and the fine steamer New-Orleans of New Orleans, supposed to be connected with a secret war-like expedition, the object of which was to levy war against Cuba, the dependancy of Spain, a friendly power.

Others say that the expedition was intended to cooperate with the malcontents of the Northern States of Mexico, but this is not the case.

Agents of the disaffected slave-owners of Cuba have been here for some time, coöperating with some of our citizens in arranging an expedition having civil war in Cuba and the extension and perpetuation of Slavery thereby its early annexation, when independent, to the United States, as a sixteenth slave State, for its real object.

It may be recollected by our readers that a leader in the *Charleston Courier*, a couple of weeks since, was really eloquent in favor of volunteering; and considering the fact that that the annexation of Texas and a fourth of Mexico has not placed South-Carolina politics sufficiently in the ascendant, no one can wonder that efforts are being made to rehearse in Cuba the Texas experiment.

Collector Maxwell and Commodore McKeever declined taking any active part in the premises; the Sea Gull had cleared regularly for Curaçoa, on account of Mr. C. L. Cole, her apparent owner, and neither the Collector nor the Commodore had any new grounds on which to act. Mr. Hall felt that he had the power to detain the vessels, and applied to Com. McKeever for the necessary force; Com. McKeever detailed from the Navy Yard, forty sailors and ten marines to the support of the Marshal, in aid of the civil power; the sailors turned out with great alacrity, wore only their shirts and pantaloons, and each of them was armed with cutlass, musket and pistols. They were commanded by Lieut. Swartwout.

The District Attorney did not accompany the expedition, but those who did found the Sea Gull at anchor at the lower quarantine station. There was no resistance, and very few persons were found on board. The mate felt (or professed to feel) quite pleased at the detainer; said he was quite ignorant where they were going, and didn't know but that he should have run away had not the Marshal's posse enlightened him.

The party found 130 boxes with 1,000 stand of muskets, with powder and provisions in plenty, but no cargo. We understand there was also a small howitzer battery, but are not positive.

The Marshal took possession of the propeller, and she is now in charge of the marines, and anchored under the guns of the North-Carolina.

On an examination of, or informal conversation with, certain of the officers concerned in the expedition, they stated to the District Attorney their readiness to abandon it; they *supposed* it was intended for Cuba. Gen. Taylor, who was in town the morning after the arrest, said that the expedition must be broken up and abandoned, but that it was not his wish that those concerned in it, thus far, should be proceeded against criminally.

The fine steamer New-Orleans, and the propeller Florida, were taken possession of by a guard of Marines, at Corlaer's Hook, near the Grand-st. Ferry. The N. O. was fitted up for a transport ship; had accommodations for 800 to 900 passengers.

One of the returned volunteers tells the editors of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, that he and six others from that city were promised $1,000 "and plenty of plunder."

31 Aug.

"He went to New-York on Friday week, with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. Last Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman, named Maguire. After going 40 miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further, and put back."

"The Sea Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board, and soldier clothes, and our informer assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel but could discover nothing."

The New-Orleans packet Union, with men on board, has already sailed, it is believed, for Cuba. Whether the proceedings of our District Attorney will derange operations remains to be seen.

The delay which has taken place in the sailing of the Expedition has been caused by the failure of anticipated remittances. Probably but for this the vessels would have been off before the Government was ready to arrest them.

Free vessels cannot be libeled, but there is an act of Congress, under which they can be detained at the pleasure of the President until the suspicious circumstances are explained.

Six warrants have been issued against individuals supposed to be connected with this affair, (Edward Weir, Pilot, Clark, Marriott, McFallan,) but only one has yet been arrested. He was held to bail in $3,000, which he gave and was discharged.

Probably Government will be content with breaking up the expedition, and should the project be permanently abandoned, the law will not be enforced against the parties implicated.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

8 September, 1849, 2

The Secret Expedition.

The *New-Orleans Delta* is finding fault with the interference of the Government in the expedition fitting out at Round Island. It is particularly indignant at the tone of Lieut. Totten's letter to the officers of the expedition. That letter and the reply to it will be found below:

To the Officers and Men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island.

U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH, off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the naval forces assembled in this neighborhood to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse *by Tuesday* (to-morrow) *night*, I am ordered to *cut off your supplies of provisions*, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it *impossible* to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New-Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore *advised*, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and *that nothing shall deter us* from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'dg.

To Lieut Totten, comd'g. Steamer Water Witch.

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men *unenlisted*, unarmed and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASKINS, President.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Capt. Randolph's communication to the Round Island party is also given in the Mobile papers of the 30th ult. It is as follows:

To the persons encamped on Round Island, (near Pascagoula.)

Friends and Fellow Countrymen: The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And lastly—You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present headquarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vincity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Bart, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions on board, I shall take possession of said arms, *&c.* and certain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After to-day, (28th August,) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea-going vessels*

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.

U. S. ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

8 September 1849, 5

Late and Important News from Havana—Great Excitement, and Preparations—Governor General to Defend it.

NEW-ORLEANS Wednesday, Sept. 5.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamship Severn at Mobile, we are in possession of dates from Havana to the 29th ult. Letters published in the *Delta* states that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the Island. The Captain-General had called out a military force of 4,000 men and had sent large bodies of troops to Principe, Trinidad and to Santiago de Cuba, which towns it was rumored were in a state of insurrection.

The English Consul had written to Jamaica for the Governor to send more ships for the protection of British interest and property. The Captain General had forbid the delivery of New-Orleans papers from the Post Office. The papers say nothing of the insurrection, and attribute the military movements to the reception of the President's Proclamation and fears of the expedition against Cuba.

The Falcon is hourly expected from Cuba at this port.

CITY ITEMS.

MOVEMENTS OF STRANGERS.—Col. Baillie Peyton and family, La.; Pierce Butler and two daughters, Philadelphia; Gov. Tharp, Del; Ex-Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky; G. B. Hinkle, Georgia; George Harrington, La.; Capt. Long of steamer Niagara; Lieut. Bellamy, steamer Niagara; Major Wise, U. S. A.; E. Tabb, Va.; J. M. Breedlove, N. C. and Dr. J. C. Rives, Cincinnati, were at the Astor House yesterday.

At the Irving House, there were Major Bache, U. S. A.; M. B. Pritchard, Tenn.; Col. R. E. Lee, U. A. S.; Major Haynes, U. S. A.; Mrs. Gen. Kearney, Lexington, Ky.; and Hon. E. Twistleton, England.

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The Pensacola Gazette

8 September 1849, 2.

Round Island Blockade.—The Round Island blockade continues, although, of course, the fleet will soon be victorious.—Commander Randolph is closely investing the place, covering it with his guns, and rigidly excluding all supplies. We have not heard that any effective resistence by the besiged will long prevent his entry.—A sloop-of-war, with armed schooners and steamers, beneath the flag of the United States, are heavy odds against a few hundred unarmed men, who little dreamed of being proclaimed in a state of war with their own country, and treated as outlaws and enemies. The Island will soon fall, we doubt not, but whether the Commander who achieves the victory will have any cause to be proud of his success, will, we the think, be doubted by all those who think—and they are a vast number—that the whole naval interference with the Round Island party is arbitrary and illegal. We are informed that the Commander will not be permitted to enjoy his triumph without some interposition of the civil power, which he has treated with contempt. The State of Mississippi has paramount claims to jurisdiction over Round Island, and over the people who are there. If they are "vagrants" or trespassers, it is the Mississippi's law that must make them so, and by the same law only can they be dealt with, until regularly brought before some tribunal of the United States for some specified offence, of which the U. S. Court have jurisdiction. Measures have been taken, as we hear, to test the responsibility of the officers of the squadron to the State of Mississippi for the acts of aggression they may commit on the civil rights of others within the limits of that State. The result of such proceedings, executed with vigor, may be a very serious drawback from the honors to be gained by the Conquest of Round Island.—*N. O. Crescent.*

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

8 September 1849, 1

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The Baltimore Sun says it is stated that a party of recruits, for the Cuba or Sierra Madre expedition, left that city a few days ago for the New York rendezvous, under a former officer of the Col. Hughes Mexican regiment. The N. Y. Post of Wednesday, the 27th ult., says of the nightly meetings in that city:

One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings of these meetings is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a U. S. Consul in one of the islands of the West Indies; a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise.

At the last meeting, on Monday evening, he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hard-ship; that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with a people nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c. &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

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The Daily Picayune.

8 September 1849, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DAILY PICAYUNE.

By the Southern Line.

Cuba Expedition.

Revenue cutters are watching at New York for the adventurers engaged in the Cuba expedition. About one thousand, it is said, have already sailed. The steamer Sanguin [qu. Penguin] has been seized on suspicion of being in their employ.

The President.

Gen. Taylor is expected to arrive in Washington on Saturday.

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The Evening Picayune.

8 September 1849, 1

The Surrender of Rey.

The following remarks we meet with in the Republic of the 31st ult. We are induced to republish them from the fact that they contain an assurance that the surrender of Rey was in accordance with a formal demand by our Government. In other respects, also, as showing the sentiments of the Administration on this subject, the article is of importance:

We learned late last night, from New Orleans, that Juan Rey, *alias* Garcia, had been delivered up to our Consul, Mr. Campbell, and that he had just arrived at that port in the brig Salvadora. He has been placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, in order to secure his testimony in the case of Don Carlos de Espana, the Spanish Consul, now under bonds, in the sum of $3000, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States. We understand that Garcia avers he was forcibly abducted.

The last news that we had of Garcia was to the effect that he was imprisoned, and that our Consul had been refused permission to visit him. An attentive perusal of the testimony given on the examination at New Orleans, in connection with the confinement of Garcia at Havana, and the exclusion of Mr Campbell from an interview with him, persuaded us that the defence of the Spanish Consul had been attempted by suborned witnesses, and that there had been an audacious act of violence committed by the Spanish Consul within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Thus promptly has American honor been vindicated by the President. The moment that he had reason to believe that an outrage had been committed upon an individual entitled to the protection of our laws, he adopted the precautionary measures called for by the circumstances of the case. The moment he became satisfied that Garcia had been violently abducted from our soil, he directed the Secretary of State to order our Consul at Havana to demand his release from the Captain General. There was some reluctance displayed in the first instance, we understand, by the authorities of Cuba; but the alternative presented to the surrender of their captive was one which forbade trifling, and admitted of little delay. Within thirty days from the time that the President had determined upon his policy, his orders have been transmitted to Havana, and Garcia has been restored to the jurisdiction of the United States.

A great principle has thus been vindicated by the prompt and decided action of the President, that harmonizes with his policy of neutrality and peace. While he is determined to restrain all illegal action on the part of our own citizens—while he has taken active, and, we hope, efficient measures to prevent any invasion of friendly territory by an armed force from our own ports—while he cultivates amity with all nations as the best condition of humanity, he has not hesitated to take the largest responsibility for the immediate enforcement of our rights, and the maintenance of our national honor. And the Government of Cuba may rest assured—and the people of the United States require no guarantee—that in matters of this description there will be neither subtle diplomacy with the present Administration, nor noise, nor bluster, nor retraction; but a quiet, straight-forward, honest and manly policy, that will stand up to the right from the first, and stand by the right to the last.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON

8 September 1849, 2

Insurrection in Cuba.

It was currently rumored in Havana on the 27th August, that St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe, and the Cantabrian regiment, on the south side of the island, are in a state of insurrection against the authorities of Cuba. How much truth there may be in the rumor remains to be seen. Certain it is that the Cuban government believed in them, and was preparing to meet them. Three regiments, at the date of our information, were about to march to the quarter of the reported insurrection.

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The Whig Daily Carolinian.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.)

8 September 1849, 2

Our Foreign Policy—Cuba.

The present Administration has manifested a vast degree of zealous watchfulness over the rumored "Cuban expeditions." A United States officer has visited the only assemblage which looks suspicious, numbering some three hundred men on Round Island, that he will put off their supplies unless they disperse. It is to be hoped that this subaltern has exceeded his orders by issuing such a threat to this assembly of his fellow-citizens, unarmed, and without any outward signs of aggressive movements. The Administration, who would attempt this usurpation of power would be overwhelmed with popular indignation, and speedily hurled out of a position they attempted to abuse.

With reference to the whole state of affairs touching Cuba, the Administration, if it has not showed timidity, has pursued a policy bordering upon it. The President's proclamation has been deemed utterly uncalled for by a large number of citizens; but, grant that in his opinion such a precautionary paper was needful, it is evident he then exercised all the power the Constitution gives him. It is his business to see that no armed expedition *leaves* our shores for the purpose of invading a nation we are at peace with; but he exceeds his prerogative, when, as in the present case, martial law is proclaimed to a body of citizens peacefully assembled; and, when as is now the case, he keeps a fleet of vessels cruising on the high seas to prevent them landing upon a foreign soil for hostile purposes. His authority ceases in this respect upon the seas; and if 50,000 Americans were found entering the port of Havana to-morrow, provided they had not left this country as an armed expedition, he has no power to molest them. They would forfeit the protection of their Government, and that would be all.

The Rey affair, too—we make an extract from the National Intelligencer, (ditto in the Republic)—touching the conduct of the Administration in the premises:

"*Quick Work.*—The Secretary of State having, by the President's order, instructed our Consul at Havana to demand the person of Juan Garcia, alias Rey, on the ground that he was bound to maintain the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and laws, we learn that our Consul accordingly made the demand, and that Garcia has been delivered up to him and sent to New Orleans in obedience to the Secretary's instructions.

"The course pursued by the President, in vindicating promptly the honor of the country in this transaction, while he was also engaged in maintaining the faith of treaties by suppressing the illegal expedition against Cuba, is a striking illustration of the administration of the Government on true Whig principles. We defy any man to produce an example from our annals of a more successful effort to maintain the honor of the nation than is exhibited in the diplomacy of the Administration in the case of Garcia."

Our latest information, which came with Rey to this country, is that he was given up *without any formal demand* for his delivery. So much for the fulsome glorification of the President by his organs. Why, if he had not promptly demanded Rey from the Cuban authorities, he would not have discharged an ordinary duty, and would *unquestionably have been impeached.* And must the Executive be lauded to the skies for the simple performance of a plain duty! If so, let the condemnation of the whole country rest upon his Administration for maintaining a naval force around Cuba, the direct effect of which is to crush the hopes of a people who desire to throw off the yoke of despotism. Have we any treaties with Spain that bind our Government to keep up a naval police to aid in preventing a revolution in her colonies?

But, again, it is plainly intimated by both the Republic and Intelligencer that the Administration has done *all* its duty and performed *all* its obligations, and that the national honor has been amply vindicated by the surrender of Rey. We have to see the first press, party or neutral, which would endorse such a monstrous idea as this. The hired underlings of a foreign government forcibly abduct from our soil an individual for a certain purpose, and, having served that purpose, return him, and by the latter act it is avowed the outrage has been atoned for. The veriest tyro in the study of international law knows better than this. The national honor of this country and the sanctity of its soil are not such toys, nor of so little value, that any nation, no matter how powerful—much less imbecile Spain—may sport with them as it may please to serve their selfishness, whim, or caprice. In the present instance, if the fellow Rey was abducted—and there is little doubt of it—the recall of the Captain General, and the fullest disavowal of the act, must be demanded from Spain, as the only atonement for the outrage which will be satisfactory to the nation.

The foreign policy of the United States has hitherto exhibited too much forbearance. Our citizens abroad do not receive such protection as other governments extend to theirs. The national honor and dignity have not been so rigidly watched over as that of other nations. The American Government, through a desirable forbearance, has abstained from demanding reparation at the cannon's mouth, or with that *promptness* so necessary to enforce a strict respect to our flag. We are now upon times which must quicken the energies of our executive officers, and we cannot maintain our position among nations unless the pettiest rights of our citizens, or the minutest points of our national honor, are promptly protected and vindicated.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 September 1847

Cuba of Rey.

We are not astonished at the course of the New York Courier upon this subject. That paper is not accustomed to act on deliberate views or on fixed principles, but from impulse and party feelings. But we fear that, in the present instance, its positions are ominous of the course which the administration mean to take, and that they will consider the honor of our country fully vindicated by the restitution of Rey to New Orleans. Such is the view of the New York Courier, as appears from the following extracts, which we quote, by our correspondent.

We are happy to see some of the New Orleans papers breathing a very different spirit. We spread before our readers yesterday morning the animated and indignant sentiments of the New Orleans Picayune; and we now lay before them the extracts from the Orleanian in connexion with the following communication. They speak a decided language, and worthy of the American character:

REY'S ABDUCTION.—REDRESS.

To the Editors of the Union:

I find the following article among the editorials of last Tuesday's New York Courier and Enquirer, and propose to make a few plain, brief comments upon it:

The *Union* is not satisfied with the surrender of Rey by the Captain General of Cuba, upon the demand of the President. He insists that the Captain General must be recalled, and the Spanish consul punished by the government of Spain.

"When these offences are brought home to these officers and emissaries, the Spanish government must be called upon, not only to disavow their acts, but to make ample and sufficient atonement for them, by punishing her consul at New Orleans, (unless our government may choose to punish him,) and by revoking the commission of the Captain General of Cuba."

This is spirited, and shows a jealous regard for the honor of the nation. But it does not go far enough. The Captain General only acts under authority of the court of Spain. He would not dare to order the abduction of Rey without instructions from headquarters. There is just as clear and convincing evidence that the Queen of Spain ordered that matter, as there is that it was done under instructions from the Captain General. The presumption, so far as that goes, is still stronger. The Union, therefore, should demand the deposition of Queen Isabella! That valiant and ferocious print shows a most unworthy subservience to the Spanish interests, in thus seeking to shield the Queen by punishing her servant. "When these offences are brought home" to Queen Isabella, somebody must be called upon to lay her head at the foot of the Union's tripod. Nothing less than this will appease the indignation of the exasperated editors of that most bloody sheet.

Does the Union remember the McLeod case—in which a subject of Great Britain, acting under direct and avowed orders of his government, committed an outrageous aggression upon American soil, extending even to the murder of American citizens? In that case McLeod was arrested by our authorities, indicted for the offence, and tried according to our laws, in spite of the demand for his surrender, made by his government. Did the editors of the Union then demand that we should go further; that we should insist on the removal of the officer whose command he obeyed, and the recall of the governor who authorized those commands? Or, on the other hand, did the British government demand not only the surrender of McLeod, but also the dismissal of the officers who authorized his arrest?

The thing is absurd. The Union plays the fool for the sake of the party capital it hopes to make thereby. No man in his senses ever dreamed of such preposterous conduct as that demanded of the President. Rey was abducted—at least it seems probable, though by no means certain that he was. Our government demanded his restoration. He was forthwith restored. The persons concerned in the outrage will be held responsible to the laws they have violated. And that is all that justice, decency, or national honor requires.

The Union thinks that "General Taylor's silly and ill-timed pratings about peace, and the man of peace, are well calculated *to encourage the Spanish government*, when the people require, as they will require, the Executive to demand reparation at Madrid." This caps the climax of the Union's stupidity. The editors of the "central organ" must have an exalted estimate of their readers when they venture to palm upon them such trash as this.

Certainly not. Neither the Union nor the American people will be satisfied with the surrender of Rey. As well might justice in the case of a highway robbery, on the capture of the miscreant, be satisfied by the surrender of his plunder, without the punishment of the offender. The great object of all law is the *punishment of the criminal*. What punishment would it be to a thief, when detected, to deprive him of his booty, and then turn him loose upon society to rob again, with hopes of "better luck next time?"

The Courier says (ridiculing your demand for the deposition of the Captain General of Cuba, if he is found to have been a "*particeps criminis*") that you should demand the deposition of Queen Isabella. We should not demand her deposition; but most assuredly, if she does not, by punishing the offenders, disavow the offence, all AMERICANS will insist on punishing her by making war on her dominions; ay, and by abducting her little Island of Cuba from Spanish misrule, too. Nothing less than this will appease the indignation of not only the exasperated editors, but the exasperated people of "the Union," aroused by this high-handed exercise of Spanish law over American territory. "Did the British government demand not only the surrender of McLeod, but also the dismissal of the officers that authorized his arrest?" asks the Courier. No. But what of that? Are we obliged to look to the British, or any other government, for precedents to regulate our foreign intercourse? If Queen Victoria, the Czar, or the Musquito King, choose to show the white feather, are we obliged to follow in their footsteps under similar circumstances? This may suit the chivalrous editor of the Courier, but it will not be countenanced by Americans generally. The time was (and not long ago, too) when the whig press of New York city carefully concealed their foreign sympathies and prepossessions, and indignantly repelled the charge when made concerning them by the democratic press; but the action of the octemvirate in the matter of the Prussian war steamer and President Taylor's Cuban proclamation seem to have emboldened them, and they are now displaying themselves in their true colors. STEUBEN.

From the Daily Orleanian, Aug. 26.

What course will the Administration pursue to vindicate the national honor, outraged in the abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, by Carlos de Espana and his Myrmidons?

This question is on the lips of many. It is strange that it should be so, as it argues the existence of a doubt of the disposition of our government manfully to meet, and rigorously to exact reparation for an unparalleled aggression on our sovereignty, by the agents of a foreign power, who, mindful of their duty, in violation of our confidence, and forgetful of the vengeance they provoke, conspired to desecrate our soil and dishonor our flag.

Many estimable citizens who judge of the present administration as of many of the past, against whom the charge of overlooking invasion of our citizens' rights by the agents of foreign States appears to be preferred with justice, cannot be brought to understand that the times have changed, and the nation and the people with them. No man supposes that Jackson, that resolute patriot, would have shrunk from the arbitrament of the sword had France, with unreasoning obduracy, resisted the just demands of our people, nor that a wavering or uncertain policy would have characterized our diplomacy had Great Britain persisted in her unjust and inadmissible demands in the settlement of the northeastern boundary, or in the later and more menacing negotiations of the Oregon disputes.

As with Mexico at a later day, so would it have been with the two powers we have mentioned, who, discreetly for them, and advantageously for us, eschewed the sword for the pen, and relinquished, with a good grace, positions they would have found it difficult to maintain, and shrunk from a contest that promised no harvest of glory, and might be fatal to honor as well as annoying to the integrity of the colonial domination.

We are now *twenty millions of men*, blessed by the possession of territory of unlimited fertility and of great extent; lipping, for thousands of miles of frontier, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; teeming with mineral wealth of every variety of character, and greatest richness of vein, and blessed with institutions capable of the greatest expansion, and susceptible of an adaptation to races the most distinct; who, under their benign influence, can enjoy the most benign freedom from restraint of body or trammelling of mind; pursue the vocation for which previous study or natural disposition inclines; walk abroad, conscious of no superiors, and elevated by the reflection that it is only necessary to act well their part of good citizens, to claim fellowship with the highest in the land, and entitle them to the protection of the freest, the most enlightened, the wealthiest, (individually considered,) and the greatest nation of the globe. These are not small advantages, extended with an open hand and generous welcome, to the afflicted, the broken spirited, and trampled on of other lands, with nothing demanded in return, but fidelity to the constitution—obedience to the laws.

The times, then, have changed, if they ever existed, when our government would shrink from exacting full reparation from the haughtiest nation of the earth for an insult offered or a wrong inflicted. That day—we say it advisedly, but we say it most emphatically—is past. We are now in the manhood of our national strength, and wo to that nation!—to that people wo!—who, oblivious of our history, or presuming on our generous forbearance, directs a shaft at our pride, or poisoned arrow at our honor. The eagle descends not willingly to ignoble quarry; but no mousing owl shall, unscathed, hawk at him to slay him. Nations like Spain, whose real power has departed, and exists through traditional respect alone, may presume that, by showering money among hungry lawyers, a fungus press, or the scum of our citizens, and by a bold front, audacious forgeries, and daring perjuries, they can stifle the voice of a patriotic population, or close the ear of the government to the infraction of our laws, or the dishonor of our flag; but they will soon learn to their sorrow how fallacious are their hopes—how vain the expectation—how dangerous the experiment.

We have never doubted that the unconquered Taylor—the patriot, the hero, and the statesman—would be prompt to demand from Spain full reparation for the wrong her officials have inflicted on our country. What that reparation may be, we know not; the extent of our demands will be, we presume, graduated by the conduct of Spain, as represented by the Captain General of Cuba. If humble, conciliatory, and abashed, the return of Rey in a national vessel, and full indemnification, might suffice—leaving the consul to atone in his person for the outrage committed; but, if haughty, insolent, and defiant, then prompt, energetic demands, backed by a fleet powerful, to enforce respect for our flag, and exact reparation for the wrong.

We should demand ample remuneration. And is it at a time like this, that General Taylor is uttering, on all occasions, his slang about the *horrors* of war, and his being a man of peace? Does he expect to impress the nations of Europe with respect for our energy by affectations of a pacific spirit, when the monarchs of Europe are attempting to reduce their people to obedience; when the liberty on which our institutions are founded is stripped of her votaries in that region by the power of the sword; when the Russians are extinguishing the last spark of independence among the gallant Hungarians; and when the Cossacks are threatening to spread themselves over the continent, if not by their arms, at least by their influence? Did the First Washington cant thus about his horror for war, and his attachment to peace?

YUCATAN.—By the arrival of the schooner American, from Sisal, we learn that a letter had been received from the Mexican consul here, stating that Colonel White was about invading Yucatan, with five hundred men, for the purpose of compelling the government to pay him the amount promised him and his soldiers for having defended the inhabitants against the Indians. This absurd intelligence created great alarm, and a body of troops was sent from Merida to Sisal to oppose the landing of Colonel White.

There have been fresh conflicts between the Indians and Yucatecos, near Bacala. According to report, the latter were driven back to Bacala with a loss of eight hundred men. Captain Kelly, who was in command of a company of eighty Louisiana volunteers, is said to have been

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

8 September 1849, 3

The Abduction of Rey.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, August 29.

We learn from a reliable source the following particulars in relation to Rey's release from prison in Havana. He was set at liberty by the Captain General, from whom he obtained his passport, and sent over by General Campbell, our consul, in charge of Dr. F. Gage, to the district attorney in this city. The Captain General was induced to give him up, upon the representations of our consul, between which two functionaries frequent and protracted interviews have been held. General Campbell gave the Captain General distinctly to understand that he had been instructed to make a formal demand for Rey, if he (the consul) thought Rey had been abducted; he further represented to him that he wanted all the testimony that could be obtained for the elucidation of the case, and that the prisoner's (Rey) presence in the United States was absolutely necessary. Upon this representation, the Spanish official thought it prudent to deliver him up to the consul, and he acted a wise part in so doing.

There has been no examination of Rey; no questions were asked him by Mr. Bradford, who merely moved for his commitment as a witness, which was granted by the United States commissioner.

When taken to Mr. Bradford's office he was served by the U. S. marshal, Mr. Scott, with a subpœna for his appearance as a witness at the next term of the U. S. circuit court. Failing to give the requisite security, he was committed for safe keeping to the Parish prison. This place he expressly selected, deeming his life to be far safer there than it would be in any other place. At the prison he occupies Col. Powers' parlor, and in every particular is luxuriously and pleasantly lodged. Mr. Morante and his other friends have not been backward in attending to his comfort. He looks remarkably well, and seems rejoiced at his lucky escape from the *kind* hands of the Captain General of the island of Cuba.

In a conversation with a friend, he plainly and explicitly stated *that he was taken away by force;* that he was carried on board the Mary Ellen, and that he was "kicked by the captain;" (this fact, it will be remembered, was stated by one of the witnesses at the examination;) that at and after the time of his arrival at Havana he was treated as a prisoner, and that when he made the declaration on board the Andrew Ring, he was under the influence and fear of the Spanish authorities. He *then* demanded the assistance of the American consul.

The case is now prepared for trial, the witnesses are present, and the parties at the November term of the court are to be ready for a full and impartial investigation before a jury. We believe that the public are in possession of facts that can with propriety be elicited anterior to the trial, and we are confident no one wishes to forestal justice, or to prejudice the public mind against those who are amenable to the laws of the land, and who are to be tried for a most grave and serious offence. Let them have justice—strict and impartial justice—and then the laws of the country and our national honor will be vindicated.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 30.

THE DOCUMENTS.—As we expected, a cotemporary sheet yesterday contained a couple of documents from the Captain General of Cuba, addressed respectively to General Campbell, our consul at Havana, and to Carlos de España, the Spanish consul in this city, explanatory of the reasons which so suddenly induced his excellency to give Rey his liberty. They are beautiful specimens of candor, liberality, and magnanimous feeling. Rey receives a full pardon, because it had been promised him on condition of his making certain revelations; and being free to go whithersoever he pleases, he comes to New Orleans to relieve España from the stigma which the infamous accusation of leading himself to an abduction attaches to his name. We wonder that another document under the signature of Rey was not forthcoming to vouch for the honor and honesty of El Conde de Alcoy and his inferior official here, the consul, by declaring that both of them were his (the jailer's) benefactors, and had taken much interest in his welfare. Altogether these documents are the most amusing specimens of "the pride that licks the dust" that we have ever seen. What a contrast they afford when placed in juxtaposition with the Captain General's former letter to the United States consul, in which he stands so much on his dignity, and repels with disdain the modest request of Gen. Campbell to see the poor prisoner in his dungeon!

The plain facts of the case are that his Excellency became alarmed—and he had cause to be so, as he has already found out, no doubt, by a visit from a United States ship-of-war—and he therefore let Rey go, happy if his liberation would prove the end of the affair. But the documents! the documents! They have had a different effect from the one contemplated. Rey's declaration gives a flat contradiction to all the assumptions therein contained, and these papers are worse than useless: they rise up in judgment against their own author.

There is little doubt that these documents, and those of a similar character which preceded them, have been published here for the purpose of being sent to Spain in order to give a coloring of excuse—of justification even—to the conduct of the officials Roncali and España. They may thus have the desired effect, but only in case of the utter exclusion from that kingdom of other daily prints—in the vast majority,—which have advocated the cause of Rey, and with it the cause of their insulted country.

From the New Orleans Crescent, August 29.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—REY RETURNED.—The man Rey, whose departure from the city has given rise to so much excitement, returned yesterday on the Salvadora. He came in the charge of Dr. Gage, to whom he had been consigned by the American consul. Rey returned under circumstances which are explained in the following letters:

Letter of the Captain General to the Spanish consul, New Orleans.

Considering that the individual Juan Garcia should receive his pardon, which, through you, he had solicited from me, in consequence of the declarations he made spontaneously in your consulate, and of the offer made to him by you, and considering the merit of his after revelations, I have granted him said pardon in due form. And whereas he has manifested to me the desire of returning to New Orleans, thinking that his presence there may contribute better to explain the circumstances of his departure, which, as he knows, has given origin to an infamous accusation against you, I have given him his passport in order that he might embark on board the brig Salvadora, and I have also sent to the consul of the United States here a despatch on the subject, a copy of which is herein enclosed. In order better to confirm the truth of the declaration which said Garcia has already made, he appeared to-day before me, after having obtained his pardon, and has ratified them all, as fully appears from his testimony hereunto annexed. You can use the whole as you think fit, and give information of the same as soon as you can to the minister of her Majesty at Washington, whom I will also inform of the whole case in a direct way as soon as I can. God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 13, 1849.

Letter from the Captain General to the American consul at Havana.

The individual Juan Garcia, whose departure from New Orleans caused the accusation brought there against the consul of Spain, having asked permission to go to that place, after having obtained the pardon that had been offered him, and being desirous to go there in order that his presence may contribute better to establish the truth of the event, I have not hesitated to deliver him immediately the necessary passport in order that he may go on board of the brig Salvadora, which is ready to sail to-morrow; and also, because from the moment he is pardoned he has a right to go where he pleases, and more especially to accomplish the object which determines him to go. My object in communicating this to you, is for you to notify, if you judge proper, his journey to the proper local authorities in New Orleans, to secure him the protection which his peculiar position may require, besides that to which, as a Spanish subject, he is entitled from the consul of her Majesty. Though I am fully persuaded that at all times and in any event the laws of your country will shield him against all sorts of malevolence which he may have to fear, and the private suggestions by which they might attempt to influence his mind. God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 18, 1849.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 September 1847, S

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 31.

The Round Island Expedition.

The United States officers, in command of the naval forces which have repaired to the vicinity of Round Island seem determined to prevent, by every means in their power, the apprehended armed expedition against the Island of Cuba, the Sierra Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan, or whatever points it may have in view. With this design, they have issued proclamations and addressed letters to the persons collected upon Round Island, calling their attention to the President's proclamation, and warning them that the most vigilant efforts will be used to defeat their supposed purposes. We append the proclamation of Lieut. Randolph, commanding the U. S. ship Albany, and a letter of Lieut. Totten, commanding the steamer Water Witch, with a reply from the persons on the island, signed by John Haskins, President.

The government officers have moved with much promptitude and vigor in this matter, and we suppose that their efforts will be successful in preventing the expedition, whatever may have been its object. But we greatly doubt the legality of their measures. The assemblage at Round Island has given no evidence of any intention to form an "armed expedition." It is said they have no weapons,—that there is not a stand of arms upon the island. Of this fact, Gen. Twiggs, whose headquarters are at Pascagoula, within five miles, satisfied himself some time ago. The United States officers, then, have no more right to interfere with and disperse this assemblage of persons, than the more gay and fashionable one in their vicinity. But for the present, we will not discuss that point, but let the documents speak for themselves.

To the persons encamped on Round Island, near Pascagoula.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN! The proclamation of the President of the United States, and other instructions which I have received from the government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage, and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

1st. The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

2d. We have *proof* that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba, and that others of your number have said, that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre, State of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And lastly. You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law, and in fact, and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present headquarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

1st. I shall certainly prevent the steamers "Fanny," "Maria Hurt," or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

2d. If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

3d. I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

4th. I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

5th. After to-day, (28th August,) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce the blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

6th. I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away, taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in sea-going vessels.

V. M. RANDOLPH,
Commander U. S. ship "Albany,"
Senior officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship "ALBANY," off Pascagoula, Aug. 28th, 1849

To the officers and men of the expedition at rendezvous on Round Island.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WATER WITCH,
Off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night, I am ordered to *cut off your supplies of provisions*, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it *impossible* to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting around you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore *advised*, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Comd'g.

To Lieut. Totten, commanding steamer Water Witch.

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849

SIR: Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the proclamation of the President of this republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men *unenlisted, unarmed*, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President.
W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

From the N. O. Orleanian, Aug. 30.

A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY.—The tone of the letter of Lieut. Totten, commanding the United States steamer Water Witch, "to the officers and men of the expedition on rendezvous on Round Island," is as arrogant and assuming as can well be conceived. A commodore, acting from one of our largest line-of-battle ships, to the men assembled on the island, would not assume so dictatorial a style, nor threaten as *commanding*-ly, as does "George M. Totten, lieutenant commanding" the little steamer Water Witch! "Nothing," George M. states, "shall deter him from carrying out the orders given, in the *strictest manner*!" He allowed them (the rebels) twenty-four hours to disperse—otherwise would stop their supplies! From the latter—harsh measure though it may seem—they would not suffer much; for their supplies were as uncertain as irregular; and not *external*, as the light-house keeper, to his manifest chagrin, can prove! The reply to the Russian ukase of Lieut. Totten is mild and *conciliatory*; does not threaten retaliation—speak of "daggers," nor hint at "balls!" It is *typical* of the gentleman from whose it emanates, W. Johnston, secretary to the expedition, and recently a compositor in our city.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The New York Herald of Wednesday says:

The public interest in this expedition continues to increase daily. Whatever may be its destination—whether Cuba, Sierra Madre, or California—one thing is now pretty well ascertained, and that is, that it is a *bona fide* enterprise, and not a sham, as many supposed. There are highly respectable men at the head of it, several of them officers of the United States army.

We have ascertained that fifteen hundred men have already enlisted, of which five companies have set out—none can tell where. One thing has been ascertained, and that is, that they went to New Jersey from New York.

A rumor gained pretty extensive circulation last evening as to that the ship in which the remainder of the 1,500 men were to sail was seized by order of the United States government; but from all the inquiries we afterwards made, we did not find it confirmed. We believe, however, there is no doubt that a revenue cutter with four guns is watching the movements of the expeditionists; but how she can legally prevent any vessel sailing out of the port for California, Cuba, or Mexico, or any other part of the world, we are at a loss to know. Further, we doubt that a revenue cutter would be able to prevent the sailing of the adventurers.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, September 7, 5 p. m.

Return of Gen. Taylor.—The Cuba Expedition.—The Fall Campaign.—Town Meetings.—Intelligence from Hungary. The Markets, &c.

The telegraph this afternoon announces the arrival of Gen. Taylor at Philadelphia, on his way back to Washington. He will, I learn, remain in Philadelphia until to-morrow morning, reach Baltimore in the afternoon train, and arrive at Washington to-morrow evening. He is represented to look very feeble, and some time must elapse before he can recover his usual health.

The "Cuba Hunt" is beginning to develop itself at New York. A despatch was received this morning announcing the seizure of three steam vessels—the Sea Gull, the Florida, and the New Orleans—which were hovering about the lower bay of that city. It is also thought that the steamer Union, which sailed for New Orleans a few days since, was on the same errand. This is the second time that the Sea Gull has been seized, the former investigation resulting in nothing that could warrant her detention. It is also said that warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of persons, charged with being connected with the movement.

The democrats are commencing the fall campaign in good earnest; and have called a series of town meetings in the city, the first to take place on the evening of the 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of North Point. In Baltimore county about twenty meetings have also been called, the first to commence on Tuesday next.

The counting-house of Mr. John S. Shriver, on Light street wharf, was entered yesterday, and robbed of a small trunk, containing some money in gold, silver, and bank notes, and a number of notes to a large amount, drawn by various persons.

The intelligence from Hungary has had a most depressing influence on the friends of liberty in Baltimore, as well as in all the northern cities. I find, however, that many persons persist in doubting the truth of the news, under the belief that it has been put forth merely to effect the applications of Austria and Russia for loans from the London capitalists.

THE MARKETS.—In the Baltimore market, this morning, there were sales of 400 bbls. Howard street flour at $6, 150 at $5 06½, and 500 at $5 12½. There were sales of 1,000 bbls City Mills at $5. The sales of corn this week have been at 58 a 60 cents for white, and 64 a 66 cents for yellow—closing at these figures with a good demand. Some sales Maryland rye at 86 cents.

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

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
8 September 1849, 2

CUBA.—We publish the news from Cuba for what it is worth. Our readers can estimate its importance for themselves. The recent excitement about the abduction case, etc., will not incline them to take it for less than its actual value, and perhaps the only extreme to be guarded against is the placing of great stress upon the advices as indicating the near approach of the day when Cuba shall take shelter under the stars and stripes. For our part we frankly confess that we hope the day is not far distant when that beautiful isle of the sea shall cease to be ruled and retarded by a bigoted and antiquated government; but we can scarcely believe that the hour of Cuban enfranchisement has yet arrived.

In the event of a war between this country and Spain, Cuba would inevitably fall permanently into our possession; but we do not think there is at present any prospect of such a war. The people of the United States would not justify a war, declared merely in consequence of the abduction of a foreigner who has been promptly delivered up on demand. To fight upon such a pretext would be too clear an evidence that we had designs upon Cuba which were held in readiness to be carried out at the smallest opportunity, in defiance of the spirit of that faith which we are bound to keep with Spain. It would be no excuse to say that Cuba is badly governed, and that her resources are crippled by Spanish despotism and ignorance; that is no business of ours; we are not yet the Quixotte of nations; we are not made the judges and avengers of the world's wrongs, nor are we less bound to conform to treaties and international law with a bad than with a good foreign government.

It is not improbable that Cuba is to some extent tired of Spanish rule; but it is highly probable that the discontent is exaggerated by letters to this country from Americans on the island. The Spaniard is proud and tenacious of his nationality, and we cannot think his sentiments are even very nearly spoken by the political correspondents to whom we have referred.—In, this, however, we may be mistaken. The close proximity of Cuba to the United States, the character of her commerce with us, the evident fact that her wealth and importance would be greatly increased by a liberal government, and the Americans who have been for a long time "circulating" or residing in the island, may have contributed to bring such a revolution as that which this news will lead many to anticipate, much nearer than we have supposed.—If so, scarcely any human power can prevent the Cubans from receiving large assistance from the young men of this country. This government will, of course, make a show of attempting to prevent them from going, but they will go, nevertheless, and will do as much, perhaps, to effect the object in view as all the Cubans on the island.

We heartily reiterate, in conclusion, the hope that there may be a revolution in Cuba, that it may prove successful, and that she may soon find renewed prosperity under the ample protection and liberal institutions of our Government. This hope is shared, we believe, not only by the whole South but by a large majority of the intelligent business people of the North.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
8 September 1849, 2

INSURRECTION IN CUBA!

We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta Extra, of the evening of the 4th inst.

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received from our intelligent correspondent in that city, the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the revolution.

It will be seen that the Government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of four thousand volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence, induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success. The points which are reported to have pronounced, are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the Island. They are the points too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English Consul has sent for reinforcements for the English fleet around the Island, to be on hand, to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the meantime, our citizens are left without any adequate protection,—there being no naval force stationed near that island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the North.

HAVANA, August 24 to 26, 1849.

Editors Delta: Since I had this pleasure, on the 19th, per brig Salvadora, much has occurred in this "tea-pot," of an *exciting* and *tempestuous* character, growing out of the *crowning folly* of *this* Government, in the return of the abducted Rey—more in the manner of, than in the act itself, the folly. In relation to the *value* of the testimony of Rey, (which went by the Adams Gray.) for the defence of the Spanish Consul, I have it now in my power to say, having seen the *imperial* pardon, that it was dated on the 18th instant. Rey was taken from the "bartelino"—the cell from which they generally pass to the severing machine, called the "garotid"—at half-past 4 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th, and taken before the Captain-General, at his "quinta," where he was *made* to sign a petition—for pardon and permission to return to the United States—*previously prepared*, after which, the pardon was granted. A guard of *honor* waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadora, in charge of the Captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana. This *voluntary* giving up has been variously analyzed, according to the mental alembics to which it has been subjected.

On the evening of the 18th, at a barber's shop, just one door from the celebrated *Spanish* ship chandler's, Cabaga's—(I like to be particular, that the Yankees may know *where to get shaved.*), were gathered sundry *officials*, with their pockets well filled with the week's dividend of fraud, upon her Most Gracious Majesty's revenue, to get cleaned for Sunday, and glean their modicum of news, for the sustenance of *their intelligence* for another seven days. All the details of *the day's doings*, were, *of course*, communicated directly by the Secretary to the barber, and he delighted his auditory of *high* and *low*; with a full relation, closing with the declaration—"este es la hechura del punatero Consul Americano." In English—"This is the doing of the assassin, or stabber, American Consul;" using the most opprobrious language and epithets towards all connected with the release of Rey from death, and his restoration to liberty.

On the Plaza, Sunday evening, the conversation of three *old Spaniards*, and highly respectable, was accidentally overheard, and *one observed*, "if the Captain-General had possessed the spirit of a cur-dog, he would have *screwed* Rey, and then placed his body at the disposition of the American Consul, for such use as his Government might desire." In another remarkably wise set, on Monday, the 20th, I had the *pleasure* of hearing a pleasing commentary; in which it was suggested, that the impudent Yankees would not be satisfied until they had received chastisement from Spanish valor. Well!—may I live till that time comes, if it might be, without too much of *Spanish infirmity*.

The Captain General is not as cool, as I had supposed he would be, when troubles should come upon him; he shows his want of nerve by playing at the child's game of anticipating: and making threats, which may be premonition and cause of the very evil, of which his fears council his avoidance: instance, a few days since he summoned to his presence a very intelligent young gentleman, and in public employment, who has a brother in the United States, *supposed* to be instrumental in the organization of a recent movement (toward) in New York. He was told by the Conde, "that he so understood of this brother," &c; "but be careful, for if you or your brothers here make the least movement, I will have you hung on the instant." Orders have been transmitted, within the two days past, to all the Governors at the different commercial towns, to be on the *quirive* for any suspicious-looking vessels, with men aboard; and if seen, information to be expressed to Havana.

In the rolling two American ships of war are reported this evening—and a thousand tissues of imagination, are weaving, out the cause—and the excitement has been intensely interesting. I presume they are bound north, and took it for form; as well as to get a good segar, and some of the "dulces"—to cheer the voyage & make home welcomings; but it is well to let the Spaniard form his own opinions, and the coming carries up the yankee stock any how.

It is generally supposed that the force on this island is large—and the powers are very willing that it should be so supposed—but the truth is, they have not 10,000 effectives—they could not put on a *given field* five thousand. Havana could not be left without a large force—only one-third could be taken, else they would have a "fire in the rear"—and for other points, *none*. They have just enough for garrison service, and to half-fight the works they man. On giving *information* at Madrid, a few thousand may be dispatched, if they can spare the *flower* of their chivalry from Italy. More details, "*Luego*."

August 25th.—The two men of war loom up in the distance, and curiosity is yet on tip-toe—but the morning papers give us the proclamation of the President, so that the idle have something to discuss. As the papers have not dared, even to allude in the most remote manner *to any cause for such a document*, it strikes the reader with some surprise & cause the belief with those who are purposely kept in ignorance, that there is no doubt but that the island is to be invaded by a formidable force. The action of the Government is so cowardly, that they will not permit any of your late city papers giving accounts of the trial, to be delivered from the post-office, so that but for a little *contraband* by a friend's pocket, or through the letters of correspondents of the commercial houses, we are kept in the dark in relation to many things of interest.

The proclamation is paraded in the papers here; let us have published the demand for satisfaction, for the act of war or the act of piracy, that we may see even handed justice spread out. That the laws of Louisana will be vindicated by *their conservators*, I have no doubt, but I do not believe the national indignity will be cleared from *our skirts* by the equally energetic action of the Administration. The Raritan and Saratoga, ten days from Pensacola, prove to be the ships in the offing; they have communicated with the American Consul, by boats, and find no cause for remaining here, I presume, as under a fair spread of canvass they are losing the land, bound to Newport.

The latest miracle performed here by mother Church, on her *reputed saints*, occurred at "Villa Clara," on the 12th inst., dia de fiesta" of Santa Clara, when D. José Vinas, who had been speechless and without the use of his right limb from paralysis, and deply-recovered his speech, while in prayer before *the image*, and took up his crutches and walked entirely restored. It was well arranged, and has given to Santa Clara great eclat. I give it as the paper announces it.

With much respect, THE AMERICAN.

HAVANA, Saturday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

Eds. Delta: The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the *ball* has opened—the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition wagons, &c. have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood, they must not be found *talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.*

Monday morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new comer from the *east*, that we hardly know what to believe—but the Government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere: a thousand men have just passed, to embark on the steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable—they move in fatigue dress, but there is *many* a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. *The reports are*, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and San de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops in those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised as near to the facts as possible, which ever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice—and a few days more may bring other and greater change. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting field—*to the South side*—and the term "*pirates*" will be exchanged for "liberators." While land enough, of the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island, they may help to freedom. The climate is the most delicious in the world, and *the season is not unfavorable.*

THE AMERICAN.

HAVANA, Aug. 29, 1849.

"*La Ultima Ultimorum!*"

Eds. Delta: Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are Creoles. When they strike it will be for "*Libertad.*" Conde Lauteveina, Conde O'Riley, Marquis Estevan, have been appointed Commanders of Regiments. The doors of Havana are open, any body could walk in that chose to do so. The English Consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron that can be had, for the protection of British subjects and property. The American Consul does the same by this steamer—their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted, *at any time—twenty-four hours—six* will do all needful work here. Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game, he will let the blacks lose upon the whites—"*en junta.*"—The General of Marines says arm old and young—*Spaniards born*—to protect *themselves*, in the streets; which means, assassinate all Creoles and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy. To imprison all influential Creoles was negatived by the same. To levy an extraordinary voluntary *forced* contribution on the city, was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Vilco Nuevo, Intendente, the only wise, good-head the Government has here. The is all effervescence, and will work off without the imagined evil; for if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be headless in twenty-four hours—such as the negro proposition—and the folly, on reflections, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home. If he can win in fair fight, let him—if he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the sale to the United States—the payment of the English debt, all of which, would, put the last stroke to paralyze Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind, that industry and enterprise here will not be checked—nor will the commerce of this city.

AMERICAN.

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

Alabama Beacon
(Greensboro, Ala.)

9 September 1849, 2

[FOR THE BEACON.]

CUBA—GEN. JACKSON AT HOME IN 1822.

The famous island of Cuba is just now much talked about, and speculations regarding its *future* are very common. I remember well that in the year 1822, on my way from Greene county, Ala., to N. York, by the way of the Western States, I stopped a fortnight in Nashville, Tennessee, where I received an invitation to make one of a party to visit Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. I acceded with great pleasure, for my principal object in taking Nashville [redacted] converse with the renowned man whose heroic deeds had rendered him so interesting to his countrymen.

We remained, I think, two days and nights, enjoying the unostentatious hospitality of the family, and the free conversation of the General, who conversed with freedom of those events in which he had borne so conspicuous a part, not as though he remembered them with exultation or vanity, but as familiar things, requiring neither mystery nor reserve.

The writer sat by his side after tea one fine moonlight evening on a step of the front portico. The General enjoying his pipe, and replying to my various questions with most amiable patience. In allusion to the aid, furnished by the Spaniards of Cuba to the Seminoles, &c. of Florida, he told me that he had, when in Florida, written to Mr. Monroe, that a decisive step should be taken by this country, to prevent such aid being furnished to our enemies, and that he had, in his correspondence, told Mr. Monroe, that if the government would place under his control *five thousand men*, with the necessary transports, and *three* frigates, he would conquer the island of Cuba, should so extreme a measure be found necessary to secure its neutrality.

The health of Gen. Jackson was then very feeble. In taking his morning rides on horseback, he required assistance in mounting, and his whole appearance was like that of one whose constitution was broken up. Indeed the effects of the hardships to which he had been exposed a few years before, were very obvious.

I asked, on the occasion refered to, "Gen. Jackson with what force could you now conquer Cuba?" After a long puff he took the pipe from his mouth, looked upward, mused a moment and replied, "with the same force I mentioned to Mr. Monroe I could take Cuba now." And there is no doubt he could have done it.

The energy with which he spoke, was in striking contrast with the weakness of the frame which contained his vigorous spirit.

R.

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

The Daily Delta
9 September 1849, 2

The Second Great Expedition of the Round Island Blockaders.

The ambition of the valiant blockaders of Round Island, fired by the brilliant achievement of capturing [illegible] dignitaries, [illegible] They aimed at still greater proofs of valor and seamanship. They had dared [illegible] our State, by the forcible seizure and detention of [illegible] citizens; they had insulted the majesty of Mississippi by blockading her harbors [illegible] deed to perform to complete the [illegible] thus pillar. They had now only to defy Uncle Sam, [illegible] they succeeded in gratifying this aspiration, we will now proceed, briefly, succinctly, and truthfully to relate.

Many of our readers, those especially who have enjoyed the advantage of a visit to that now renowned isle, situate near the southern shore of Mississippi, which, at present, is begirt with so fierce an array of Paixhans, swivels, and boarding-pikes, will remember that on the south-eastern end of the island there is located a light-house, belonging to the Federal Government. This light-house is superintended by an individual appointed by the Government, who receives for his labors the respectable sum of $500 a year. In the late general turnout of the federal officers, even this obscure office did not escape the universal greed of the office-seekers. There were no less than seventy-two candidates for this office, big and little, who kept up an awful scrambling, and crowding, and shoving, until at last seventy-one of them were made miserable, and one of them tolerably pleasant, by his appointment to this desirable place.

The favor of the Government, in this case, fell upon a worthy object. He was a respectable and elderly citizen, who had been planting a small farm in the Piney Woods of Mississippi, and who had raised quite a promising family. After getting his commission, the fortunate appointee sold out his farm, and taking his two boys with him, who had not then reached their teens, proceeded in a little schooner, well laden with provisions, to his post on Round Island. Now, it happens, that though holding a responsible office under the federal Government, our new light-house keeper had not been informed of Gen. Taylor's proclamation, nor of the blockade of the scene of his labors. In this blind ignorance he was proceeding in his little schooner quietly towards the island, full of hope and pleasure at the prospect of soon enjoying the comfortable berth, when suddenly he discovered a boat approaching him, full of men, and with the barrels of muskets glistening in the stern sheets. There were at least six strong men in blue shirts, at the oars, and in the bow of the boat, with drawn sword, stood a formidable and grim-looking officer.

"Oh, Lordy, Bill!" exclaimed our new light-house keeper, "here are the buccaneers of the Spanish Main, you were reading about in the Pirate's Own Book—regular pirates, and we shall all be captured, and made to walk the plank."

"Hal oo!" exclaimed the officer in the bows, "about ship, cruiser."

The light-house man looked towards the shore; it was not far off; he had good wind, and he might yet reach the island before he could be captured. So he pointed his schooner right towards the shore and let her run.

Immediately that the officer in the boat perceived this movement, he drew out a horse-pistol and fired it across the bows of the schooner, and hallooed out, "If you don't stand about, I'll sink your ship." At this threat, the new appointee deemed it prudent to stand about, so he wheeled his schooner around, and determined to put a bold face on the matter. The following conversation then ensued between them:

The ferocious Officer—Where are you going to?

Light-house Keeper—To that island.

Officer—What business have you got there?

Light-house Man—Well, now, I reckon that is a pretty question to put to me, sir; I'll let you know all my business lies there. And who are you?

Officer—I am an officer of the blockading squadron around this island, and I am ordered by Commander Randolph to capture all vessels going there with arms or provisions. I must search your vessel.

The search resulted in the discovery of several barrels of pork and beans on board, and one old fowling-piece. The officer then informed the astounded light-house appointee that he was a prisoner, together with his two boys, and his vessel was a prize. At this announcement, the now unfortunate appointee affecting all the coolness and phlegm of a man that feels the oats of his office-dignity, inquired, "Sir, are you serious in saying I shan't go on that island?"

Officer—What do you want to go for?

Light house Man—Why, sir, to light them candles, to be sure. Your captain makes you light his candles, and my captain tells me to light his.

Officer—Who is your captain?

Light-house Man—Uncle Sam, sir; do you know the individual?

Officer—By whose authority do you come here?

Light house Man—By Old Zack's, to be sure, boss, and he is some.

At this announcement, the ferocious officer gave a prolonged whistle, and after saying that it was a mistake, and apologizing therefor, got into his boat and departed, leaving the now relieved light-house keeper to pursue his journey securely, and fulfill the duties of his very responsible and respectable office.

And thus concludes what we have very good authority for believing to be a strictly veracious account of the second exploit of the squadron of the Round Island Blockaders.

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

Daily Memphis Enquirer
(Tennessee)

9 September 1849, 2

FROM ROUND ISLAND.

We learn from Pascagoula that the number of men now assembled on Round Island, attached to what is called the "Secret Expedition" amounts to over 440. There is a limited supply of provisions on the island, and the men are in fear of being put on short rations. Their bread is now probably out, or very nearly so. The island on Saturday night was blockaded by the steamers Water Witch and Taylor, the Flirt and two cutters—all United States vessels. Besides these, the sloop of-war Albany was lying outside of Horn Island, and the frigate Raritan was reported to be at anchor in some of the passes in Lake Borgne—somewhere between Pascagoula and the Chandeliers. This, we should say, is a pretty formidable force set to watch the operations of a body of unarmed men. What the "Round Islanders," as these men are called, will do in their emergencies, we of course cannot say. One thing is certain, however, and that is, they are in what may be called a "mighty tight place." At last accounts they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or more steamers from this city for their relief; but our informant, who left the vicinity of Round Island on Saturday evening, understood that an officer of one of the blockading vessels declared that any steamer attempting to go into the island would be fired into and sunk!

On Friday morning one of the men at the island, whose name we could not learn, died of the brain fever, and while many of his comrades were attending his burial, an attack was made by a party of reckless depredators on the commissary's storehouse, for the purpose of plundering provisions. The officer in-charge of the stores resisted the attack, when the depredators fell on him and beat him nearly to death. At this crisis the guard came to the assistance of the officer, and with knives cut two of the assailants—wounding one mortally, and the other most severely, if not also mortally.

The name of the officer who was beaten, we understood to be Raine, a lieutenant in one of the companies. He had to be removed from the island, and was taken on board the Water Witch for safety.

It was rumored at Pascagoula on Saturday that to-day some of the officers of the "Round Islanders" intended to make application to the legal authorities at that place for a civil process against the officers who have cut off their supplies, and to endeavor to have them arrested on a peace warrant. It was the opinion of a distinguished legal gentleman then at Pascagoula, that the process would issue and an order for the arrest of the parties complained against be made. It would be a little singular if Uncle Sam's men were to be arrested and held to bail on the complaint of these "outside barbarians," or rather "vagrants," as they have been superciliously and insultingly designated.

We have understood upon good authority that Col. White, who left here on Saturday, took over to Perry S. Warfield, Esq., at Biloxi, the necessary affidavits, &c., and that the legal gentleman alluded to is to conduct the proceedings. We have also understood, that in accordance with the terms of Com. Randolph's proclamation, a boat load of provisions for the Round Islanders has been already seized.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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

NEW YORK HERALD
9 September 1849, 2

City Intelligence.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

As far as appearances goes, the expedition from this country to Cuba, Sierra Madre, or wherever its destination was, is knocked in the head. We have been told that it is not yet dead; it only sleeps. And certainly if there is, or ever was, a will and means for such an enterprise, we see nothing to prevent it. The idea of its being stopped by 50 marines, with the District Attorney at their head, is too ludicrous for refutation. It would seem that want of money has been attributed as the cause of the failure, if failure it be. On Friday evening, for instance, twenty young men applied to the First ward station for a night's lodging, having been turned out of their boarding house for want of prompt payment. They said they belonged to the Cuban expedition, and were of Captain Tompkins' company. In the same way the steamboat Sea Gull, it is stated, was not paid for, which was the cause of her detention at Staten Island for the last week, her owner not being willing to let her go to sea till the cash was in his pocket. The consequence was, that the United States District Attorney had abundance of time to make the seizure of the vessel and the arms and ammunition she contained. It is said he has undertaken to give security that she shall not be engaged in any illegal enterprise, and that further proceedings against her will be stayed. The steam packet New Orleans, lying at the head of Cherry street, was only paid for in part, her owner, Mr. Wood, having received twelve thousand dollars on account. She had on board 120,000 rations. This vessel was bought by the United States government at the commencement of the Mexican war, during which she was used as a transport. At the close of the war she was sold again, and has been since running as a packet to the Texan ports. She has been here during the summer for repairs. The statement that the Florida has been seized is not exactly correct. It is true that some of the subordinates of the United States District Attorney, and of the United States Marshal, have been on board and hovering about the vessel, but they have not seized her. What led to suspicion was, that she is mounted with four brass guns; but these she has carried for the last year, together with ammunition, as it is quite customary for merchant vessels to do. She has carriages and ports like a man-of-war. She has been, during that time, a regular packet between Chagres and New Orleans. She is now advertised for the trade between New York and Chagres, and, as may be seen by advertisement, will be in the North River to-morrow, probably at the foot of Warren street, to take passengers for Chagres. She is to sail in about ten days. Another ground of suspicion was, that she has a rakish look; but looks are not always to be depended on. A third cause of the *surveillance* of the authorities in her case was, that she has been lying at Corlear's Hook; but that was in order to have repairs effected, the vessel having been struck by lightning at Hatteras on her last voyage. As an instance of the ignorance of the officers, we may mention that they asked for her papers! She is not a propeller, though she once was. She is now rigged as a bark, and a right good sailer she appears to be. Her owner, Mr D. Shaw, effected three insurances upon her yesterday of $4000 each, in all $12,000, in Wall street. We supposed the District Attorney was on a "wild goose chase" in respect to some of the suspected vessels.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD

9 September 1849, 3

Arrival of the Steamship Falcon—Later from Havana—The Insurrection.

New Orleans, September 7, 1849.

The steamship Falcon arrived last evening from Chagres, having touched at Havana on Monday, the 3d inst.

Private letters from Cuba state that the island is in the greatest commotion, but make not the slightest mention of insurrectionary movements there, except in a single instance, in which the Colonel and several officers of one of the regiments were murdered.

The Captain General was using the most energetic measures to suppress any attempt at rebellion that might occur in any part of the island.

By an order of the Captain General the Falcon was prohibited from receiving any passengers at Havana; and no United States newspapers were allowed to pass the post office.

The commander of the sloop-of-war Albany, now at Round Island, has been requested by the Consul at Havana, to proceed there immediately.

The Blockade of Round Island Raised.

New Orleans, September 7, 1849.

The blockade of Round island, which has been so rigidly enforced for some time, is now discontinued, the United States vessels stationed there allowing provisions and other necessaries to be landed without the slightest molestation

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

NEW YORK HERALD

9 September 1849, 3

WASHINGTON, August, 1849.

The Administration and Cuba—Advantages of the Acquisition of that Island.

The tone of the Southern press, on the question of the annexation of Cuba, is emphatic. There is no reservation of doubt or inexpediency on the subject. It is a foregone, conclusive, an inevitable necessity, and a certain result. P. M. G. Collamer, among his constituency in Vermont, does not talk more enthusiastically of the prospective re-annexation of Canada, than do the citizens of the South, of all parties, of the auspicious course of events tending to the acquisition of Cuba.

The cabinet, in the mean time, standing upon the cautious ground of neutrality, are casting about them, rather for the means of evading the responsibility of annexation, than for the circumstances by which to facilitate it. The island is hampered with so many obstacles that Mr. Clayton is just now afraid to touch it, except in vindication of the honor of our government, and then only so far as to obtain the requisite satisfaction from the Spanish authorities.

General Taylor, we believe, is in favor of the acquisition of the island; while Mr. Clayton and a majority of the cabinet are, as yet awhile afraid of it. But the work will have to be done by General Taylor, or by his successor.

The advantages to the United States of the acquisition of Cuba, will be ten times over the advantages yet to accrue from the annexation of Texas. With regard to Cuba, our advantages will be direct and incalculable. It will give us:—

1. The lock and key of the gulf.
2. A half-way house for the Pacific steamers.—And, although it will prevent, to a considerable degree, any further collection of duties on sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco and cigars, the deficiency can be made up on coal, iron, &c., &c.
3. It will develope the resources of the island, and cheapen the necessaries of coffee and sugar to the whole people of the Union, while, at the same time, it will open a new home market for our breadstuffs and provisions, in exchange for West India products, free of duty.
4. It will open a place of winter refuge from the cold winds of the North to our consumptive invalids and birds of passage, and establish a tide of winter travel to Cuba, which will give largely increased employment to commerce and all its agencies.

The island of Cuba must become an appendage of this Union, and fortunate will be that administration which shall consummate the acquisition.—It is the duty of the government to promote peace, and there is no surer method of securing peace with Spain, than by the acquisition of the island Cuba.

W.

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

The Daily Picayune.
9 September 1849, 2

CAPT. RANDOLPH AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—We have been permitted to copy a portion of a private letter addressed by Capt. Randolph, U. S. N., to a friend in this city, relative to the comments of the New Orleans press, on the stringent measures adopted by him against the Round Islanders. He therein complains of being misrepresented by the papers, and declares that "it is entirely false that any provisions have been stopped which were sent to the men on Round Island. On the contrary, when they were in a starving condition, owing to the indifferent or inability of their leaders in sending them supplies, we," says the captain, "took pity upon them, and fed them from our vessels for two days."

Capt. Randolph says he regrets that anything was said in his notice about cutting off supplies, "but this was *never enforced*." He regrets nothing besides.

The following very explicit postscript is appended to the letter:

"Were you to see my instructions you would not blame me, excepting for the stoppage of provisions—*on paper*."

THE SECRET EXPEDITION AGAIN.—We extract the following remarks from the Journal of Commerce of the 30th ult.: N.Y.

"It is notorious that for some time past preparations of an extensive character have been in progress in this city, for some secret military expedition. The leaders are evidently shrewd, intelligent, but desperate men, several of whom held commissions in the late American army in Mexico. Quite a number of Spaniards are in close intimacy with them. Several large meetings in furtherance of the movement have been held lately in this city, including one which took place last evening, at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway. The room was crowded to excess, principally with reckless-looking characters. They are called upon to enrol their names, with the expectation that the ship will sail on Saturday next, without fail. They "must expect to undergo all the fatigues of an invading army," and are assured "there will be hard fighting." A very large number of persons are said to have volunteered. It is understood that they are each promised $1000 a year and their outfit. Abundance of arms are said to be on board the vessel, but if any one chooses to bring clothing or munitions, their value will be advanced. They are repeatedly told they "have got to do military duty, and must calculate to run the risk of being shot."

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

The Daily Picayune.

9 September 1849, 2

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 1, 1849.

Editors of Pic.—I learn that the President will be in this city again on the night of Tuesday, the 3d inst. The fatigues of travelling, confinement in a railroad car, and excitement of a kind to which he is unused, have rendered it scarcely advisable for him to encounter the wear and tear to which he would be liable in the great cities. There are many things here which require his attention, and his return will be most welcome.

The news of the surrender of Rey by the Captain General of Cuba, has created great excitement in this city, and, coupled with the statement of the turnkey, has given rise to the greatest indignation. No one has now the slightest doubt that the man was abducted, and all are determined that some one shall be held to the severest account. A writer called "Ion," in the Baltimore Sun, has foretold the policy which would be observed, and it is to be hoped that the mere agent, Don Carlos de España, will not be made the expiation—scape-goat—but that a means will be devised to reach the Conde de Alcoy and the Camorilla, at the instance of whom this great outrage on the sanctity of the American soil has been perpetrated. All think the President is the man to cut this Gordian knot, and wish for him to resume the reins of state.

Patrick Collins is dead—like St. George, of Cappadocia, he was a bad man, but will not make the worse saint. He violated his oath of office, but having died has atoned for all. *Requiescat.* Mr. Denby is unwell, and therefore is entitled to some consideration. People are disposed to grant him that, but to ask, how comes it that the late Secretary of the Navy was so negligent as not to be familiar with the accounts current of his agents, or if he was familiar, why he did not report their defalcations. The horns of this dilemma it is difficult to decide between. One thing, however, is sure, that both parties have a right to complain of the imputations cast on Mr. Polk. Now that he is dead, it is maintained that he was aware of Denby's default, but omitted to report it, thus violating his oath and truth, when he stated, "under the action of the subtreasury law, no money has been lost." The facts are these, and I challenge denial. It was not until a late day in February that Mr. Polk was made cognizant of this affair, and then his indignation was extreme at the fact that it had been concealed from him. The true sinner in this affair is Mr. Mason, and unless I am mistaken he must bear the burden. He now occupies a position in Virginia of the highest trust, and if half what is said is true, he is unworthy of it, and cannot expect to avoid scrutiny.

As I mentioned a few days since, American sailors have more than once suffered severely from the misconduct of the Japanese, whenever they were so unfortunate as to be wrecked on the coast of those inhospitable isles. The fact that the eastern shore of the Kurile Island is now the chief resort of the whalers of the United States, coupled with the frequency of the wrecks in that region has made it necessary to provide her some redress, and for an assurance that the unfortunate mariner will not be tempted rather to brave the dangers of an open sea, in a fragile skiff, than such a welcome as he is sure to meet with in Japan. For this purpose it is the intention of the Government to send a strong squadron thither to enforce by fear what that nation refuses to humanity. When we remember how prompt was the action of the Secretary of the Navy to protect a single deserted sailor on the coast of Patagonia, seized by the savages of that land, we may be sure that steps will be taken to rescue the scores annually exposed to the cruelty of national and religious bigotry. The idea of the late ex President Adams, that no nation has a right to isolate itself, is sustained by both justice and the custom of nations; and a leaf of that book which Great Britain exhibited to the Chinese might with propriety be exhibited to their kinsmen, the people of Japan.

During the days of Mr. Van Buren a distinguished officer of the army, fancying that the United States was indebted to him, retained certain funds in his possession, for which, without a trial, he was dropped from the roll of the army, and all the supporters of the existing Administration approved of it. In the face of such recorded opinions the same men now write vindications of the Hon. Isaac Hill, and others similarly situated, who wish to erect themselves into judges of their own acts. Will the people stand this?

Yours, PIC. JR.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
9 September 1849, 3

Diplomatic Equivocation.

We republished, some days ago, a portion of the article which appeared under the editorial head of the *National Intelligencer* of the 3d of this month, relative to the demand made by the State Department for Rey, and his delivery under that demand. But there is another portion of that article which is not unworthy of attention. We must say, however, that we fully acquit the prudent and experienced editors of the *National Intelligencer* of the folly and bungling displayed in the article in question. We acquit them also of the unfairness and illiberality which it displays towards Gen. Campbell, our consul at Havana, by the attempt which it makes to create the impression that the State Department is entitled to the whole credit of effecting the surrender of Rey, which, so far as the facts appear at present, is due in part to the consul, and not wholly to the President or his premier. It can hardly be doubted by any one who reads even carelessly the article in the *National Intelligencer*, that it emanated from the State Department, and was furnished directly or indirectly from headquarters. The article is clearly semi-official; the ear-marks are upon it; and its paternity is distinctly indicated by its features. It must be the result of a spare hour snatched from the dreadful duties which chain the Secretary of State "to a single spot from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, laboring all the while," and confine him to such a degree that he could not spare even a day in July last to visit his friends in Delaware and celebrate the national auniversary with the "Blue-hen's brood." If it was merely the effusion of the editors of a newspaper, prompted by a desire to serve their party by "a temporary artifice," or a little whig "*farandula*," like that we exposed a few days ago, as confessed by La Cronica to be a whig practice, it would be of but little consequence; but when written by authority, and expressing the views of the Secretary of State under this administration on the delicate topic of our relations with Spain, it becomes of grave significance and of great importance. We quote the following from the article to which we allude:

> The Spanish government, jealous of all foreign interference in Cuba, have adopted a rule which, persevered in, might at some day cause them the loss of their Island. They refuse to permit any foreign government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba. The Island itself, which is capable of supporting the population of an empire, is so closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce that it is almost impossible for the government of the United States to avoid collision with the Spanish authorities in consequence of the refusal of the court of Madrid on all occasions to permit any kind of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain General of Havana.

Can Mr. Clayton be serious? Does he mean to say that Spain has no right to refuse to any government permission to send diplomatic agents to Cuba, and to establish diplomatic relations with that island? We do not speak of *consuls*, of course, which are received at various colonies of the nations of Europe. Their duties are of a commercial character, and they are considered as *commercial agents*; but they are not "diplomatic agents." Taking this view, does he mean to force Spain to receive diplomatic agents in Cuba—a *colony* of Spain, and a *part* of the Spanish monarchy? If so, where will he stop? Our relations with Canada are as important as those with Cuba. Is it proposed to coerce Great Britain to allow us to send a diplomatic agent to Quebec, and to establish diplomatic relations with Australia and India, and all her colonies? The idea is preposterous and absurd to the last degree. Its advancement alone betrays an ignorance of the relations between European governments and their colonies, and an ignorance of the well-established and well-known principles of national law in high quarters, which is hardly to be credited. The idea must have been put forth as a harmless, an unfounded complaint against Spain, as a "temporary artifice" to deceive the people into the belief that General Taylor's cabinet is patriotic, and is actuated by proper American feelings.

If Spain chooses to change her diplomatic system, and to admit diplomatic agents into Cuba, she may do it if she pleases; but we should scarcely grant to her the reciprocity of admitting any diplomatic agent from her island into Massachusetts or Virginia. She may grant it if she pleases; but we have no right to demand it; and, in the present case, if such a rule were adopted, and if we *had* a minister plenipotentiary or other diplomatic agent at this time in Cuba, it would avail us but little; for we should scarcely ask of the Captain General to grant us full reparation for any participation which he may have had in the abduction of Rey, by abdicating his own office of his own accord. Our demand must be made of another tribunal. Our redress lies at Madrid, and not directly at Cuba.

We have just grounds of complaint against Spain, if it should appear, as it probably will appear, that the Spanish consul at New Orleans was engaged in the abduction of Rey, and that the Captain General of Cuba was a *participeps criminis*. Our government had a right, and it was its plain duty, under the circumstances, to demand Rey from any person who had him in custody. He has been demanded and delivered up to our consul; and if Spanish officers or emissaries carried him by force from New Orleans to Havana, we have a right to demand adequate atonement from the Spanish government. We protest, therefore, against the effort made in the *National Intelligencer* to place our cause upon untenable grounds—grounds which can only excite the ridicule of Christendom, and then be abandoned. We have no right to complain because Spain refuses to allow us to send diplomatic agents to Cuba, any more than Spain has a right to complain because we do not allow her to open diplomatic relations with New Mexico or California. We cannot, therefore, understand the article in the *National Intelligencer* otherwise than as "a temporary artifice" put forth to excuse the administration from demanding reparation for the abduction of Rey, by inducing the belief that the officers of Cuba are alone responsible for the outrage which has been committed on our soil; that those officers have done all that they can do by delivering up Rey to the American consul at Havana. And then, to cover over this abandonment of the rights and honor of the nation, the ridiculous complaint is urged against Spain that she will not allow other nations to open diplomatic relations with Cuba, a mere colony of Spain, known to the nations of the earth only as a part of the Spanish monarchy, with no separate government, and no separate political existence. There can be but little doubt that Senor Don Calderon regards the article in the *National Intelligencer*, so far as it complains of the Spanish government, as a whig artifice to create the belief that the present administration could so far yield up its foreign instincts as to complain of the conduct of a European monarchy, while he values it as tantamount to an assurance that the Secretary of State will take no further action on account of the abduction of Rey, than perhaps to open a negotiation relative to sending diplomatic agents to Cuba, and thereby bring ridicule upon the nation. It cannot be disguised that our foreign relations are getting into confusion, although Mr. Clayton has been in charge of them but six months. His course relative to the steamer United States brought ridicule upon him at the very outset; and from that time to this he has blundered on, creating difficulties even by his ill-considered efforts to avoid them. Even now, rumor makes strange statements relative to Great Britain and Nicaragua. There are reports in circulation that France will not receive Mr. Rives on account of his celebrated letter called the "Horse Jockey Despatch." We must be excused for saying that Mr. Clayton may be profound in elucidating an act of Congress to a foreign minister who has nothing to do with our acts of Congress; but as yet, he has shown no wonderful force or extraordinary sagacity in discussing the laws of nations which regulate our intercourse with foreign countries.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
9 September 1849, 3

Tyrannical Exactions on the Cubans.

By the following, from La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, it appears that the Cubans really deserve almost as much sympathy as the Hungarians. No government scarce ever made more tyrannical exactions:

Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the expenses of the government of these United States, in which are counted more than 20 millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

Flour and many other articles of first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes, are charged with a duty varying from 50 to 260 per cent. of the first price of the article, such as rice, salt fish, Indian meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, &c. &c. Salt fish, on which we find a charge of 33 per cent. only in the tariff, when imported in foreign vessels, pays 66 per cent., and the same thing happens with other articles enumerated and numerous others of first necessity.

Our farmers have to pay 2½ per cent. on sugar and 10 per cent. on their other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from exportation.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and pay for the same even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence.

He cannot remove his residence from one house into another without giving notice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

He is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

He may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain, and pay for a license ($2 50) or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

He pays 6 to 6½ per cent. of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c.

There is stamped paper, the use of which is enforced by the government, and sold by it at the price of $8 every sheet, and it is necessary on a solemn oath to prove one's property, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

Some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feign it for their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

In the whole island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the government, from the Captain-General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

In Matanzas, Cardenas, Guines, Madruga, and other places, the most revolting scenes of torture, gallows, butcheries, and infernal machinations were enacted in the year 1843, under pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes.

In the year 1843, different regidores, and other members of the corporation of Matanzas, were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the government officials, &c.

Another article contains the following: (The editor is recording events which have transpired since 1827.)

"More than a million of African savages, imported into the island of Cuba, insurrections of slaves, and tortures, gibbets, and slaughter to punish and subdue them; new letters, added to those which oppressed Cuba, arbitrary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions—all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity."

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
10 September 1849, 3

THE CUBA HUNT BROKEN UP.

The New York Express of Friday has the following:

The United States District Attorney has broken up the Cuba expedition from this port. He has in United States possession the propeller Sea Gull, (of a very warlike look,) the Orleans, and the Florida, which are in possession of United States marines or United States deputy marshals and their *posses*.

One of the leaders of the expedition was arrested last night, but gave bail.

Processes are out against the other adventurers, and United States officers are on the look out.

It is ascertained that $150,000 have been put at the disposal of these adventurers in New York alone.

The act of Congress under which this is done is the act which put the army and navy at the disposal of the President to execute the laws, and it is shown that the laws have been violated by affidavit before the United States district attorney.

One of the principal men connected with the expedition from this port, now under arrest, has assured us this morning that he has abandoned the enterprise, and that it may be regarded as now at an end.

The President was officially consulted this morning in regard to the Cuba expedition, and manifested a disposition to preserve the neutrality of the Government at all hazards. At the same time he said he wished to go no further than this. The honor of the Government, more than the punishment of persons, was what he desired.

United States marines are on board the steamer Orleans.

One of the recruits for the above expedition, who was enlisted in Philadelphia, has divulged all he knows in relation to it. The Ledger of Friday gives his story as follows:

"One of the 'returned volunteers,' taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping a remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person we allude to is a young man residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited last week for the expedition, being promised one thousand dollars at the end of the affair and plenty of *plunder* while engaged in it. He was told, notwithstanding the inference from the last mentioned fact, that it was a perfectly honorable project, and that its purpose should be disclosed before he left the country. He went to New York on Friday last with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. On Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman named Maguire. After going forty miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further, and put back. The Sea Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board and soldier clothes, and our informant assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel, but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained, and, having misgivings of the object of the expedition, demanded to be put ashore. This demand was refused till they declared that they would hail the revenue cutter and apprize the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect; the men were set ashore, and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended."

The propeller *Sea Gull* was taken possession of at the New York quarantine ground, by a detachment of armed men from the United States ship North Carolina, lying in the harbor No resistance was made by the persons on board of the captured vessel, consisting principally of Spaniards and Cubanoes, who were taken by surprise, and appeared to be in a state of much trepidation. The steamship *New Orleans* was taken possession of whilst lying at the foot of Grand street, New York. Though information had been received a short time previously that she contained a considerable number of men, she was found to be deserted. Both vessels were seized in the name of the President of the United States, on a charge of violating the neutrality act. The New York Courier of Saturday says:

"We understand that some weeks since the *Sea Gull* was sold by her owners to parties here, whom it is not necessary to name, but who were well understood to have been connected with the Cuban expedition. She had been handed over to them and laden with muskets, ammunition, &c., and had cleared for Curacoa. There was also a number of Spaniards on board. Her detention since Saturday of last week at quarantine, was caused by the failure of those who bought her to make payment as promised. The owner was unwilling to let her go to sea until she was paid for. We understand that he has promised to resume possession of her, take out her cargo, and give bonds in any required amount that she shall not be engaged in any illegal expedition. He promises, if required, to give up her license for the foreign trade and use her only for domestic traffic. Under the circumstances, we understand no further proceedings will be had against her.

"The steam-packet *New Orleans*, lying at the head of Cherry street, was also seized under the same authority. She is owned by Mr. Wood, who had sold her to the same parties, and had received $2,000 in part payment of the purchase money. She had been laden with a cargo comprising among other articles 120,000 rations

"During the investigation into the matter of the vessels, the *names* of a number of persons in this city, who were prominently concerned in the same expedition, were ascertained, and unquestionable evidence of their complicity was laid before the District Attorney. He immediately inquired, by telegraph, of the Secretary of State whether he should arrest *persons*, as well as vessels, who had violated the law in question, and received for answer orders to do so. He procured warrants for the arrest of six persons—five of whom are said by the Evening Post to be Edward Wier, Mariot, Pigot, Clark, and McFall. Whether these names are correctly given or not, we are not aware. One of the parties arrested yesterday was brought up for examination, and bailed in the sum of $5,000. We understand that he has taken part as one of the leaders of the intended expedition at some of the meetings that have been held in this city."

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Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

10 September 1849,3

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT of the United States returned to the Seat of Government on Saturday morning, having continued his journey from Niagara hither without any material intermission, but the resting on the first night on his voyage down Lake Ontario, and on the second on the passage down the Hudson. He reached Baltimore at 10 o'clock on Friday night, and remained there until the next morning.

The President was accompanied to this city by Mr. Secretary MEREDITH, Mr. Attorney-General JOHNSON, Ex-Governor LETCHER, of Kentucky, Dr. WOOD (his Son-in-law and Medical Attendant,) and several other gentlemen. Although bearing traces of late serious illness, we are glad to learn that he is now free from disease, and has in a great measure recovered his accustomed strength and activity.

While every one must approve of the prudence of the PRESIDENT in relinquishing the further prosecution of his tour, and returning at once to Washington, in compliance with the advice of his physician and friends, we must all feel regret at the disappointment which this determination must have occasioned to himself, as well as that which it inflicts on the thousands of his fellow-citizens who were eagerly anticipating the happiness of seeing him, and testifying that affectionate regard and deep respect which personal observation of him never fails to impress upon every unprejudiced mind.

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CAPT. RANDOLPH AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The editors of the *Picayune* have seen a private letter addressed by Captain RANDOLPH, U. S. N., to a friend in this city, relative to the comments of the New Orleans press, on the stringent measures adopted by him against the Round Islanders. He therin complains of being misrepresented by the papers, and declares that "it is entirely false that any provisions have been stopped which were sent to the men on Round Island. On the contrary when they were in a starving condition, owing to the indifference or instability of their leaders in sending them supplies, we," says the Captain, "took pity upon them, and fed them from our vessels for two days."

Captain RANDOLPH says he regrets that anything was said in his notice about cutting off supplies, "but this was *never enforced*." He regrets nothing besides. The following very explicit postcript is appended to the letter.

"Were you to see my instructions you would not blame me, excepting for the stoppage of provisions—*on paper*.

THE CUBA QUARANTINE LAWS.—The following letter to a commercial house in Charleston, discloses a case of outrage and extortion on the part of the Cuban authorities equally disgraceful and unjustifiable:

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 20, 1849.

"The brig *Argus* arrived here on the 15th, after a long passage of thirty-five days from New York, touching at Hamilton, Bermuda. No sickness whatever on board; but in consequence of her bill of health, being unprovided with the Spanish Consul's certificate, (which was unnecessary, the vessel having been dispatched from New York for a British port)—she has been fined fifty dollars, and ordered to Quarantine for twenty days, with a doctor on board at $17 per day and his board, and $80 extra visits of the boats and interpreters of the Government. Ship owners in the United States should be warned of such imposition, and measures taken by them to obtain redress from the proper authorities."

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston *Herald* of the 29th ult., says: "We are informed that the *Germantown* is ordered to intercept and search all American vessels which may have on board men and arms intended for the reported invasion of the island of Cuba. Subsequently she is to cruise on that coast until some other vessel be ordered to relieve her. This movement is in connection with the anticipated sailing of several vessels from New York, which are known to the government as having been engaged by the Cuban invaders."

CONQUERING CUBA.—The Rey abduction has led the New Orleans *Delta* into an exposition of the mode and manner by which Cuba could be captured by the American forces. The time has not yet arrived for the acquisition of this new sister, and when it does arrive, Cuba will not be invaded, nor the city of Havana bombarded by American guns. The attempt to take it by force would render the acquisition worthless; but the day is not distant when it must be ours by negotiation and purchase. The forcible possession of it, however, is discussed with great freedom at the present time.

[*South Carolinian.*

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(By the Southern Line.)

(TELEGRAPHED TO THE N. O. COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7—5 o'clock, P. M.

New York, Sept. 7.—General TAYLOR arrived this morning in our city, accompanied by ALEX. C. BULLITT and other friends. The President still looks feeble and pale, but is in very good spirits. A highly flattering and cordial reception was given him, and a large concourse assembled to greet him. In reply to the address of welcome, General TAYLOR expressed his acknowledgments of the kindness displayed towards him, and regretted deeply that he was unable to remain any length of time among the citizens, but promised soon to pay them a special visit. Gen. TAYLOR is to stop at Philadelphia to-night, and will proceed to-morrow morning, direct to Washington.

Heavy Failure.

A broker failed to-day, for the large sum of one hundred thousand dollars. His name has not transpired.

Seizure of Vessels.

The Government authorities have seized three vessels—the *Sea Gull*, *Florida* and *Union*—in the belief that they were connected with, and fitted out for the secret expedition. The *Sea Gull* was seized a few days since, but was subsequently released. She had on board twenty armed men. The *Union* was also seized a few days ago, but has since been released, and is now on her way to the Gulf. It was supposed that this vessel was likewise to form a part of the secret expedition.

To the Editors of the Bulletin:

Gentlemen—A letter bearing my signature, and written by me, to the Spanish Consul, asking for a loan of $500, has been dragged before the public, in a late number of your paper.

As far as the transaction referred to in that letter is concerned, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that it was a business matter—honest and fair—which I was induced to undertake at the suggestion of the Consul himself, who, during the progress of the trial, expressed to me a wish, to have the entire reports of the case embraced in a pamphlet form; that he considered the evidence, as elicited at the trial, as triumphantly vindicating him; and that he wished that collected from the newspapers, leaving out the abusive editorials in the journal.

Upon that hint, I told the Consul that if I had the money, or could borrow it, I would undertake the enterprise. After reflecting on the matter, and consulting my friends, I came to the conclusion that it would be a pamphlet that would sell; then I addressed him the letter, lately published.

The Consul thought such a pamphlet embracing the bare facts would be a defence of him; and therefore, such an allusion in my letter to him.

The Chancellor of the Consul afterwards informed me that his counsel, Foulhouze, advised him not to assist even indirectly in the matter, because such an act might be misconstrued by the public.

I endeavored afterwards to borrow the money from some of my friends, to carry out this project, but was unable to do so, and abandoned the idea. So far from feeling that I had been in the slightest to blame in this, I had not the remotest idea, that I was alluded to when the affair was first agitated in the papers, as the individual who had offered himself to the Consul for a bribe of $500.

I wished a loan to enable me to publish a report of the evidence and speeches in the abduction case; and as the Consul had intimated a wish to that effect, and thought that such a report would be to his advantage, I, as a matter of course, applied to him first for the loan.

In connection with this matter, I have ascertained from the artist engaged to make portraits for the report, that after I had failed to carry out the project, his services were again applied for, for the same purpose, by two other gentlemen of this city, unconnected with the press.

He informs me also, that afterwards they likewise failed to carry the matter out, but whether from the want of funds from the Consul, or from any other source, he does not know, as he never inquired.

It will be readily seen that the published letter of mine has been the instrument of a very lame attempt on the part of a gentleman, lately connected with the press, and of another, who is the familiar shadow of the Consul; both of whom are conscious of the odium that rests upon them, to lessen the turpitude of their own conduct, by insinuating the guilt of another press or presses in this city.

It never was intended that my innocent letter should appear.

The prompt action alone of those gentlemen of the press insinuated against, brought it forth.

It was evidently intended that my letter should remain in the pocket of Foulhouze, whilst he and Mr. Larue should whisper it about that a certain reporter, or a certain gentleman of the press, had made dishonest proposals to the Consul; and that it was easy matter for the Consul, if he thought proper, to have bought any press in the city; whilst my face, and my form were to be modeled to the likeness of Mr. Perry—or any other gentleman of the press, whom any one should take a fancy to stigmatize.

This was the mountain which they endeavored to build out of the mole-hill of my letter;—a letter of an entirely frank, honest and business nature—written by one *who had not at the time, nor has had since, any connection with any press in the city.*

LYMAN POTTER

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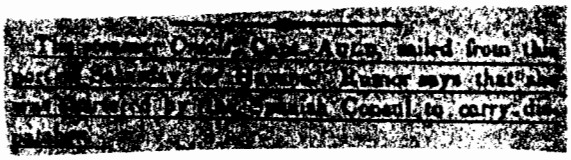

False. See:
Ed. Picayune 9-10-49-1

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NEW YORK HERALD

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Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate Raritan, (flag ship) Capt. Benjamin Page, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding home squadron, and the sloop-of-war Saratoga, in company, Commander M. C. Nicholson, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and are at anchor in the outer harbor. They left Pensacola on the 15th of August, and communicated with Havana on the 25th. There was no news there of importance; the authorities throughout the Island were on the alert ready to give the "invaders" a warm reception. The cavalry force at Havana had been increased, in consequence of the expedition fitting out in the United States, for the invasion of Cuba. The ships did not go into the harbor of Havana, nor was any communication had with the shore; the news was obtained from our Consul, who laid off and spoke one of the boats of the flag ship. The Raritan has been absent four months, during which time she has visited the ports of St. Thomas, Aux Cayes, and Port au Prince, (Island of Hayti,) Havana, Vera Cruz, and Pensacola. The Saratoga has been absent over a year, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. List of officers attached to the Raritan:—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding U. S. Home Squadron; Captain Benjamin Page; Lieutenants John R. Tucker, William T. Muse, W. A. Parker, F. B. Huger, James S. Ridgely; Fleet Surgeon, D. S. Edwards; Purser, John A. Bates; First Lieut. Marines, Josiah Watson; Master, J. W. A. Nicholson; Commodore's Secretary, R. Le Roy Parker; Second Lieut. Marines, James H. Janes; Assistant Surgeons, Alexander J. Rice, Ashton Miles; Chaplain, John Blake; Passed Midshipmen, J. P. C. Dekraft, G. Cilley, Jonathan Young; Captain's Clerk, John B. Forney; Midshipmen, Loyall Bratt, Flusser, Blake, Ellis, Abbot, Riddell, McCann; Purser's Clerk, John Grayson; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, A. A. Randall; Carpenter, Wm. Lew; Sailmaker, Jacob Stephens. Passengers—Lieut. James Doyle, and Passed Midshipman W. Webb, from the U. S. ship Albany.—*Newport News, Sept. 7.*

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THE INVASION OF CUBA.—According to all appearances, the secret expedition, designed for the invasion of Cuba, has been knocked on the head for the present, in consequence of bad arrangement on the part of those who were at the head of it. Appearances are, however, sometimes deceitful. Men enough for the enterprise were enlisted—arms and munitions of war, in sufficient quantities, were purchased—ships and steamers were chartered, and but for the non-receipt of certain sums of money, which were necessary to complete the expedition, it would have been, several days ago, on its way to the island of Cuba. In consequence of the non-receipt of those monies, the sailing of the expedition was deferred until the authorities at Washington were let into the secret, and informed of all the particulars, and the consequence was governmental interference, and the seizure of several vessels, laden with ammunition, muskets, commissariat stores, and other things necessary for effecting the object in view.

The intelligence which we received from Havana recently favors the supposition that this secret expedition was, in reality, destined for the invasion of Cuba. It appears that, when the steamship Falcon touched at that port, the whole island was in a state of commotion and excitement, and that the captain general was using the most energetic measures to suppress any attempt at rebellion that might occur on any part of the island. It is not at all likely that such measures would have been adopted by the captain general if he had not, through his agents and spies in Cuba, obtained information that an insurrection or revolution was contemplated, and would break out at or about the time that the arrival of the secret expedition might be expected. If nothing had intervened to disturb the arrangements, the expedition would have reached Cuba at or about that time; we are, therefore, induced to believe that the secret expedition, which we have heard so much of for some time past in the United States, but which has fallen through in consequence of bad management in some quarter, was in reality destined for the invasion of Cuba, and that, after arriving there, the enlisted men would have united with the discontented Cubans, and endeavored to effect a forcible separation of that island from Spain. For the present, however, there will be no attempt at invasion or revolution made, but we have no doubt that it will take place sooner or later. The investment of the large sum of money which the equipping and sending to sea of such an expedition would require is a guaranty and earnest that the wealthy and influential portions of the inhabitants of that beautiful island are anxious for a change in their system of government, and desire to be either independent or be annexed to the United States—the latter most probably, because of the security it would give to slave property there. If that class of the inhabitants, therefore, are desirous for such change it is clear that such a determination will be sooner or later effected, and all the precautions of the captain general cannot prevent it. The consummation of their wishes and intentions is only delayed for a while longer. The arms and munitions which were purchased for the use of the secret expedition, in the United States, can remain here, ready for use when the proper time shall arrive, when the excitement shall have subsided, and when the government at Washington shall have forgotten the subject. We would not be surprised to hear of a number of vessels clearing from some ports in the United States for Jamaica and a market, within two or three months, but really destined for Cuba.

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Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Mrs. Commodore Parker, Philadelphia; Colonel Talcott, U. S. A.; W. P. Trowbridge, U. S. A.; John Howard Ryan, London; Mr. Fowke and family, British Army; Captain Stewart, U. S. A.; Dr. Wm. Power and lady, Baltimore; F. Nond, Montreal; F. Waldburg and family, Georgia; Mr. Mackey, Georgia; Major Gatlin, U. S. A.; H. M. Davenport, Georgia; J. R. Johnson, Georgia; S. J. Bacon, St. Louis; Captain Rano, U. S. A.; R. Washington, N. C.; H. F. Delano, U. S. A.; W. Hunt and family, N. O.; James Biddle Gordon, Penn.; Dr. Torrey, N. J.; P. A. Mokea, Mobile; Wm. Atkinson, Canada; James Osborne and lady, Canada; Dr. M. B. Wright, Ohio; John Leeds, N. O.; [illegible] C. Douglass, U. S. N.; W. Rush, Esq.; Surgeon General Harris and family, U. S. N., Washington; P. R. Dalton, Boston; Henry Dalton, Boston; William Pope, W. W. Greenhough, J. P. Putnam, Joseph Smith, Robert S. Marsh and P. A. Fuller, Esquires, Delegation of Co[illegible] chituate Water Company, Boston; A. L. Chouteau, St. Louis, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

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INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAIL.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 6, 1849.

The Revolution in Cuba—The Action of the Government in the Case of the Secret Expedition—Arrival of the President—The Hungarian News—Our Minister to France—Abroad Again—The Case of Rey, &c., &c.

Information was received here, yesterday, from a reliable source, that a revolution had broken out in a portion of Cuba—St. Jago, Trinidad, Puerto Principe, and Puerto Principe—and that the military had been ordered out to suppress it. This combination of circumstances cannot fail to be noticed, that just as the time secret organizations of armed men were going on here a revolution should break out in Cuba—the place indicated as the destination of the armed bodies in question. It is evident that the revolution broke out, in anticipation of the arrival of the forces from this country, and it at once proves the wisdom of the proclamation recently issued by the President. To sympathise with a country in a struggle—to raise a force to overthrow the existing government of a country with which we are not only at peace, but with which we have solemn treaty stipulations, is another and a totally different matter. We believe there are few Americans whose feelings are not irresistibly carried away in favor of any people who desire freedom; but we should be the veriest Don Quixottes in the world, were we willing to plunge this country into war with every nation which oppressed its people. The distinction is obvious: whilst we cordially sympathise with every people who resist oppression, we have sacred duties which we owe our own country. We must avoid all entangling alliances; and we must respect our national honor as a jewel above all other considerations.

As far as Cuba is concerned our course is clear. By solemn treaty with Spain, this country is pledged against permitting the United States to be used as a shield for the gathering of armed forces, with hostile designs on Cuba, or any other possession of Spain. This is the law, and the Executive is sworn to carry it out. To do otherwise would be not only to disgrace our honor, but to violate the sacred oath which the President took before he could assume his high office. The matter has been brought before his notice especially by the Spanish minister, and he will not hesitate to suppress it. News was received here yesterday of the seizure in New York of the Sea Gull, and the New Orleans, by the District Attorneys; and we learn that 200,000 ball cartridges, besides a large quantity of ammunition, were found in them. We believe the government, in seizing these vessels, is actuated by no malicious feelings towards the misguided men who were thus deliberately violating the laws; and we have no doubt that not only will their personal liberty be granted them, but that their property will also be restored, upon their promise not to repeat a violation of the law. As a matter of humanity, the course adopted by the government is deserving of praise. With a force of 30,000 soldiers in Cuba, what chance would the two, or at most three, thousand undisciplined men from this country have of effecting their object! Death to the most frightful form would stare them in the face at every point; and the result would be that the ferocious and cruel Spaniards would have had the gratification of killing every soul of the party. It is impossible that any of the bands should succeed in leaving this country, as the whole home squadron is on the look out to prevent it. It is known that $190,000 have been raised in New York, and $230,000 in New Orleans, for carrying out the projected invasion.

The President arrived here this morning in the Baltimore cars, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, who has been in Philadelphia for a day or two.

The unfortunate accounts of the Hungarian war, which have been published, are not credited here, in high quarters. They are believed to be greatly exaggerated, if not wholly destitute of truth.—Coming as the news does from Austrian sources, it is more than probable it was manufactured with a view of stopping, for a time, the expressions of sympathy which were being manifested in every direction. Who can believe that the gallant leaders of the Hungarians should so suddenly change their characters, or that Georgey, after winning for himself a monument of fame, would basely turn round and desert the cause which had placed the laurel on his brow? It seems incredible; and it will require stronger proof than the columns of the Austrian papers, to induce the friends of liberty and Hungary to believe in the baseness of her gallant general, or his own downfall. May it prove true, that the God of Battles has not deserted her, but that the cause of liberty, and resistance to tyrants, still flourishes in Hungary.

A most absurd rumor has been put in circulation, to the effect that Mr. Rives, our newly appointed minister to France, will not be received by that government. Charges have actually been made (but not by the French government,) against Mr. Rives, but he has answered them in the most satisfactory manner. We believe M. Poussin is opposed to Mr. Rives, but he happens to be opposed to a great many things also, which he, unfortunately for himself, cannot get his own way in. M. Poussin was appointed by a different party altogether from the one now in power. If he goes, and it will be much more probable that he himself will be recalled, than that he can succeed in exciting ill-feeling between the two countries, which, certainly would be the case, were Mr. Rives not acknowledged.

By the way, the *Union* is abusing the administration for not at once declaring war against Spain for the abduction of Rey. Had the case occurred under Mr. Polk's administration, poor Rey might have been cut and quartered, without the matter exciting much attention. Under this administration, however, it is far different. With a strong policy in favor of peace, the executive will not permit the slightest insult to be offered to, be with impunity. The very moment Rey's abduction was known, the American Consul was directed to demand his release, and he is now safe under the protection of our flag. The matter now requires legal investigation; and upon the result of that will depend the future action of our government. If it is found that the man was abducted, the amplest satisfaction will be demanded, and—given. Meanwhile the matter will rest. Is not this the proper course? Or, do the people wish, as the *Union* would have it, that the government should blindly rush ahead, before it knows the real fact. What a pity it is that Father Ritchie can't have his own way, and that, to please him, a war is not declared at once with Spain. It would be glorious fun; and whilst the contest was going on, there would be ample time to inquire whether there was really cause for war or not. What a pretty "safe organ" the opponents of the administration have got!

Omega.

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LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK Post Office, September 8, 1849.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Please mention the date of the *List* in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams James T
Ackerman Verplanck
Ackerly Henry—2
Abbey Capt David
Abeire John
Allen Thomas A
Amery Sidney
Allen John W
Allen James
Ashmead C S
Astic Rev Mr
Aton Joseph
Arnold C August
Armstrong Henry
Aspel James
Atwater A T
Aston Wm
Aster J W

Abell Chas D
Abrahams Simon
Adriance Mr, Green street
Ackley Anderson
Aigueparse Mons
Allen John
Alejer E
Allen Major J E
Allen Walter
Aspinwall James
Anthony John
Atkinson A W
Austen Julius
Andrew Daniel
Asmeen Joseph
Anderson Henry
Averill T H

Adams John K
Adams R F
Adelsdorfer David
Adams Geraulius E
Ainger Wm
Allen Wm A
Allen Edward
Aldrich E E
Artemeen Lars
Allers Capting J
Anglias Thomas
Anderson James M
Andrews J D
Ayeregs S
Araold Hansel B
Appiar Joseph
Artoni Joseph
Appleton G J

B

Bachr Nicolas
Bagley Cha
Brady S S A
Baxter James
Baldwin Philander
Brandstetter Mons
Blanden Gabriel
Bailey Joel J
Baldwin James L
Bacon Terrance
Barry John
Barclay Y D
Barnum Allen
Bancroft E W
Bale John H
Bavin A M
Bates J C
Beekman Dr
Beckstein G
Beecher Rev Dr Lyman
Brady Thos
Bennet James P
Berry Samuel V
Brennan Andrew
Bernheimermer A
Brenen E
Bell Charles
Benedict Isaac
Ball & Scott
Briba M
Billings Jeremiah
Bighom Dominick
Bridge S J
Brielton S Ryder
Birkbeck Wm
Boden Edward
Broaders E E
Bloch S
Brockhans Wm
Bromley Wm
Bloodeou Jean
Brooks Theodore
Bone James Jno
Bonnay Pierre
Bourke Dan—2
Black John
Blackburn Robert
Brashurst John
Brand Valentine
Baldwin Randolph
Ballard C A
Baldwin Chas G
Baker Capt Jas—2
Balmer & Weber
Barsley John
Barber & Young
Barker V B
Barver P Boun—2
Babcox D
Bashforth T K
Bates Caswell
Bajard, Turner & Co
Bleakley A
Beach Joseph
Beekmen John C
Beautaugh Saml
Bernstein B
Brent Henry G
Bonier Eugein

Betts Joseph E—2
Brewster Wm
Bremner R
Bennett J R
Bridgewood Saml
Biggs T T
Bidwell James
Bibber Capt Thos P
Billings Carlos
Bristoe H V
Bedrine James
Bedfish John
Boyle George
Bloomer Hiram G
Booth Wm
Bloomer Edward E
Bloodgood Isaac
Brown Davis
Brady James
Babcock & Co
Bacon Capt Geo W
Brainard & Shorac
Brancot Dry Ax
Balmer Thomas
Ballard J M
Baker James M
Bailie John
Baker Neran
Barrett Solomon Jr
Barnett Edward
Barthold & M
Barrolls Thos
Battare Monsier
Bass F
Bates Samuel E
Battimer Wm G
Beekman Peter
Beals Thomas H
Beebe Geo W
Bechler Capt John
Brock Joseph S
Bremner Robert
Brett George W
Bennett Charles
Berwick Thomas
Bervien T C
Berry Thos S
Bell George P
Bricham John
Brain Co
Billigheimer Leopold
Bride Michael
Bishop D E
Broggelwelt Conrad
Beale Caleb
Begardus Frank L
Brooks Christopher
Berdman Davis
Boschemidge Jno B
Boucher Wm
Bouswick M
Bouche Wm
Boyington John
Brown George
Bower Israel
Brown Horace
Boyd Capt J W
Boyd Capt Wm
Brown Jas M

Brown Alex
Bourne John W
Bosworth Nathaniel P
Boyle John
Byard Samuel
Bryan John B
Bush John
Burns John
Burdik Elijah
Burke Edward
Bushwell T
Burne Patrick
Bunt James
Bullock Samuel
Butler Michael
Burrell F A
Brydges Irattenton
Brown Geo W
Brown Wheeler
Boyce Se H & Co
Boynton Alpheus
Boutelier Baern
Brown & Lee
Boyne Wm
Brown Gideon
Brown Henry W
Boston John J
Brown A B
Boucher P L
Bourke John
Budd Wm N
Burke Henry
Blumenthal S
Burgoyne John
Bashwell E
Brushfield Wm
Bate D H
Burdett Jacob
Burton Wm
Brunsell D
Bullock Sam'l
Byrne Jno
Bryant J H
Boyce Daniel
Bourne Wm
Brewer Nicholas D
Brown Chas F
Brown H
Boucher M
Boyd Wm
Boyd Capt J W
Bowler John G
Blount Thos M
Brown James M
Buehheis Fr
Buckley Richard
Burns Mr
Barnett Wm
Barnett Lewis W
Butler George
Bryant Monroe B
Burbayge J B
Burns Edward
Buttress Thomas
Burgess John
Burgess Thomas
Byrne John
Bryan David

C

Cahill Thomas
Castine E C
Camp John P
Cain Wm
Chadborn James—2
Cady Daniel
Campbell Edwin R
Camp Elisha
Chadborne & Co Messrs
Clark Dr
Carroll Edward
Casey John
Carpenter Thos
Carey Andrew
Carr George
Carlile Thomas
Carrill John
Clapp Rev Wm S
Cassedy Willan
Carney James
Canfield W H
Carpenter John Byrne
Carmady Patrick
Clarke John F
Chad W
Cathie Willard
Claughbeley Thos
Cargill W
Creigh Stephen
Cramer Denis
Center John
Cailly John
Chi ds Thos jr
Connelly Thomas
Conoly Patrick
Coles Master Wm
Comes Wm D
Connell Bernard
Codwin & R
Conrelly Edward
Conley John
Conkey Samuel—2
Cole C L
Cooper John
Crockford Charles
Connor Thomas
Courant George
Coberson Geo W
Cobb Henry L
Conner Michael
Corbyn Segnore
Copelen Peter
Copel Sam
Coop Samuel
Cross & Obeon
Crook John E
Crippey Harmon
Cornell Jas Thos
Cromwell E C
Crowley E H
Coughty Joseph
Coyle Dennis
Couchoud Jean
Crowley Timothy
Cundelan Phil or Ann
Churchill Stanley
Curtis Wm W
Cushman Henry M
Cuttenden D H
Clarke James

Calahone Mauri
Caldwell Robt
Cramch John
Camble James
Cagood John
Craig Joseph
Campbell A D
Campbell H
Chadborne Jas
Cantield F P
Carey Timothy
Clark Thos
Carmichle Dan'l
Case John
Carell N
Carlow Chas
Clarke R K
Carpenter D W C
Conkery James
Casey Thomas
Chapin Gardner
Clancy James
Cullen Miel
Curtis Calvin
Chassin E H
Clarke Daniel
Carr John F
Carpenter Willard
Claude Nicholas
Claybrook Geo
Cauldwell H W
Chatel Louis
Clement E B
Green John
Clifford Mich'l
Christer & Quinaer
Connell Patt
Conery Owen
Cochran James
Collins, Vose & Co
Cady Edward
Corwin Michael
Coggins Geo W
Clock Capt L—2
Cochran Wm H
Constant Capt Victor
Collins James
Connelly Edward
Concord James B
Constant Capt Victor
Comstock Geo
Corbett Edward
Cross John
Crosby A C
Cooper & Smith
Cossecski Solonais
Cooper Edward
Cooper Wm S
Casey Denys
Cook E Fox
Covel D W
Crowly James
Cothiart J P
Cook C J
Currie James
Curran Wm
Canning James
Cummins John
Curnow John
Curtis Wm H
Chubb Thos J
Churchwall David

Calan Philip
Campido Edward
Canty Michael
Cahill John
Callaghan Thos
Cammill Lechereg
Cannif W H
Crabb Edward S
Crankshaw Robt
Cadney David
Chase Capt John
Cartine Lewis
Carlton Frederick
Clarke John
Carmoody Thos
Clarke Richard
Case & Wilson
Care Mr
Chase Capt
Carrich John
Clapp D F
Clarke Capt Js
Cura Charles
Charles Mr
Clapp Capt Chandler
Carpenter Russell L
Cathol Chas S
Craughwell Peter
Cleandon John
Clenand James M
Chemier Bernheid
Christie John—2
Childs Ben W
Chick Capt Jas H
Cail Bryan
Cobb E
Connors Michael
Conkey John
Conway E H
Coleman E—2
Coleman Peter
Conklin Wm H
Collings Mr
Coles Edward
Conway Robert
Conklin David
Conklin Isaac
Cobbett John
Collins Thos
Conner Daniel
Connell Peter
Clark Joseph G
Corigan John
Cerboy John
Cooperthwaite Jno M
Cook Samuel
Copeland Hugh
Cooper Mark A
Cook C C
Cox James
Cox Abm
Cousins James
Colver J D
Church Mr
Curtis Isaac
Cunningham Patk
Curly Thomas
Cummings & Peterson
Curren James
Church Rev Leroy
Curley William

D

Dalton Patrick
Dalcus Monsieur
Drake Wm Esq
Davis Robert H
Davis A J
Davidson Wm
Draper Geo H
Davis M G
Davis Jas Chas
Davis Art—2
Davis Wm
Delany James
De la Tour Alex J
De Rasne Geo
Drouhes Samuel
De Bienary J
De Gebuchate Van Mr
Decrman Alex D
De Lany H G
Devlin Patrick
De Soura Raimunde Urbano
Demoreste Mr
Devene Michael
Desmond John

Dalley Bernard
Dalton Peter
Davison H & E
Davey Daniel
Dearenter Charles
Dawson Philip
Day Parsons E
Dana & Co
Dancher Mr
Davis Leonard J
Daniels Frank
Deakin James
Degadre Martin
Delpench Aleide
Delaudret P F
De Bentlenois Mr
De L Villegas Don Manuel
Delprat Mons
De Lany A S
Davey Andrew
Demarest Hugh
Dempey Daniel
Deming G D
Denman Jacob S
Devent John

Drake Chas D
Darkee S
Day Joseph
Davis M G—2
Davis J T
Day Joseph E
Davies Thos A
Darsa Henry
Davison Francis
Don Jose Maria Dan
Davis Dr
Delaurie Louis
Delavan & Nathans
Degroot Wm H
De Lina Baptista
De Alfaro N
De la Huerta D Segvando
Defer Andri
Decker Ernest
Deanlow John
Deming E
Dexter Henry G
Deschler Justin
Dessey Leon et Adrien

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Dennis Gilbert
Dillon George
Dixon Wm
Dixon James
Dobson Capt Geo
Doyle Mr H
Donaly James
Dreher Patrick
Doyle William
Doherty William
Downey Thomas
Donaldson J
Donnelly Edwd C
Doherty Patrick
Douglass James
Dyer Ira H
Drake Isaac
Duffy John
Dubois George
Dupuy Pierre
Duke Edwin A
Duckleberg Isaac
Durgin John
Dunn David
Dullanty Thomas

Dibblin Dill W
Dickson Wm
Dixey Capt
Delehery Richd
Doherty Henry
Dorsey Felix J
Downes James
Donnellen Saml
Doyle Patrick
Donoghe Jarel
Donovan David D
Drawgood Peter
Downey James
Dowman E
Downes Patrick
Duffy Peter
Dunly Capt W
Duncan William
Dudley James A
Dunlap Alex
Dunbery Patrick
Dunning Edw O
Dunham Adam S
Dunbar Sanford G

Dickerson Peter
Dilon Henry
Dixon Jos
Dohony James
Dodge J W
Downey John
Downey Michael
Donnelly Peter
Doyle Pat
Doyle Con
Donnelly M
Downer J R
Down Seth
Doyle John
Doyle Thos A
Dunn William
Drury John
Drummond Dr—3
Dufy James
Dullard Patrick
Dungla & Rhodes
Dubois Peter
Durbrow John H
Dry John

E

Eagan Martin
Elmendorf J J
Eldridge Chris—3
Elliot Wm P
Elliot Charles
Ebert R
Ely John C
Everitt Isaiah
Eanere Michael
Ely Jos M
Estrange John L
Easter John

Edwards Richard
Einstein R
Eldridge Wm H
Elias Michael
Elder George
Eastland Thomas
Egan David C
Evans James
Essex R R
Emanuel Benj
Etter Joseph

Eldridge J
Egar Hollis
Elmer Louis
Ellis James
Elkinson G M
Ephinstone Wm K
Eiser Johann
Evans Joseph
Engler Samuel
Eyres John
Erhard Mr

F

Fale Patrick
Flack Patrick
Farrell Mathew
Farrell James
Fanning Thomas
Flanders Joseph
Fishman Jas R
Fahey Michael
Frazier James
Flanagan John
Freeman John
Freeman Rowland
Freeman T
Fearman D
Ferguson Alexander
French Abel
Fitchbough Mr—3
Flan Michael
Flan Antony
Flan Edward
Finley Mark
Firman G A
Fitzgerald Wm
Fedan Peter
Feree Daniel
Forsyth J B
Ford Richard
Forester E
Fox George 3-3
Frost Tomlinson & Co
Frost John
Furman George S
Furge Henry
Fuller J O

Farmer Wm
Francolon John
Fawcett Stephen
Fahn John
Fapbairn Wm
Farwell Geo L
Falconer Frederick
Farnard G
Fash John M
Featherston Wm
Felner Jacques
Fellens L M
French Parker H
Fleuring James L
Perry S M
Fullerton Wm
Field Caleb W
Fiester Frederick
Fitzpatrick John
Filze David L
Fish & Dudly
Flint T J A
Finegan C
Fox John
Fox Bryan
Fowler Peter S
Forrest John
Ford T G
Forbes Jeremiah
Foster Wm
Fuller E S
Flyn James
Furnesse & Devinec

Farrell Michael
Fanaam & Swift
Farren John
Franklin F W
Fash Nicholas
Farr Jas W
Fall Alexander
Fallon Adolph
Farrell Lawrence
Fett H
Freelander Mr
Fellows James A
Ferguson James
French Jas M
Freygang Rev J H
Ferguson David
Field T G
Fitzgerald Wm A
Finlay Jas G
Fitzgerald James
Fash J O—2
Fitzgerald M
Feeny Michael
Ford (Chamber st)
Farrissare J
Foster T
Forest H D
Fortington John
Fenghlin Timothy
Frabf John
Furman Hugh
Flye Luther
Furniss Henry
Flynn James
Fagan James

G

Gladding Martin
Grace Wm
Gannon Mr
Gahrine John
Galland & Co A
Graham Augustus
Galligan P J—2
Gallagher Patrick
Gaffney Hugh
Gray Henry
Grady John
Green Lewis
Green C—2
Green G E—2
Green James
Gale Charles
Gianella Loren
Gillespie John
Giblin Francis
Gilman Michael
Gibbons T W
Gilchrist J G
Gill Robert
Gif Owen
Girrity Thomas
Godfrey David
Gerkels Anthony
German Edward O
Grok George

Graceman L
Gartner L
Gallagher John
Graham Wm C
Gallaugher Thos
Garcia Manuel B
Garrett C O
Graser Carl
Gaul John
Gray J G
Greenwood James
Green A
Green Chas
Geraghty John
Greenwood Wm A
Griffing P M
Gibbs Isaac
Gibbs Elor
Gill Robert
Giles Nicholas
Gibbs Chas S
Gillman J B
Gippard David
Grimble L M
Godaig Alphonse L
-2
Gordon John
Gregory S C
Golder John

Gladding J A C
Gannon Thomas
Gallizen C C
Gallagher James
Graham James
Gamuts, Marsh & Co
Gardiner Wm C
Grand Gonzale
Gray Michael J
Grose Chas
Green Francis M
Gleason Patrick
Gerant Mr
Gray Frederick
Gerraghty Thos
Gillis Terrance
Gleeson Richard
Gilbert J J
Gillespie & Macleod
Gilbert Walker J
Gillmartin Andrew
Gloaty Edmund
Godfrey Caleb
Gennelly Martin
Goldin Owen
Gowland Michael
Germany Wm

Governor Segunda
Goodwin George
Goodnough A F
Goodwin Geo S
Glynn Thomas
Gunnison Robert
Guion J A

Gettig Fredmand
Gove Asa D
Gould William
Gordon William
Goggin David
Gyles Richard

Guillard Jean Baptiste
Gelfrier Herra
Gubbins James
Guiton Patrick
Guion F A-5

H

Hanley Daniel
Halluran Joseph
Hall Wm N
Banan P
Hagan Mathew O
Halloran F
Hamilton John
Hambain Augustus
Harris Rev Mr
Barte James
Harding Wm
Harris M
Hardy T
Harwood Chas
Harriman Edwin
Halleria Daniel
Harris J W M
Harris Wm J
Hayes John
Haylett James
Hanscheidt Edwd
Hay Mr
Hansmann Jacob
Hays Richard
Hatfield & Chamberlain
Hayes John
Haviland Henry
Hamburger A S
Hembols Christ'h
Beard Thomas J
Hodges Geo M—3
Heferen Michl
Henry Thos
Herbert A N
Hendley William
Hepburn Henry
Hayshon John
Hicks Humphrey
Hill Freedom—3
Higbee N J
Hild Johan
Hill John
Hill F M
Hines Bliorty
Hirst Thom A
Hobbs Henry A
Hoffman Mr
Hodges E K
Hogan Regger
Hogeden Geo B
Holland Bernard
Holl Wm
Moran Timothy
Hope Edward and John
Homberg B
Hoshizs Xen'n W
Hoeg Lindsay M
Howell John
Howson Mr
Houghton A G
Houghtaling R'hd
Huntington Hon W H
Hutchinson Ste'n
Hughes Thomas
Huntington R G H—3
Hynes Patrick
Hughes Alex
Hart A

Hanley Patrick
Haskell Charles
Hazzard John
Haigh Geo W
Halstead Benj
Hacket P
Hamly G
Hanchitt Lewis J
Hart John
Hasbrook Lut'r
Barry John
Hart Benj
Haskell & & Co
Harrison & Co
Harres John
Harris Rev M S
Hasbrouck D'l B
Harwood Col R S
Hayes Wm
Haxton Mr
Haurbins J
Hans Robert
Hatfield & Birlimo
Hathaway J'n M
Hanson Jacob
Hatch Capt Lewis
Hawkswell Wm
Halligan Michl
Heath F A
Heaton Saml J
Heinig Clemes
Henna James
Herrick John
Hergenrother F'k
Henry L
Hemmerling Wm
Heyigeiss C
Hills Henry
Hogan James
Higbee John M
Hill Richard
Higgins Chas A
Hill Chas H
Hissett C A
Hisser William
Holden Patrick
Hutson George
Hoban John
Holly & Merwin
Holmes Capt
Hoof John
Hodgson Henry
Holt Daniel M
Hormsted W Tho
Horkheimer B'n
Hopkins Limiel
Hona Patt
Hope Edward
Hougben James
Hoyt Ober
Hoyan Daniel
Howarth John
Hughes John
Hyatt Silas
Hughes Wm J
Hughes James
Huntington A S
Hudson John
Halsey W M
Huttleson A A & H
Hyslop Thomas

Hall Charles
Hadden David H
Hall F C
Hamilton William
Hedaway John T
Hadley Capt J E
Hamilton Silas M
Harrison John
Hasten Patt
Hart Mr
Harris David
Hart James
Hart Harvey J
Harwood J W
Hart George H'y
Harrison S
Hascell Charles
Huson Edwd jun'r
Harley John L
Hayde John D
Hathay Mr
Heskcars James
Hayden G
Hatch F H
Haworth W
Haulimaestel L's
Haworth John—3
Hatfield Isaac F
Heath F M
Heany Thomas
Heath A M
Healy William
Beary J
Hess Wm Henry
Henman E A
Herzog Martin
Herrick J N
Heye Thos S
Bilger Jacob
Hill Lewis P
Higgins Edward
Hills S
Hilliard Wm P
Higgins John
Hinds James
Hitchcock Chas J
Holland Bernard
Hoit Jacob
Hocking Ed
Hogan Michael
Holmes C
Hobbs Hiram H
Hodge Chas H
Hopkins Patrick
Herrels Christopher
Homs Henry A
Herrath Mr
Hopkins Moses
Hourahan Daniel
Hovey Charles J
Howell Charles
Howland & Taft
Hughes Patrick
Hyatt Phillip
Hustis W H
Huson Henry
Hyane Thomas
Hutton James
Hursted Franco's
Hubbard Geo D
Hutton John H

I

Ipswich Zeb W
Israelhoff & Welling-ton
Iken Engelbert
Iverson Patrick
Inelly Charles

Isenprice Lewis
Inglis John
Ingraham Wash
Inham Geo H
Irvine Col Rich

Irving W
Inman John
Irvine Robert
Irwin James O
Israel S S D

J

Jackson L—2
Jacoby Peter
Jagger Treadwell & Perry
Jenkins Michael
Jennings Oliver S
Jenkins J F
Johns Thomas
Johnston John
Johns Wm T
Johnson J N
Jones Master J
Josephs Wm W
Jones George
Joy J Addison

Jacobs Elais
Jackson W
Jansen Mr
Jenney Rodolfus
Jefferson Alex
Jenks O A
Jennison John
Jenson Hendrick
Johnson Charles
Johnson, Thomas & Co
Jones Ebenezer
Jones Henry B
Jones Wm
Judson & Co

Jacobs A & J
Jacks Jeptha B
James Gustave
Jennings Mr, Franklin street
Jenny Wm
Jenkins Geo
Johnston Peyton
Johnston Ouney
Johnson T M
Jones H B
Jones Francis
Jones Wm
Jones Edward
Judson L C

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K

Kafter James
Kanady Thomas
Keghty John
Kearns Wm
Kelly Wm
Kelly John
Kean William
Kelkenny Mr
Keely Peter
Kenedy John
Kerby Mr
Kneyel D C V
Kenny Jos W
Kennedy Austin
Kendall Wm H
Kirwin Francis
Kighron Dom'k
Kickham John
Knight Mr
Kirk Joseph
King R
Kirby W T
Kobinger Mich
Krom John
Kuron Hugh M

Knapp Chas
Keef James
Keena James
Kelly Hugh
Kelly & Co
Kelly Richardson
Kelly John J
Kelly Francis
Keatcher John
Ketchum Seymour
Kendall W H
Kerr David
Kenyon Isaac A
Kerby R S, Tent No 3
Krienhoff Ernest
Kilroy John
Kilman Dr
Knight Calvin S
King Geo
Kirkpatrick J
Kirtland J S
Kortright Wm
Koechland Albert
Kahn P H

Karpeles L
Kelly Thos
Kelly Edward
Keese John M
Kelsey Geo W
Kelly John
Kean C
Kneeland Martin
Kerwin John
Edgar Wm
Kent Wm O
Kenny Leander
Kennedy Jno
Kenaisson D K
Kerby Michael
Kiffe S W
Kieby Allen
Kildoyle John
Killeniar Michael
Kirby David
Kings John S
Kuchman E
Knowles Mr
Kurts F W
Kubfuss Louis

L

Lahey Thomas
Ladd Jos H
Landin John
Large H
Lanclere Robt F
Lansing Isaac
Lambdin J K
Lazarus Chas L
Lalande Mons M
Laughlin Wm
Lawton Pleg B
Lapsley Wm M
Leithead Thos
Leland W W
Leclair J B
Leclere Jos P
Lewis Francis
Lewis Singleton
Levie G W
Levy Reuben
Levarge A
Lisson Joseph
Linarts A
Livingston L H
Lodge Washington Tent, I O of R
Lodge German Oak 30, U A O D
Lockwood Wm H
Loyd Thomas
Loewe Adolph
Lomax Samuel
Levillius Wm B
Lord D N & Co-2
Levett John
Loomis O
Lynch John
Lynd George
Lurny John
Lyman A S

Laherty Wm
Lafaye Geo E
Law James
Lane Patrick
Latour G D
Lamb John
Lawson Wm
Larabree Dwight
Lathrop Justice
Latour Jerome B
Law H G J
Lauters G A
Leach George
Lathagwell J E
Leaman William
Leonard James
Lewis N
Lewis Francis
Lonez Henry C
Lewis S S
Lewis Wm
Lines & Silver
Link Michael
Littlemore Hy
Lodge Marine I O of O F
Lodge United Brothers
Lockwood & Scribner
Loomis C
Lovet Thomas or Richard
Lofinck E
Levitt Joseph B
Long Samuel S
Luckey F G—2
Lucket M
Lyon John
Lynch Patrick

Labree Lawrence
Laird Hiram
Lattig Conrad
Langworthy H A
Lalalin Sams
Lavender W D
Lang P
Lay Thos F
Ludwig H
Lapaar David H
Levengston H M
Leonard Richard
Lee Bushrod W—2
Leferre Hub't P—2
Lewis Edwin
Levingston H R
Levitt Capt
Lewin Mr
Lewis Charles
Levirick R T
Linch Michael
Lindhorst F W
Little E E
Lodge Knickerbocker No. 22 I O of O F
No 22 I O of O F
Lochhart Wm
Lounergan Danl
Loughry Joseph
Loomis J N
Lowery Thos
Lozier John H
Lord Nathan
Lyons Jas J
Luckey Thos
Lyon J V D
Lusey Thomas
Lyons John

M

Madigan Michael
Mackey Davis
Macnair Hugh
Maher John
Maguire Dominick
Madden Archibald
Mann W W
Marad Donald
Malcome Alex
Marriner Jas M
Marks Chas
Martin Henry M
Marbin John
Markle John
Martin Michal
Martin John S
Marshall Walter P
May Edward
Mayell John
Metcalf Capt Edw
Marcu Lewis T
Merritt John
Mead Jas L
Merrill Benj B
Melvin A C
Mills James
Milanes Fredrico
Milner C W
Miller J M D.
Miller Geo S
Michand F X
Mitchell Pierre
Miller Burke L
Moffatt Ogilby

Mackin Mark
Macniff Philip
Macdonald Louis
Manning John
Maher John
Magauran Bernard
Manang Creal
Mann S H
Masel Mr
Marley Jona
Marshall Mr
Mahoney Jas
Mann S B
Margrett Cap of ship
Marriott Jas C
Morran Francis
Maurice Edw
Meehill Cornelius
Meehan Hugh
Merritt Hy W
Meer Patrick
Merchant Joseph
Meir John
Myer C
Miles Augustus
Miller Robert
Mier Mr
Meighan Patrick
Miller John
Mitchell Henry
Mitchell Joseph
Middleton P
Millward Joseph
Moffatt Patrick

Maddin David D-2
Macarty Mr
Mann Theodore
Magian Jas
Martin George
Manaely L M
Mahaney Thos
Manning Robt H
Mason Joseph B
Martin Robt M
Macheig Capt
Marks Garrett
Mathias Martin
Martin James C
Martin Wm
Massey P L
Malron Wm
Mathews Mr (baker)
Melvin P
Merrille Benj J
Merritt Saml
Mellish J W
Merriam E P
Merry John
Mitchell M
Mills John
Miller Wm
Michael E
Miller George
Mills J F
Mills R
Miller Charles
Molley Wm—2
Monaghan Henry

Morrison Wm
Morrow Dan
Morris J
Mount G H
Montgomery Andrew
Morgan Wm Henry
Moore Timothy
Moran Francis
Morely George
Morgan N D
Monroe James
Morrison Wm
Moses Joseph—2
Moorehouse M S
Moore Thomas
Mulvaly Darby
Murry James H
Mulligan Patrick
Murdock M
Murphy Thos H
Myers W H
Malden James M

Moore Bates
Mott Chas G
Mercery John
Moody Samuel—6
Morris John A
Moore Wm B
Mortimer Dr A C
Morrow Peter
Mott S D
Mooney Michael
Monheimer H
Moore Hon Eli
Moran Mr
Mott M T
Moore Martin A
Myers Hugh
Munson Silas
Murry Thomas
Myers M A
Murry T B
Murch Capt Wm
Murry John B
Mahgold John

Moore Hampden
Moore Augustus J
Morgan David R
Moore J D—3
Montell F T
Montanya J D L
Moore Wm B—2
Mount John C
Mott Alex B
Mooney P
Morrison Robert
Morris Ebenezer
Moon Robt
Moore Alex
Moore Augustus
Mullin Patrick
Mallinll John
Murphy Charles
Magford Joseph
Murnane Wm
Myers Wm
Malcome Alex

Mc

McAnnally Edwd
McAllister Robt
McBride William
McCabe William
McCalla Bernard
McCallen Niel
McCocran William
McCarty James
McClusky Bernard
McCarty Randy
McCumber Wm

McAnary John
Mcardle Arthur
McBarney Mr
McCallum John
McCarrick Bartholomew
McCullaugh Frank R
McCann Edwd Jr
McClave Olando
McCleary Robert
McCabe Hugh
McCoy Thos Jr—6

McAnther Alex
McAleer Francis
McBride Felix
Mc ane Judge
McClure Samuel
McCarty Charles
McCarty James
McCulloch John
McCurdy E M
McCann Daniel
McClain & Sanders
McCadden Anthony

Me

Meagher Thos
Meagher Andrew
Melaren Owen
McMullin Wm
McMahon Francis
McNeal Mr
McNamara Patrick
McNary Mr
Mellaughlin Geo
McLaughlin Peter
McLaren Daniel
McMullin Wm
McMahon Francis
McNeal John
McNamara Patrick
McNary Mr
Mullaney Daniel
McPhillips Martin
McIlhose Hugh

N

Nash Joseph
Nathans John A
Newcomb Thos
Newman Chas
Nevers Geo W
Nicol James
Niemann Wm
Nisbet Wm
Norris Michael
Neither James
Nunn Michael
Norris L Durante
Nunana Edmond

Nagle Philip
Nelligan Michael
Nevil Benj
Newell Henry
Newport G S
Nichols Wm
Nicholson James
Nichols Seth
Newlan Lawrence
North James H—3
Nott Stroat
Nolin Geo W
Nunana John

Newman John
Nelson Audley
Newport Thomas
Nesbitt Phillip B
Nicol John
Niles Herbert
Nicols & Son
Nolan John
Norton Aaron P
Nurse James
Nyelan Thomas
Norton Patrick M
Nutting Lucius B

O

Odell Sampson
O'Donoghue Mich
O'Donnell John
O'Keefe Mallow
Ogden John T
O'Flaherty Patrick
O'Brower James
O'Donnell David
O'Brien Thomas
O'Connor Michael
O Callaghan Pat'k
O'Leary Timothy
O'Brien Dept
O'Shea J Dennis
Otto Union

O'Riley
O'Brien James
Olliver Henry
O'Callaghan Michl
O'Donnell Patrick
O'Connell Michael
O'Donnell James
O'Riely Daniel
O'Connor Wm
O'Donnell John
O'Connell Jer'h
Owen & Thayer
Osborn John
Osborn Levi J

O'Neil Rowan
O'Mier Thomas
O'Donnell Michael
Oen Jonara
O'Neil Edward
O'Kelly Edward
O'Neil Michael
Oliver & Hall
Oakley T
O'Neal Joseph
O'Connor Edwd
Olcott Adam
O'Shaughnessy & Co
Thomas—2
Oldham Wm

P

Palmer Mr
Palmer Anthony
Pell John H
Palmer & Co
Parkinson Edward
Pahr Nicholas
Patterson Thos F
Platt Jacob
Phelan Andrew
Peet Henry
Peck H & J

Parker W O
Palmer Thomas
Parton James
Prayer B
Parcells John
Parker James C
Pratt Capt Jabez
Playton H J
Peadman Theodore
Peck W S
Pearce Alfred W

Parks John
Palmer J J—2
Pratt Alanson
Partridge Ada
Prahl J
Palmer Edward
Paul Wilhelm
Patrick Cornelius
Pease Geo E
Peets Geo
Peck H H

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Pelegrin Francisco
Perbold F J
Perkins Mr
Pete & Co
Perkins Wm
Phillips Samuel
Plimpton C L
Pier Jos
Price Samuel Co
Pinkerton William
Pollock Alexander
Powers Patrick
Pomeroy James
Powers Thomas
Polish Committee
Porter Henry
Pott James S
Poperbarth Robert
Putnam William C

Perova Randolph
Perry Horatio J
Perry S S
Perkins John
Perkins Gideon
Phoenix Steph E
Pride William T
Price John W
Pairrot Gustavus
Phillips Capt W L
Proctor George W
Polen Thos
Proctor A H
Poyhamil
Pitt William
Potts Richard
Poullin & Co
Pupon Francis C

Peters Theodore
Perkins John M
Preston H W
Peplier & Co
Prior James
Pirson G
Pickot John
Phillips William
Phillips Joseph C
Pollak Joseph
Power William
Powell Matthew
Perrins Samuel
Potter Robert
Pomeroy Wm H
Powers Mr
Power Michael
Pryer James
Pyne Richard

Q

Quinn Abraham
Quinnan Michael
Quigg John
Quintin Adolphus

Queen William
Quintard O P
Quinn Michael

Quain Patrick
Quaity Jos
Quain M

R

Rockham Mr
Realle A
Rae Danl
Raymond O R
Rully Bernard.
Reed Robt
Reilly Luke
Reanor Jno
Remmington J H C
Reed Jno A
Reyne'd O W Jr
Reed Wm
Rulls E O
Riddle Wm Robt
Richardson Jno
Richards E H
Richards T S
Rikm Jacob
Hill Patk
Riggs H T
Roche James
Robison Jno M
Rogers & Main
Rockiell L
Robinson Jos
Robert Harris
Robellard A
Ross O J
Rose Wm
Roulard A
Rome Manly
Riepert Wilhelm
Ryan Timothy
Ruhl Wm
Ruglese T M
Rupert Linderberger

Ransom J W
Raymond Jas
Rafferty Keeler
Randolf and Tenbroeck
Redden Danl
Reilley Patk
Reardon Barry
Reilly Garrett
Reind Geo
Rais Francois
Ranett Alex
Rice Michael D
Riker Alpheus P
Reitley Edwd
Richmond Andw
Richard Leonard
Rice John W
Ripley H
Rippon T—2
Robinson Jas
Rollins Alpheus
Robertson D
Robbins Wm
Rodon Bernard
Rogers Mulford
Roggis J J
Rosefuss Johan
Ropenhearty Dr Jerome T C

Ramsey A C
Ranier Mr
Ray Robt
Rapp Hry E
Reeves Jas
Regan Michael
Redmond Wm
Rama Wm A
Rebello Alexandre
Reinis Wm H
Reed Matthew P
Richards J
Ribor Mr
Riley Edwd
Richter Ludwig
Riday Geo
Richards Mr
Richards W G
Rikers Hry
Rogers Arthur
Roche Michael
Robe C W
Robinson E
Ribbins G C
Roberts J O
Rodney Leander
Rodgers I J
Rose Martin
Rorre S R
Rourke J
Ross Geo
Ryan Michl
Ryan Barney
Rhuam J
Rybert J H
Rumsey John

S

Sanderman T C
Salmon Thos
Seabern Bradbury
Shaffer Jno F
Scally Dennis
Swain S E
Seltzer E
Stafford N C
Sandford Jas
Sadler Jno M
Shattuck J L
Shaw W
Strauss Carl
Schwarz Carl
Sandford T G
Scaplan E
Shaw Robt T
Sheffield Alonzo
Seibold David
Sweeny Patt
Schellinger Isaac

Salamon Mr
Shanaland Jno
Salteri Albino
Samson Jno
Salz Geo
Samson Dr Med
Sands Chas
Seannell Michl
Salve Mobs
Shaler N A
Sawyer Porter
Shaughnessy J
Saunders Rogers
Sparrow Thos
Saunders Lem'l H
Strauss Jos
Seamed Mons
Steinberg M
Sebastian Lorenz
Stearns Edward J
Sheldon Wry

Smalan Jno
Sanderson R C
Stack Edwd
Slack Mr
Shaler Saml
Sabbaton Jos A
Sprague P W
Spahnbuck Jos
Sealer Jos C
Swarts Abm S
Swarts & Brother
Schwarz Maurice
Slaughter G
Sharpe Fred A
Starkey Mrs T A
Straimers Jas
Schneider Jno
Shell Christopher
Stenhan Thos
Scammon Mr

Seffner T
Seaman J P
Seland Philip
Steele Capt Jos
Smeht A
Selmes T R
Stevens Hry
Sherman Jas W
Stephens Edwd
Stewart J W
Stephenson J G
Sherry John
Sheridan Francis
Stewart Frdk
Stevens Wm
Seaver Wm
Smiles Alex
Stilwell B Marshall
Shillman Wm D
Sillman H & Son
Schmidt G
Simpson W H
Smith W H
Smith Jona
Smith William
Smith Walter R
Smith Henry M
Smith James
Smith James M
Smith George
Smigh Dwight
Scully Mr
Shoemaker Robt
Southard Geo W
Scott Tremaine W
Southwil John F
Southworth E
Snowden William
Story Charles M
Scott Samuel
Sturges John
Stuart John R
Smyth Patt
Sullivan Timothy
Struck William
Schuterth & Co
Stuart Peter

Street Wm C
Stelter Jno
Shea M S
Selden J E—2
Semmins S
Stein Geo
Stewart Patk or J
Seymour Jas
Stetter Wm
Stephens J
Stevens H
Seymour David
Stevens J M
Stewart Rev D
Stevens J A. Jr
Sierle Dr, 17th st
Shikman A
Stiles Daniel O
Simon S
Simpson W H
Skidmell W D
Scribner Rev Wm
Smith Daniel H
Smith Bartlett
Smith Phil
Smith J Belknap
Sivar Mr
Smith C E
Smith J G
Smith A Thos
Schroeder Chas
Stokes Cap M
Story Robert—3
Scott Lavet
Scott Paul J
Somers John B Y
Strong P O
Stottesbury Capn
Sullivan Michael
Sturgis Jame.
Schulte Johann Hermann
Shugart William
Sullivan Capt
Stuckler Francis

Sears Thos
Sheider Moses
Seignour Robt
Skeggs S L
Schenck G E
Seabury S W
Selden Hry T
Stevens Jos
Steward Patk
Sherman Austin S
Sherman S G
Stevenson V K
Stern M
Siemen Robt
Stephens Wm J
Sherwood D S
Stephens Hry
Sim W.
Silcocks Edwd
Sturtevant & O
Silcok D S
Sinclair William
Simons Malcom
Smith Jacob
Smith Rev Asa D
Smith W H B
Smith & Day
Smith Hugh
Smith H L
Smith Wm H—2
Strobel Joseph
Stock James
Snowe Capt
Strauss A
Scott Wm F T
Stonebridge J
Stone Captaine
Scott Erastus A
Scott Milton N
Smyth Thomas
Smyth Patt
Starmwalt & Muller
Scudder John
Schuyler Isaac S
Smyth Joseph F

T

Tarr John
Trauch William
Tartuch Joseph
Tafte Capt Chr
Talmadge Master Augustus
Treadwell Peter F
Treadwell Henry F
Toley Mathiew
Troy John
Teole John
Thompson James
Thomas James H
Thompson E
Thales & Co
Thompson Robt
Thomas James H
Townsend E M
Townsend Capt R C
Truman Samuel
Turnes Dr C F
Tynar John
Turner Wm Wad

Taylor William
Talbot John
Thain George S
Tavares A A—2
Taylor John L
Tiegarthe Capt A
Teachle E W
Thermey Joshua W
Tobin Patrick
Tolland E S
Thompson Theodore
B
Trousdell Willm
Trow E
Thompson H H
Thompson Thos F
Teile T F F
Thompson A A
Tucker Chas—2
Thuan Wm L
Turnell J A
Taurber Geo
Tuttle Nelson

Talbet Charles H
Tappan C H
Tayler William
Tasco Aaron
Tracy Chs C
Teal Lewis
Treat Edwin
Tibbets Francis G
Tilton E
Throckmerton, Green & Co
Thomas James
Tourner Joseph
Topf John
Thompson Wildes T
Thompson Duncan
Teles Daniel
Townsend Emery
Townsend Dr J K Jr
Tucker Richard
Trundy Capt
Thurber George
Tryon James

U

Uford Dixon D
Unlig Freragodt
Unlock Edward

Umbers F
Usher Thomas
Utter Morris

Urell Patt
Underwood Nels'n
Uhlein Simon

V

Valentine Mr
Vivian Wm
Vinght D J J
Vais Miguel

Vegel Fred
Verandes Mr
Vickers S H—2

Vaccas Mons
Vincent Joseph
Vaddie Manuel
Vietoff Mons

Van

Van Doren John
Van Rensselaer J Cullen
Van Riper J

Van Duzer James
Van Zandt Dr J W
Van Holland Chas

Van Court J
Van Steenwick G
Van Vliet S H
Van Brunt T N

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W

Walet John
Wallace Phillip
Walther Johann
Walsh P H
Wallis & Legatt
Walker Moore
Walsh Martin
Walker Mr
Walker Samuel
Ware Edward A
Washburton Rossiter & Co
Warren David
Warner Appolas T
Ward John E
Wells J Howard
Wheler Alfred
Wells H M
Weed Dr John W
Wheeler J W
Weld Wm E
Wescott C C
West Robt J
Werk & Co M
Wilson Robt
Wright Thos
Williams Peter
Wilson Wm C
Wilson E & R M
Wilbeatery H
Willard Dr B L—2
Williamson John
Williams Lewis S
Williams & Banks
Wilver John B
Willett & Stephens
Wilie Chas
Whitehead Reuben
B
Wiegate Edwd
White Chas
Whitaker James
Whipple Wm K
Whitmore John
Wood Joel
Worth John N
Woodware & Vanduren
Werth E
Wood T H
Wordward Geo
Wheeler Edwd
Wymans Garret

Walter Chas
Wallace Wm
Walsh Anthony
Wallace Mr
Wallace Henry J
Waite John
Walter Michaels
Whaley G W
Waldgrave H W
Ward James
Waters James
Warrens, Hart & Lesly
Watts T
Waring Chas B
Welch Maurice
Whelan Michael
Weeks Capt
Wheelock Rev A
Wreden Christ
Well & Hermann
Whaley Robt
Westervelt Benj
Williams H B
Wilman L
Wilcox John
Wilson O W
Williams A S
Williams Lemuel S
Wilcox Saml
Wildey Jno
Wilcox Wm B
Williams Ludwig
Williamson Robt
Wright Wm
White Cromwell T
White John—2
Whelechan
White Hugh
Whitaker Wm
Winchester Benj
Winter Major D W
White Richd Grant
White Capt Dan
Welpon John F
Woodruff Gideon H
Wels & Gerhardt
Wood John
Wood Jacob
Worth J Wm
Wooley Wm Preston
Wyse John

Walters John
Walsh Martin
Walters J
Walters Thos C
Wanlers Augustus
Wakeham Peter
Wesley Geo s
Walker Joseph
Wakeli Joseph
Waring & Co John
Walker S A
Waterman & Bro G B
Ward Edward
Wheelon Darley
Weddell James
Whelan Pat
Whelpley James
Wheeler Truman
Welth Mich
Wells John
Wetty Andrew
Westphal Theodore
Williams T H
Wickhare H
Wild Wm C
Willard Benj
Williams N
Wright J
Williams Wm R
Willard David
Wilcox James
Wilkes S
Wright Edwd M
Whilan Darby
White Wm
Winters Path
Witham J G
White Mathew
Winton Michl
Winter Path
White Geo A S
Whitmore T B
Westerelock Wm
Wolf Ferdrand
Wooley W F
Wooley Joseph
Wolf J S
Woodward J A
Wood & Herringer
Wheaton W G
Waif N

Y

Yoda Pedro M
Yallaste Chas H
Yost Chas

Young Wm Joel
Young Thos
Young John D C

Young John D
Conroy
Yale Gregory

Z

Zebritzky Thos
Zlamer W

WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

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The New York Journal of Commerce
September 10, 1849, 2

THE BARK FLORIDA.--Some of the papers represent this vessel as having been seized by the Government, which is incorrect. She is a beautiful craft of about 250 tons, clipper built, carries four guns, and has accommodations for 90 passengers. She might not very strangely be taken for one of the "long, low, black" descriptions, but was built expressly for the Chagres and California trade, and has been engaged in it for the last eight months. She hauls around into the North River to-day, from King's Spar yard, (where she has been receiving the repairs rendered necessary by a stroke of lightning which recently shivered her main-mast, &c.) preparatory to clearing for another voyage.

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The New York *Sun*
September 10, 1849, 2

OUR CITY contemporaries have indulged themselves to the full giving details about the "*Secret Expedition*" in this city, which the patriotic and republican cabinet at Washington have so wondrously "squabashed!" Were it not that we must regard *protem.* as "the Government" of these United States--this *free*, Republican country--has been the agent in this imortalizing affair, we would be content with indulging in a hearty laugh at the noise made by the present Administration press. We hear from England about their dirty sneaking whig administration attempting to play off a "state trick" in connection with the Queen's recent visit to Ireland; and we may justly ask if it may not be, that the "squabashing" of the Cuban expedition is not really a party trick of our present cabinet? It is not charitable to always tell what we know, and therefore, we conceal for the present a few facts, which may serve a better purpose another time. But one thing we cannot, in justice to the people of New York, and of this republican country, conceal, and it is this, that our government has availed itself of the services of "*spies*" and "*pimps*" against its own citizens, to watch their actions, and gather up their sentiments expressed in private conversation. If we speak falsely, let the patriotic gentlemen who now shape the policy of our country at Washington deny the impeachment, and give the evidence on which they telegraphed on to this city to "*arrest those Cuban vessels.*" Perhaps they merely used the information of the spies of the Cuban government, who infest our cities, in this matter. These men would be the most competent for such dirty work. We do sincerely hope that no American citizen demeaned himself by volunteering in such service.

"Well, after all, what have these watchful guardians of our country's neutrality discovered? They have found one vessel carrying munitions of war. If we were disposed, we could name several vessels which left this port this season carrying "munitions of war." And next, they discovered in the port of New York, another vessel with rations for 1,000 men for four months! How accurate the computation! 1,000 men and rations for four months! Why after such a discovery, who could doubt that if the 1,000 men were put on board, that they would eat up these rations in four months! How merciful the Government to these poor rations. But when they deigned to be merciful, why did they not "arrest" those other vessels in port, with rations for 100 or 1000 men for one, two, three, or *four* months? Why did the Government not send its spies into our establishment, and ascertain all that *we* were saying and doing, and try and arrest us as "aiders and abettors" of this "secret and unlawful expedition." It should go the whole length, and "arrest" all whom it suspected of being of being favorable to the *unlawful* movement. It would then be on a par with Austria, who punished all who dared to say the Hungarians might be successful. In fine, we submit to General Taylor and his Cabinet that they keep in remembrance the important services of the Express of this city in this crisis. If the Government has another dirty job to do in this city, let it patronize the Express. Well, the country's safe!

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

10 September 1849, 1

Later from Yucatan.

We are indebted to Captain Mallory, of the schooner American, for late news from Yucatan. The American left Sisal on the evening of the 22d. Another battle has been fought between the Yucatecos and the Indians, in which the former were badly whipped, and lost 360 men. The battle lasted a whole day (the 16th), and was ended by the whites retreating into Bacalar, and taking refuge in the citadel. It is reported that Capt. Kelly, formerly of Col. White's command, was killed. The Indians, after the fight, captured a quantity of provisions, &c. intended for Bacalar. It was reported at Sisal that Col. White was organizing an armed force for the purpose of descending upon the country, and forcing the Government to pay the amount due the American Volunteers. The rumor obtained general credence, and created so much alarm that 500 troops had been sent from Merida to Sisal, to oppose his landing.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

10 September, 1849, 2

Arrival of the Steamship Falcon—Later from Havana—The Insurrection.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1849.

The steamship Falcon arrived last evening from Chagres, having touched at Havana on Monday, the 3d inst.

Private letters from Cuba state that the Island is in the greatest commotion, but make not the slightest mention of insurrectionary movements there, except in a single instance, in which the Colonel and several officers of one of the regiments were murdered.

The Captain-General was using the most energetic measures to suppress any attempt at rebellion that might occur in any part of the island.

By an order of the Captain-General the Falcon was prohibited from receiving any passengers at Havana; and no United States newspapers were allowed to pass the post-office.

The commander of the sloop-of-war Albany, now at Round Island, has been requested by the Consul at Havana, to proceed there immediately.

More Troops for Florida—The Blockade of Round Island Raised.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 7.

The steamer Autocrat, arrived to-day from St. Louis, brought down 160 United States troops, destined to the everglades of Florida.

The blockade of Round Island, which has been rigidly enforced for some time, is now discontinued, the United States vessels stationed there allowing provisions and other necessaries to be landed without the slightest molestation.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

10 September 1849, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE RARITAN AND SARATOGA AT NEWPORT.—The U. S. frigate (flag-ship) Raritan, Capt. Benjamin Paige bearing the broad penant of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding Home Squadron, and the sloop-of-war Saratoga in company, Commander M. C. Nicholson arrived here yesterday afternoon. They left Pensacda on the 15th of August, and communicated with Havana on the 25th. There was no news there of importance. The authorities throughout the island were on the alert, ready to give the "invaders" a warm reception. The cavalry force at Havana had been increased, in consequence of the expedition fitting out in the United States for the invasion of Cuba. The ships did not go into the harbor of Havana, nor was any communication had with the shore; the news was obtained from our Consul, who laid off and spoke one of the boats of the flag ship.

The Raritan has been absent four months, during which time she has visited the ports of St. Thomas, Aux Cayes and Port-au-Prince (Island of Hayti), Havana, Vera Cruz and Pensacda. The Saratoga has been absent over a year, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico.

[Newport News, 7th.

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.—The United States officer in command of the naval forces in the vicinity of Round Island seem determined to prevent the armed expedition against Cuba, the Sierra Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan, or whatever point it may have in view. They have addressed letters to the persons collected upon Round Island, warning them that the most vigilant efforts will be used to defeat their supposed purpose. The Government officers have moved with promptitude, and we suppose that their efforts will be successful. But we greatly doubt the legality of their measures. The assemblage at Round Island has given no evidence of any intention to form an "armed expedition." It is said they have no weapons,—that there is not a stand of arms upon the Island.

[Mobile Register, 31st.

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The Evening Picayune.

10 September 1849, 1

FROM HAVANA.—The schooner Mary Ellen, Capt. Coleman, from Havana the 30th ult., arrived here this morning, bringing us files of the *Gaceta* to the date of her departure. They contain no news.

☞ The steamer Creole, which left here on Saturday evening for Havana, was chartered by a commercial house, and not by the Spanish Consul, as our informant made us to say in our edition of Saturday evening. We have these facts from the fountain head.

The President.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Baltimore last evening, (7th) and will proceed on to Washington to-day. He looks very feeble.

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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

10 September 1849, 3

THE SEA GULL.—This steamboat, intended for the Cuba Hunt, had on board plenty of muskets and ammunition. There were also a number of Spaniards on board. Her detention since Saturday of last week at Quarantine was caused by the failure of those who bought her to make payment as promised. The owner was unwilling to let her go to sea until she was paid for. We understand that he has promised to resume possession of her—take out her cargo and give bonds in any required amount that she shall not be engaged in any illegal expedition. He promises, if required, to give up her license for the foreign trade and use her only for domestic traffic. Under these circumstances, we understand no further proceedings will be had against her.—*New York Express.*

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

10 September 1849, 2

Seizure of the New Orleans and Sea-Gull.

The United States marshal of the eastern district of New York, says the *Journal of Commerce*, having made a requisition on Commodore McKeever for a force to capture the vessels alleged to have been engaged in an illegal enterprise, Lieutenant Swartwout, of the line-of-battle-ship North Carolina, in command of a party of United States marines and forty-two officers and seamen from the vessels in the harbor and the navy yard at Brooklyn, proceeded on Thursday evening in the steamboat Duncan C. Pell to the quarantine ground, where the Sea-Gull lay. This vessel was immediately taken possession of in the name of the United States, on a charge of violating the neutrality act. On board the Sea-Gull were about forty men, principally Spaniards and Cubans, it is said. The Sea-Gull was placed under the guns of the North Carolina, with a midshipman and a party of seamen on board.

The marshal, with the marines, then proceeded to seize the New Orleans at the foot of Cherry street, which was immediately occupied, and the New York *Courier* says on board of her were found 120,000 rations. The New Orleans previously belonged to the United States, but was sold some time since to a person named Woon, from whom she was obtained by the agents of the *illicit* expedition. During the investigation, the names of persons concerned were ascertained by the marshal, who, having communicated by telegraph with the Secretary of State, was ordered to arrest not only the vessels, but the persons, five of whom, the *Evening Post* states, named EDWARD WIER, MARIOT, PIGOT, CLARK, and MCFALL, were arrested. One of them was bailed on Friday for $5,000.

The 6th section of the act passed in 1818 reads thus:

"*And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, *begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise*, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

There can be no doubt that, under the circumstances, the authorities had no alternative, and for their promptness and energy are entitled to praise.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday has the following statements relating to the same affair:

"One of the 'returned volunteers,' taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition, as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person we allude to is a young man, residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited last week for the expedition, being promised $1,000 at the end of the affair, and plenty of *plunder* while engaged in it. He was told, notwithstanding the inference from the last-mentioned fact, that it was a perfectly honorable project, and that its purpose should be disclosed before he left the country.

"He went to New York on Friday last, with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. On Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea-Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman named Maguire. After going forty miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain refused to go further, and put back. The Sea-Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board, and soldier clothes, and our informer assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt.

"The revenue cutter visited the vessel, but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained; and, having misgivings of the object of the expedition, demanded to be put ashore. This demand was refused till they declared that they would hail the revenue-cutter and apprize the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect: the men were set ashore, and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended."

The ramifications of this expedition appear most extensive, connecting certainly New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, and probably Boston and some of the western cities. That the parties concerned will have reason to thank the Government for its interference, there is no doubt; it being incontestable that, if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point of the island of Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force; for the captain general was familiar with all the plan, and few or none would have escaped massacre or the *garrote*.

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

The Daily Delta

11 September 1849, 2

INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN BEHALF OF GARCIA.—The National Intelligencer defines more distinctly than had been previously done, the measures which the Government had adopted to procure the liberation of Rey from his confinement in Cuba, and to secure his presence at this place. In an article on the subject, on the 3d instant, it says:

In the recent case of Juan Garcia, the President of the United States did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba refusing to hearken to the representations of any diplomatic agent. The moment he was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana, who were suspected by some persons of having counseled the Spanish Consul at New Orleans to kidnap Garcia. Justice demanded that Garcia should appear on the trial of the Spanish Consul, to testify freely, and in the absence of all intimidation or improper influence, before the Court of the United States. The question raised was one upon which the sensibility of the free citizens of the United States was excited; that is to say, the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American constitution and laws. That Spanish agents should be guilty of such an outrage upon us, at the very moment our Government was engaged in an anxious and honest effort to detect and suppress the secret Cuban expedition, was a thought not to be endured. Accordingly the President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct General Campbell, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted at New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter." The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the Captain General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans, early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an American, a physician of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the United States District Attorney.

The unofficial demand for the return of Garcia proved effective.

THE CREOLE.—This steamer, which lately ran between this city and Pensacola, was chartered, as we have before stated, by the Spanish Consul, to proceed to Havana. Curiosity is on tip-toe to know the object of this movement. It could hardly be to take over the package of El Telegrafos which the Captain General requested to be sent him; it could hardly relate to the Rey affair, nor to the Round Island expedition, for these are well known in Havana, and due arrangements have been made for them. Will somebody relieve the public anxiety on this subject?

HAVANA.—The brig Mary Ellen, Capt. Coleman, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The Captain reports, in confirmation of the statement of our correspondent, that two days before his sailing, two thousand troops had marched from Havana towards Trinidad, where it was rumored that an insurrection had broken out.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10, 1849.

Editors of the Delta—GENTLEMEN: A rumor has been in circulation about town since last Saturday, to the effect that *a certain Spanish paper* in this city has received, from the Spanish Consul here, the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, together with a *flattering letter* and an order for three hundred copies, (subscribed to) from the Cuban Government; and further, that several large parcels of *La Patria*, addressed to Señor Don Crispin Ximinez de Sandoval, were sent by the *Adams Grey* and *Salvadora*. We hereby beg to state that IT IS NOT TRUE that we ever received any such money or orders; that if A SPANISH PAPER in this city has received a thousand dollars, or an order for three hundred copies for the Cuban Government, it is not *La Patria*, for there is no person connected with our paper who would, in any manner, be influenced in his opinions by MONEY, in any shape or form, and that this fact has been sufficiently proved recently. We are, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ALEMAN & GOMEZ, Editors of La Patria.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

11 September 1847, 2

What do we owe the Authorities of Cuba?

We are happy to perceive, from certain quotations from a letter of Commander Rondolph's, noticed in the Picayune of Sunday, that he has receded from his position, or rather threat, of cutting off the supplies of the Round Islanders. He also says that his order was never executed, and was a mere *brutum fulmen*. We are glad to see this frank confession of an error. It is always the best and most honest way to repair a fault. Our information, however, is, that the order was executed, and vessels, with provisions, were prevented from landing, or captured in the act of landing. The facts, however, will, no doubt, be elicited in some regular form, and presented in an authentic manner. Commander Randolph further says, that in all other respects, save in the cutting off the supplies, he is justified by his orders. If this be so, it will shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the higher officers of the Government. We doubt not that the motive which prompted these severe measures, was an honest one. But, really, we cannot see the wisdom of this Government making itself the ally and protector of the odious tyranny of Cuba—employing a large portion of its land and naval forces, which are now barely sufficient for the wants of the country, to protect its extended frontier and vast commerce—in watching the movements of citizens, who may desire to avail themselves of the right of expatriation, by imitating the patriotism of those illustrious foreigners who, during the war of 1776, flew to the aid of these colonies, in their unequal contest against Great Britain. Neither our treaties, nor any obligations for favors rendered by the Cuban authorities, require such a course on the part of our Government. It is true, it is the duty of the Government to take notice of any violations of the law which come under its notice, but we know of no peculiarity in this alleged violation of law, that should entitle it to such particular notice on our part, and such earnest, zealous and devoted efforts to discover the violators,—and require the designation of special constables—and detachments of the army and navy, to seek out and arrest the parties. The ordinary processes of law, and the ordinary vigilance of our proper judicial and civil officers, would have been amply sufficient to satisfy the requisitions of our treaties with Spain, and to discharge all obligations we may owe to the Government, to the proverbially hostile authorities of Cuba, where the rights of American citizens are more disregarded and trampled upon, than in any other quarter of the globe. We owe nothing to Spain but the plain and simple pound of flesh,—not one drop of blood. The vice-royalty of Cuba has repeatedly asserted its independence of obligations contracted by Spain. In vain have our citizens invoked the protection of treaties with Spain against the wrongs of the Cuban authorities. The reply has always been, the Captain-General rules here; the Queen in Spain. Why, then, should the whole country be frightened from its propriety, by the desperate alarms of the oppressors of Cuba and their apprehension that some of our own citizens may be willing to incur the penalty and risk of losing the protection of our flag, in order to aid the struggling Cubaneros?

And what renders this zeal of our government, in behalf of Cuba, particularly mortifying at this time, is, that these concessions come on the very heel of an atrocious insult offered to our soil by the abduction of a person enjoying the protection of our flag, by the authorized agents of the very government which we put ourselves to so much trouble to please and accommodate. Nations cannot as yet adopt the doctrine of returning good for evil,—of obliging those who injure them. This policy will not do with the intriguing, reckless and corrupt government of Cuba, a government, whose chief officer is enriched yearly by the license extended to an illicit trade, which Spain has bound herself to prohibit and punish.

Such magnanimity on our part will not be appreciated by its recipients; it will only give strength and encouragement to a pride and audacity that know no other restraints but those of fear and coercion.

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

Eufaula Democrat
(Alabama)

11 September 1849, 1

The Round Island Affair.—The Commander of the Water Witch—Lieut. Totten, has been directed to break up the assemblage at Round Island. The conduct of this officer is severely censured by the New Orleans papers.—Round Island is within the jurisdiction of Mississippi, and the civil authorities were competent to proceed in the matter, if any proceeding was found to be necessary. The Delta says:—'Rarely has it happened that so high handed a measure was attempted by any military authority in this country as that threatened, and in part executed, by the Commander of the Water Witch.

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Eufaula Democrat
(Alabama)

11 September 1849, 2

From the N. O. Delta.

The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to us yesterday from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force station in that neighborhood, to interfere with the persons who have encamped on that island. We are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Hayman's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but whe Lieutenant Totton, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of his proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer or any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprise, he undertakes a responsibility, which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

There is no warrant in the Proclamation of the President for such course.—The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an armed expedition'—to which alone the President's Proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose head-quarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by *positive overt proofs* of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island Expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's Proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the Department.

The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming, than the assumption of power of the writer, is opposed to law and rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country, with which we are at peace is apprehended, from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But, when they go to the extent threatened by Lieutenant Totton, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men, presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

Such interferences on the part of our Army and Navy, with the actions of citizens, are very repulsive to our republican instincts, and should not be resorted to on light grounds. The style of Lieutenant Totten's letter is not of the most dignified, and we trust it may turn out, that he has proceeded further than he was ordered. Still, however, we think the appeal to the naval power in the presence of an ample civil power, in the officers of the United States court, to suppress any unlawful expedition is both unusual and improper. Our ships of war were not built to be 'dodging' citizens, who may encamp on any of the islands, in our bays and harbors. Their duty is to watch foreigners, and *cut off* the supplies of our enemies, and not be annoying, prosecuting, and browbeating the citizens of our country.

To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island:

U. S. steamer Water Witch of Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse *by Thursday* (to morrow) *night* I am ordered to *cut off your supplies of provisions*, for which purpose ample means have supplied.

You will find it *impossible* to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore *advised*, as well as warned to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and *that nothing shall deter us* from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'dg.

To Lieut. Totton, com'd. steamer Water Witch.

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849.

SIR—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention in such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention.—We are a body of men *uncivilized, unarmed*, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President,
W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

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Federal Union
(Milledgeville, Ga.)

11 September 1849, 3

[From our correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 2, 1849.

To the Editor of the Federal Union:

The abduction of Rey, notwithstanding his return to New Orleans, still forms the subject matter of much excitement in foreign born circles of this city; I may write that all the New York press demand not only that ample indemnity shall at once be insisted upon by this government, but that the administration shall require the prompt recall of the Governor General of Cuba, if his participation in the affair can be proved.

If old Spain may with impunity seize on a person in this country obnexious to her authorities, why may not the Czar do the same? Just now, there are hundreds here who on account of their writings or other offences against absolutism in the affairs of Russia, Austria, France and Italy are marked men, if they ever again set foot on any part of the Continent of Europe. You will recollect that the governments of Europe sympathysing with each other, permit the covert violation of the national rights of their respective subjects, in the matter of doing nothing to prevent each other from abducting political offenders, as Rey was taken from New Orleans. That is the first instance on record in which this rascality has been attempted here by absolutism, as there never was a time when the extension of this privilege was so absolutely necessary for the salvation of the monarchies of the old world, so there never were before so many men in the United States so obnoxious to the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, the Pope's managers and their confederate Kings. If the Rey affair is not duly stoned for by Spain—and that without delay—we may expect soon to have Avazzena and a dozen others, spirited across the Atlantic. Feeling assured that the failure of this government, to at once vindicate the integrity of its territory will serve as an invitation for the repetition of the outrage by other European crowned heads without distinction of party, the Europeans among us are awaiting the action of the ostensible in the premises with much solicitude.

So far as the attendance is concerned, the Hungarian meeting convened here on Monday afternoon last was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in this country. The committee men, orators, resolution movers, officers, &c. however were generally well known nomination seekers;—which has deprived the affair of the weight here it was designed to have. It had been hoped that a subscription of full $100,000, would have resulted from the action of the meeting with which the Hungarian committee intended to purchase Colt's revolvers, bowie knives, &c., to be shipped to Hungary. God knows where they will now get the means required. The plan was a good one. The revolvers are a superior arm to any thing employed by Russia and Austria; while in the hands of the Hungarian irregular troops, bowie knives would prove scarcely less terrible than when wielded by Texians. I presume that more hand to hand fighting has been done within the last six months in Hungary than in all the Continent of Europe to that time, since Napoleon's memorable campaign. A single blow from a bowie knife always disables; while a sword cut or thrust except in a vital part, rarely prevents the wounded from fighting on.

Our play goers are all agog over the arrival of Charlotte Cushman, which took place on the day before yesterday, when she reached Boston in the Caledonia. Though a Boston girl she has selected England for her residence, having settled her brother's family near London. The theatrical tour of her native country she is about to make, will doubtless prove the most profitable affair of the kind ever undertaken in America. I come to this conclusion, from the perfect fever to see her, existing among the play going community of New York. Ranking in Europe as the first living tragic actress, and being an American to boot, of course every body who frequents such places will hurry to see her play.

Very little concern is felt by our political friends in this city, on account of the defeat of Mr Thurston, for Congress, in the western district of Rhode Island. Shortly before the election, he was understood to have sold himself to the free soilers (o secure the 160 votes they polled at the unsuccessful trial. He got more than half those votes by the trick, and lost four or five times as many democratic votes, as hundreds of democrats absolutely refused to vote for any candidate in any manner identified with abolitionism of free soilism.

I need say nothing to your readers in relation to the cotton market, prices still being very high indeed.

You may not place reliance on the stories about the getting up of an armed expedition in this city, for the purpose of invading Cuba. There are half a dozen California mining and emigrating companies forming around the city, which the federal newspaper quid nonce insist upon it, are destined for the invasion of Cuba. The truth is, Zachary Washington manager's, must get up the impression that some such wind mill is whirling around; or all the world will soon understand that the Cuba Proclamation was but baiting a jack o'lantern with a bag of wind, which is literally true. Notwithstanding the well known condition of the President's health, full six thousand office seekers of this city, and the Lord knows how many from the surrounding country, have made up their minds not to take "no" in answer to their contemplated requests, that he shall, while here, take occasion to spell out their respective papers. The poor old man always did "read ritin" with difficulty, which I take it has been by no means diminished by commingleament of the crooked calligraphy of thousands of cronked federal politicians which, of necessity, must have passed before his spectacles since the 4th of March last.

The cholera has well nigh entirely disappeared from this city.

GOTHAMITE.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

11 September 1849, 1

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1849.

Every one here talks of the Cuba expedition, as if it had really been well concerted and arranged, and was still to be prosecuted in opposition to the orders and vigilance of this Government. There certainly has been a concerted effort to get up an expedition for the purpose of revolutionizing its Government. But it is not yet known that many persons of capital, character, or means were engaged in it. It is said that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were to have been raised in the city of New York, chiefly by merchants, in aid of this enterprise, but the names of no respectable persons have yet been given. In Baltimore, and in this city, there were agents busy in promoting the scheme. In New Orleans and Mobile efforts were made for the same object. General Worth was offered the command of the expedition, together with the promise of one hundred thousand dollars, as a bonus for resigning his commission in the service of the United States. But there is no reason to believe that he listened to the proposal. Several officers, now and late in the United States army, also received flattering proposals for the furtherance of the same object.

But it does not appear that the confederates had secured any efficient aid in Cuba. It is the opinion of intelligent Americans who passed the last winter in Cuba, and the opinion is confirmed, as I understand by our Consuls in Cuba, that the Islands generally, do not desire a revolution, and will resist it. There has always existed, however, a combination against the government, and several persons have at different times been arrested, or compelled to fly, as conspirators for its overthrow. They have not among themselves, any men of eminence as leaders. Gen. Lopez, who was condemned to death, but had previously escaped to New York, is said to have been distinguished as a soldier in Spain. The Spanish troops in Cuba, are not at all concerned in the movement, but, perhaps it may have been the intention to buy them over. In fact it is more than probable, that if the revolutionists should make an attempt, aided by a few thousand adventurers from the United States, it would be a miserable failure, at least under present circumstances. Some young Cuban Creoles, who have excited the suspicions of their government, are now in the United States, and have no doubt, been the chief promoters of the movement here. It is the general impression that the project will be abandoned for the present, in consequence of the prompt measures taken by our government for the preservation of our neutrality.

The Tariff question has recently been discussed by politicians of both political parties, assembled from different parts of the country at Newport. They have agreed, it is said, to recommend specific duties, instead of the present system of *ad valorem* duties on sugar, iron, coal, cotton and woolen fabrics. But in my opinion, the next Congress will not essentially modify the present Tariff.

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

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

11 September 1849, 2

How are we to get Cuba?—We have an itching desire for this gem of the Antilles, which must be gratified. All agree that in time we must have it, but there is a difference of opinion as to the mode and manner of acquisition. Shall we buy Cuba, giving a fair equivalent for it in dollars? Shall we patiently wait for the population to achieve their independence, and then grant the request which they will most indubitably make, to be incorporated into our confederacy of States? Or, shall we, acting upon the rule that "might makes right," without any pretext of a quarrel, send armed expeditions to the island, and take forcible possession of it? This latter course we cannot pursue: for thereby we would compromise our national honor in the estimation of the whole world. By instigating such propagandism, sedition and revolt, we would bring discredit upon our country, and make Republicanism and its institutions odious.

If the press is to be regarded as a correct exponent of public opinion, a forcible invasion of Cuba is in opposition to the views of the great body of the people.—Even those who are disposed to favor the reputed expeditions now fitting out in our different cities, as many believe, for Cuba, anxiously labor to divest the enterprise of all the objectionable features of a predatory, pillaging adventure, and to give it rather the character of a crusade in the cause of liberty. Admitting this to be so, and granting the questionable morality of forcing a change of government, even for the better, upon a people, without their consent,—the reflecting portion of the public believe that such a move, at this time, would be premature and impracticable.

We hope to live to see the day, and that not a distant one, when this fine Island will be ours. Such is its "manifest destiny." But we must get possession of it by fair and legitimate and strictly honorable means; not by conquest; by going to war with a feeble and decrepit nation, and stripping her of an appanage which she has not the strength and power to hold;—this is a system of *partition* more in accordance with Russian and Austrian policy, than with the principles of a magnanimous Republic. But we must either buy Cuba, giving for it the long standing offer of one hundred millions, or any other sum to be agreed upon; or we must acquire peaceable possession, with the full and free consent of the Cubans, after they have revolutionized, and thrown off the Spanish yoke. They will not have to fight the battles of liberty alone; in their struggle for independence, they will not merely receive the sympathies of our people, but their vigorous and powerful aid: but they who would be free, must themselves first strike the blow. In the words of Washington, "we rejoice whenever in any country we see a nation unfold the banner of freedom"—but let a spirit of freedom be first manifested, let these "hereditary bondsmen" of old Spain evince a desire to be free, and as soon as their banner is unfurled, thousands of bold spirits will fly to the rescue, and rally under the standard of freedom. But it is not our part to take the initiative, we must wait for some movement with those who are mostly interested, and then we must observe the distinction between *revolt* and *revolution;* we can not instigate the former, but we may aid, and after it has commenced, accelerate the latter.

The Cubans, it is said, are ripe for revolution; that the land proprietors and intelligent portion of the population are anxious for a secession from the mother country there can be little doubt; but we apprehend that the spirit and love of freedom are not yet generally diffused, and we are inclined to believe, that, with those who entertain the opinion that the signs and times are propitious, "the wish is father to the thought." We have seen no demonstrations on the part of the people of any desire to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of the Spanish government we have heard of no extended disaffection, no systematic or regular organization; not even remonstrances, petitions, or any other indications of a revolutionary spirit. Had this spirit prevailed at the proper time Cuba many years ago might have been independent. Had she availed herself of the many years of misrule and disturbance that prevailed during the contest for power between the Christinos and Carlists, without any difficulty she might have shaken off her subjection to Spain, and declared, and maintained too, her independence. Spain is now comparatively strong, contrasting her situation with what it was twelve or fifteen years ago: she can better now maintain a force of twenty thousand men on the island, than she then could five thousand. Her power, therefore, so far as resisting an invasion, is not to be contemned. Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, whose opportunities for obtaining intelligence necessarily must be favorable, represents the condition of the people morally and physically considered, as adverse to the idea of a successful revolution at this time.

CUBANS NOT REVOLTING

We have alluded to this subject, not because we have any later or reliable information that Cuba is the destination of the expeditions that are being fitted out, but because the papers throughout the country have settled down, with great unanimity, in their conclusions, that there are organized bodies of men destined for the invasion and revolutionizing of that Island.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

11 September 1849, 2

DID THE CAPTAIN GENERAL RELEASE REY VOLUNTARILY?—It will be recollected that it was contended, that REY obtained a free pardon, and was released by the Captain General of Cuba voluntarily, and without any interposition on the part of our Government. The object of this representation was, to ease off the Spanish authorities from the awkward position in which they had placed themselves, and to make them appear as acting without restraint, when, in truth and fact, they were *forced* to make an *amende honorable*. No one at the time gave ALCOY credit for this assumed act of grace, for such an action would have been inconsistent with the general conduct of an official of her Catholic Majesty. But there is no longer any doubt to be entertained upon the subject, and the original outrage is aggravated by this pitiful attempt at deception. The whole *modus operandi* is detailed in the *National Intelligencer*.

It seems that it is the settled policy of the Spanish Government to interdict all kinds of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain General of Cuba; an agent of a diplomatic character is not permitted to reside on the island. The consequence is, that all representations of a national character have to be made at the Court of Madrid. But when the President was informed of the abduction of REY, he immediately determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana.—Accordingly the President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct Gen. CAMPBELL, in the event of the arrival of GARCIA at Havana, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr CAMPBELL received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially GARCIA's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter."

The imprisonment of REY—his writing to the Consul—his subsequent incommunication, and examination by the Captain General, and his final release, are familiar facts. This crowning act of the release was effected by the unofficial demand of our Consul, expedited no doubt by the opportune arrival of the *Germantown* in the port of HAVANA.

Two days after the receipt of the Secretary's instructions, to wit, on the 18th of August, by the prompt and decisive action of Mr. CAMPBELL, (not in his official character as Consul, but in obedience to his orders and in virtue of the instructions he had received,) the captive was delivered up, and immediately sailed for New Orleans, under the protection of the stars and stripes.

HAVANA.—The brig *Mary Ellen*, Capt. COLEMAN, arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, whence she sailed on the morning of the 29th.

The Captain reports, in confirmation of accounts previously received, that two days before his sailing, 2,000 troops had marched from Havana towards Trinidad, where it was rumored that an insurrection had broken out.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD

11 September 1849, 1

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

George M. Young, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Jones, U. S. Marines; J. C. De Craft, U. S. Navy; Captain Dobbin, Poughkeepsie; A. Sandford, Alabama; C. Wilford, Virginia; Captain Wilson, U. S. Navy; Dr. Garlick, New Orleans; M. Stewart, U. S Navy; H. Le Roy Parker U. S. Frigate Raritan, are at the American.

J N. Van. Richmond; Lieut. Col Scriver. U. S. Army; J. A. Bates, U S Navy; Major Comstock, New Orleans, W H Walker, U S. Army; D. Peters, Virginia; Mr. Clarke. Washington; J. J. Key, Kentucky; A. Sanford. Alabama; J. McHenry, Savannah; A. J. Debiole. Florida; Gen. Cunningham, Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Hon S P. Chase, U. S Senate, Ohio; J. Gorgas, U. S Army; Rev Mr. Bittinger, Washington; Colonel Webster and family. U. S A.; Capt. Smith, do; Capt. Cullum, do; H L. Kurtis, do.; Capt. T. Von Sandau, St Thomas. W I; A. G Miller, U S. Army; Dr. Hastings U S. Navy; Col. Eaton. U. S Army; Dr Tabb and family. Virginia; Gen Duff Green. Washington; Mr. Erieson and lady, Montreal; Lieut. Tevis, U. S. Army; Judge A. T Rose Long Island; Com Parker, U. S. Navy Capt. Seymour U. S, Army; Major Jewett, do.; J. L. Florance and family. Philadelphia; Alfred Phillips, Montreal; H. F. Clark, U. S. Army; Colonel Irving and family, do., are at the Irving House.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

11 September 1849, Tuesday

Cuba Expedition—Hungary—Consul Walsh.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1849.

The Spanish Minister and his Secretary left here on Friday for New-York, on business connected with the alleged contemplated invasion of Cuba. I have reason to believe that any arrests that may be made will be upon full instructions and undoubted information, so that the rights of any citizen may not be violated. The enterprise in question, however, will be stopped so far as our people are concerned. The Constitutional duty of the President is clear and undoubted. If the Cubans wish to be released from the bondage of despotism under which they live they must *strike* for themselves. There can be scarcely two opinions as to the result.

The unexpected intelligence of the reverses in the affairs of Hungary, at a time when this Government was looking anxiously for full confirmation of a glorious independence, ought to convince us of the necessity of great caution and deliberation on the part of the Executive in receiving a Minister from a new Government. The power to receive or reject a foreign Minister, it is believed, is vested solely in the Executive; at the same time the nation is pledged by the act, and responsible for the consequences which might ensue. We fought four years for our liberties, and had made our declaration two years before France our ally recognized our independence formally. England had then expended £4,000,000 in her endeavors to subdue the "rebels." This declaration on the part of France, however, aided us wonderfully; while hastiness on the part of this Government in receiving the Minister from Hungary would have placed us in an awkward predicament without materially aiding the Hungarians in their struggle.

It has been the wish of the President and Cabinet to retain the present Consul at Paris, and in fact to make as few changes in our Consular service as possible; but circumstances may induce them to alter their previous determination. It is considered to be proper and in a certain degree essential that our consuls abroad should possess principles and feelings which will impel them on all occasions, privately or socially as well as officially, truly to represent the character and institutions of this country.

It is not necessary, nor is it expected that they will be propagandists, but it certainly is expected they will be republican in feeling and maintain republican principles as far as their duties require them. It is quite possible that some of our Consuls have been so long abroad in monarchical countries as to have changed in feeling and become wedded to anti republican systems. If so, they should be recalled. ASMODEUS.

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The Daily Picayune.

11 September 1849, 2

THE DEMAND FOR REY.—The question as to whether Rey the abducted jailer was really sent to this city in compliance with a demand from the Spanish Consul, seems to be definitively settled in the following remarks which we extract from the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst.:

"The President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct Gen. Campbell, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter." The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the Captain General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an American, a physician of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the U. S. District Attorney.

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The Evening Picayune.

11 September 1849, 1

Failure of the Secret Expedition.

The vessels seized at New York are still held, and the men have dispersed. Their officers—Edwards, Veair, Pigot, Clark, Marriott and Maperter—have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5000 each. The expedition failed rather on account of the delay in the transmission of funds from New Orleans than through the vigilance of the Government.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT, *August* 30.—Transactions in sugar had been very limited, but prices were firmly sustained. The stock was very much reduced and little was arriving from the interior. The exports of the article from Havana and Matanzas were 97,000 boxes less than last year; of this diminution the United States imported 90,000 boxes less than the preceding twelve months. Quotations: Whites 10@11½rs., choice 12rs.; yellow 6¾@7½rs.; choice and superior 7¾@8rs.; browns 6¼@6¾rs; Cucuruchos 5¼@6rs. There were no Muscovados in the market. The weather had been favorable for the growing cane. Molasses is held at 2½@3rs., according to quality. Coffee is scarce and sells at 5@7. U. S. jerked beef 12 to 14 rials the arroba; hams $10 to 15 the quintal; cheese $15 to 17 the quintal; butter $18 to 20 the quintal; yellow corn 3 rials the arroba; American flour $14 the barrel; lard $12 to 13 the quintal.

Freights are extremely dull, and there is scarcely any inquiry for vessels to any quarter. The last charter was of a small Spanish brig of 800 boxes to Hamburg at £2 15s. The rates to the United States are entirely nominal.

Exchange.—Sterling bills have been sold at 13 to 15 premium. Bills to the United States are scarce and 4 to 5 premium has been paid.

Quarantine.—The quarantine regulations are unaltered as regards the United States, being twenty days from infected and eight days from non infected ports. Vessels from the British provinces are subject to eight days observation if bringing clean bills of health, and vessels from England to twenty days quarantine from infected, and a few days observation from non infected ports. It is the general practice in Havana for the quarantine charges incurred under present circumstances to be borne by the cargo, in proportion to the amount of freight to which each parcel is liable. This appears fair, as the quarantine expenses are moderate, and the vessel has to bear unaided the heavy extra charges occasioned by the detention of twenty days. All the most respectable houses have agreed in acting on the above principle, but some resist it and thereby occasion much trouble to the consignees of vessels. It would be desirable, therefore, to insert in all bills of lading that the goods shipped are to bear a proportionate amount of the quarantine charges in all cases where they are landed in quarantine.

THE RUMORED INTESTINE COMMOTION.—Messrs. Burnham & Co. make the following remarks on the reports of troubles in Havana:

As during the last few days there have been rumors in circulation calculated to occasion alarm abroad, it may be well to mention that very little apprehension is entertained here on that account. The Government, with abundant resources at their command, has taken every precaution to preserve order. The island is perfectly tranquil in all respects, and every thing is going on as usual.

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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

11 September 1849, 2

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH'S EPISTLE TO THE ROYD ISLANDERS.—This document, published in the Mobile papers, is said by some to be a hoax, got up by some wags.—*Exchange paper.*

We suspect by this time they have discovered that there is something more than a hoax in it. The reasons he assigns for interfering are good and sound ones, notwithstanding all the violence and indignation exhibited by the New Orleans papers against what they call the unjustifiable interference of the Government. By the way, the New Orleans papers seem to delight in fits of indignation. They have done nothing but rave and scold ever since the Rey case first came under their notice. Some of them are now endeavoring to prove that it is not only proper, but the duty of our Government to permit armed invasions of other countries, in "spite of the bugbear of treaty stipulations." Treaties, in the estimation of such persons, are, of course, matters of mere form, to be broken whenever convenience suggests the propriety of loosening the obligations.

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Richmond Enquirer.

11 September 1849, 1

IMPORTANT.

We are indebted to the Mobile Herald for the following important Proclamation, telegraphed, we believe exclusively, for that journal, from the Republic of Hottentot. In our haste, we have only time to call public attention to the singular coincidence with which we are furnished in the appearance of this document, and of that of a like character, recently issued by the government at Washington. It would thus appear that Govern. or Hodge and President Taylor have both a talent for the discovery of "mare's nests," and both a disposition to "write them down:"

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the peace and dignity of the Republic of Hottentot is endangered by the invasion of Round Island, by a band of desperadoes denominated the "Ousel Owls," having for their object the subjugation of foreign territory at peace with our Republic, and in violation of the laws of treaty, and at variance with the principles of our national law and the law of nations—and whereas, a solemn protest has been received from the Spanish Secretary of State for the Island of Cuba, Don Jose Monstache y Ana de Gopher, requiring us by virtue of existing treaties to interpose our potent will and gigantic arm to preserve the faith of nations, and our national integrity.

Therefore, I, having every confidence in the valor, patriotism and great military experience of Capt. John Hyson Ching, do hereby appoint him commander-in-chief of our fleet, consisting of seventeen flat-boats, two spile drivers and one mud machine, and do hereby command him to proceed forthwith to Dauphin Island, and there take on board arms and ammunition, and from thence without delay proceed to Round Island, and by force of arms break up the camp and proposed expedition of the "Ousel Owls," destroy or take possession of their ships, and all munitions of war, and kill or make prisoners all who may be found there whom he has reason to believe have aggressive designs upon the Island of Cuba: and if any there be whom he has the like reason to believe have similar designs upon Pinto's Island, it shall be his duty to hang them without benefit of clergy or court martial, and this our proclamation will be his warrant for so doing.

In view of this our action in relation to the Guerilla invasion, we deem it expedient to postpone our Regatta for the time being—as the best of our craft will be engaged in the Round Island war.—After hostilities shall cease, due notice of the Regatta will be given and the programme and proclamation issued. God and Liberty.

ANDREW JACKSON HODGE,
Governor of Hottentot,
and Maj. General of the Republic.

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Richmond Enquirer.

11 September 1849, 2

THE CUBA HUNT.—The New York Express of Friday evening has the following important announcement:

The U. S. District Attorney has broken up the Cuba expedition from New York.

He has seized the propeller Sea Gull, (of a very warlike look,) the Orleans, and the Florida, which are in possession of the United States Marines, or United States Deputy Marshals and their possee.

One of the leaders of the expedition was arrested last night, but gave bail.

Processes are out against the other adventurers, —and U. S. officers are on the look out.

It is ascertained that $150,000 have been put at the disposal of these adventurers in New York alone.

The Act of Congress under which this is done, is the Act which puts the Army and Navy at the disposal of the President to execute the laws;—and it is shown that the laws have been violated by affidavit before the U. S. District Attorney.

One of the principal men connected with the expedition from this port, now under arrest, has assured us this morning, that he has abandoned the enterprise, and that it may be regarded as now at an end.

The President was officially consulted this morning, in regard to the Cuba expedition, and manifested a disposition to preserve the neutrality of the government at all hazards. At the same time he said, he wish to go no further than this.—The honor of the Government, more than the punishment of persons, was what he desired.

U. S. Marines are on board the steamer Orleans.

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Richmond Enquirer.

11 September 1849, 4

THE ROUND ISLAND AFFAIR.

In the New Orleans Delta we find the correspondence which follows, between Geo. M. Totten Lieut. Commanding the U. S. steamer Water-Witch, and the officers and men rendezvoused at Round Island, (midway between Mobile and New Orleans) through their President and Secretary, Messrs John Haskins and W. Johnston. It is known that the Water-Witch with another vessel of war, have for some time past been stationed near Round Island, in observation of the movements of the men stationed there, and with the object of preventing their departure thence seaward, should any such attempt be made.

The necessity or propriety of such proceedings by the authorities at Washington, in reference to a body of unarmed citizens, against whom no specific charge has yet been made, will be denied by all true Republicans, who must reprobate so high-handed an usurpation of power. The threats, no less than the language which the agent of these authorities, Lieutenant Totten, has thought proper to utter in his letter, are such as cannot be justified by the spirit of our institutions, by the letter of the law or by the circumstances of the case.

To the officers and men of the Expedition on rendezvous on Round Island.

U. S. Steamer WATER-WITCH, off R. Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood to call your attension to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse *by Tuesday* (to morrow) *night*, I am ordered to *cut off your supplies of provisions*, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.—All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that *nothing shall deter* us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'dg.

To Lieut. Totten, com'g. steamer Water Witch.

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 17, '49.

Sir—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men *unenlisted, unarmed* and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President.
W. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

On this question, the New Orleans Delta takes the true ground: its views, as expressed in the following article, we doubt not, will meet with a warm response from every candid and impartial American:

THE ROUND ISLAND OUTRAGE.

The remarks which we made in the Delta of yesterday, on the arbitrary, violent, and unlawful conduct of the commander of the Water Witch towards the assemblage of citizens on Round Island, were more guarded and subdued than a fuller consideration of the case leads us to believe are suited to the nature of the outrage committed or threatened. There is no doubt in the minds of our citizens, that Lieutenant Totten has greatly exceeded his powers,—exceeded them in a most offensive and unbecoming manner, invaded the rights of citizens and the just prerogatives of the civil power. Our army and naval officers are usually very prudent and guarded in the exercise of any coercive measures towards citizens. It is right that they should be so, for our people view all their movements with jealous scrutiny, not to say suspicion. This discretion on one hand, and vigilance on the other, have had a visible influence in disciplining our regular forces to a degree of caution in matters calculated to bring them in collision with citizens that has seldom involved them in any difficulties or conflicts with the civil power. Rarely has it happened that so high-handed a measure ever was attempted by any military authority in this country, as that threatened, and in part executed, by the commander of the Water Witch.

What are the facts? Some three or four hundred citizens are encamped on Round Island—Most of them went from this city. Their purpose may be lawful or unlawful. It may be peaceful emigration and colonization in California or Mosquito, or it may be the armed invasion of Cuba, or of what the President's proclamation calls "the provinces" of Mexico.—The simple fact of such an assemblage is no proof of its unlawful intent. The Government has not the slightest control over such an assemblage until it manifests an illegal intent, and when that happens, it is required by an act of Congress to proceed to have such parties arrested and dealt with according to law. The only law that can apply to the men on Round Island is the act of Congress, which makes it criminal and punishable for any citizens or other persons to organize *armed* expeditions in any part of the United States, for the purpose of invading a friendly nation. It is under this law President Taylor has issued his proclamation, and under that proclamation Lieutenant Totten surrounds and cuts off the supplies of an unarmed, unorganized assemblage of citizens collected on an island but three miles from the shore, and within the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi.—Were it even a doubtful question whether these men came within the meaning of the act of Congress and the President's proclamation, we should view it as a great usurpation, on the part of the commander of the Water Witch, or of any other naval vessel, to undertake the decision of a purely legal, judicial question—one which ought to be tried before the courts of the State of Mississippi, either the Federal or State Courts, and not on the decks of our vessels.—We are not exactly prepared to substitute the blue jackets for the ermine, and boarding pikes for the mace of justice. Our naval officers are at present a branch of the Executive, not of the Judicial power. Their duty is not to interpret laws, but to obey orders.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that Lieut. Totten, in ordering the men on Round Island to disperse, and in cutting off their supplies, has committed a serious violation of law and a trespass upon the rights of citizens, for which he is liable to the courts of Mississippi. If he attempts to execute either threat—if, by force or menaces, he disperses the assemblage, or consummates his audacious threat of stopping the free passage of vessels to and from Round Island, we trust that there is vigor enough in the law, and firmness enough in the magistracy of Mississippi, to arrest and punish such an invasion of State sovereignty. A constable's warrant, for a trespass and breach of the peace, would be the most appropriate response to any such outrages.

If the men on Round Island are there in contravention of law, are there not courts of justice in the vicinity, which can pursue and punish them? Is there not a United States District Court, District Attorney, Magistrates, United States Commissioners, and other competent judicial officers, who, without threats or menaces, without the insulting display of Paixhan guns and boarding pikes, but by the simple magic of that little potent instrument, a magistrate's writ, can arrest the lawless purpose, detain the wrongdoers, secure the ends of justice, and preserve the dignity of the State?

The Round Island expedition may, for all we know, be a very insignificant body of men; but this is no justification for an invasion of their rights, and a gross interference, on the part of the military, with the civil power. What we say, therefore, proceeds from no sympathy with the Round Islanders, of whose intents we are profoundly ignorant, but from a deep hostility to every form of oppression, and every interference with the rights of citizens and the supremacy of the civil power.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Savannah Georgian.
11 September 1849, 2

CUBA.—A private letter dated Washington, Sept. 6th says: "The expedition to Cuba is a real thing and no humbug, I assure you. I know all about it, and think it will be successful."

THE CUBA HUNT.—*The Seized Vessels.*—The New-York Express, of Wednesday, has the following further and direct information on this subject:

The statement some days since in the Sun, (we suppose for a decoy,) that the steam propeller Sea Gull has been purchased either for Gen. Paez, or President Monagas, is unfounded. She was purchased but not for the Venezuela service. On Saturday she cleared from this port for Curacoa but did not sail till Sunday, when she was followed by the steamer Wilson G. Hunt and brought back to this city. She has on board, it is believed, arms, munitions of war, and such like suspicious freight. It is understood she is engaged in the Cuba hunt, but, neither at the United States Marshal's office nor the custom house could we get any definite information respecting the affair; but, as we expect the matter will undergo an investigation, the facts will then appear.

Meetings, as we suppose, in connection with this Cuba hunt, continue to be held in various parts of the city, but the secret is so well kept that the public are not able, as yet, to get much from them. Lafayette Hall, Broadway, was the headquarters, but since that place was discovered more retired quarters have been selected.

It is believed that one or two of these vessels have got off within the past few days—but of this we are not certain.

ARRIVAL FROM TAMPA.—*The Florida Volunteers Mustered into the U. S. Service by Gen. Twiggs.*—The Wakulla Florida Times, Sept. 6th says—The sloop Enterprize, Captain Moore, arrived on Monday from Tampa, which place she left on Thursday last. Capt. Moore reports that Gen. Twiggs was about to muster the volunteers into service, and had called upon the General Government for an entire volunteer force, believing them to be the only kind of troops with which to operate in this country. Nothing further had been heard from the Indians.

SAVANNAH.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Hon. GEORGE W. TOWNS.

FOR SENATOR,

THOMAS PURSE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN W. ANDERSON,
GEORGE P. HARRISON.

Democratic Nominations for the Senate.

1st District—	THOMAS PURSE,	of Chatham.
4th "	Dr. THOMAS R. DUNHAM,	of Camden.
5th "	WILLIAM JONES,	of Lowndes.
7th "	W. H. RAWLS,	of Bulloch.
8th "	GEO. W. BOSTON,	of Effingham.
10th "	ROBERT HIGDEN,	of Laurens.
12th "	CHAS. J. MUNNERLYN,	of Decatur.
13th "	RICHARD H. CLARK,	of Baker.
17th "	WM. B. BRYANT,	of Houston.
18th "	Maj. J. W. G. SMITH,	of Talbot.
20th "	SAM'L T. BAILEY,	of Bibb.
21st "	R. K. DICKSON,	of Jefferson.
25th "	ALBERT O. MOSELEY,	of Putnam.
26th "	ALLEN COCHRAN,	of Monroe.
29th "	IRA E. SMITH,	of Coweta.
31st "	JOHN D. STELL,	of Fayette.
32d "	DAVID J. BAILEY,	of Butts.
39th "	CHAS. MURPHY,	of DeKalb.
40th "	COL. E. CHISOLM,	of Paulding.
41st "	JOSEPH E. BROWN,	of Cherokee.
42d "	COL. IRA R. FOSTER,	of Forsyth.
43d "	W. B. WOFFORD,	of Habersham.
44th "	WM. WOOD,	of Lumpkin.
47th "	JAS. M. SPURLOCK,	of Floyd.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

11 September, 1849, 2

From yesterday's Baltimore American.

The Cuba Expedition.

Our telegraphic despatch from New York, published on Saturday morning, mentioned the seizure of three vessels in that harbor, suspected of being engaged in the contemplated expedition to Cuba. The Express of Friday afternoon has the following particulars:

THE CUBA HUNT BROKEN UP.—The United States district attorney has broken up the Cuba expedition from this port.

He has in United States possession the propeller Sea Gull, (of a very warlike look,) the Orleans, and the Florida, which are in possession of United States marines, or United States deputy marshals and their *posses*.

One of the leaders of the expedition was arrested last night, but gave bail.

Processes are out against the other adventurers, and United States officers are on the look out.

It is ascertained that $150,000 have been put at the disposal of these adventurers in New York alone.

The act of Congress under which this is done, is the act which put the army and navy at the disposal of the President to execute the laws; and it is shown that the laws have been violated by affidavit before the United State district attorney.

One of the principal men connected with the expedition from this port, now under arrest, has assured us this morning that he has abandoned the enterprise, and that it may be regarded as now at an end.

The President was officially consulted this morning in regard to the Cuba expedition, and manifested a disposition to preserve the neutrality of the government at all hazards. At the same time he said he wished to go no further than this. The honor of the government, more than the punishment of persons, was what he desired.

United States Marines are on board the steamer Orleans.

The New York Courier has the following paragraph:

A meeting of four or five hundred persons—mostly young men and many were lads—was held last evening at Layfayette Hall. It was private, none being allowed to enter "whose names were not on the roll." It seemed to be understood, however, that the persons enrolled were enlisted in the Cuban expedition. We were told also that the company was full, that no more would be received, and that those enlisted would leave this city within a few days.

The New York Courier of Saturday morning has the following interesting statements:

MORE OF THE CUBAN MOVEMENT.—We announced yesterday the seizure of the propeller Sea Gull, by the United States marshal for this district, on charge of being engaged in an expedition intended for the invasion of some foreign power with which the United States are at peace. We made further inquiries into the matter yesterday, and ascertained additional facts of some interest.

The Sea Gull was arrested under direct orders from the State Department, sent by telegraph, and addressed, we believe, to the district attorney. The message directed him simply to "*arrest those Cuban vessels*," and was received on Thursday morning. The President has authority to use the army and navy to detain vessels violating the provisions of the neutrality act. Under this order the district attorney proceeded at once to the navy yard in Brooklyn and procured from Com. M'Keever 50 men, with whom the marshal went down to quarantine on board the steamboat Duncan C. Pell, as stated yesterday. On going on board the Sea Gull no opposition was made, and the mate said he was glad she was to be detained, as he didn't like the movements that had been going on. She was at once brought up to the navy yard, where she still remains.

We understand that some weeks since the Sea Gull was sold by her owner to parties here, whom it is not necessary to name, but who were well understood to have been connected with the Cuban expedition. She had been handed over to them and laden with muskets, ammunition, &c., and had cleared for Curacoa. There were also a number of Spaniards on board. Her detention since Saturday of last week at quarantine, was caused by the failure of those who bought her to make payment as promised. The owner was unwilling to let her go to sea until she was paid for. We understand that he has promised to resume possession of her—take out her cargo and give bonds in any required amount that she shall not be engaged in any illegal expedition. He promises, if required, to give up her license for the foreign trade; and use her only for domestic traffic. Under these circumstances, we understand no further proceedings will be had against her.

FAILURE OF EXPEDITION

The steam-packet New Orleans, lying at the head of Cherry street, was also seized under the same authority. She is owned by Mr. Wood, who had sold her to the same parties, and had received $12,000 in part payment of the purchase money. She had been laden with a cargo comprising, among other articles, 120,000 rations. The marshal sent a detachment of men on board, in whose custody she still remains. The New Orleans was bought by the United States government at the commencement of the Mexican war, and employed as a transport between New Orleans, Brazos, and Vera Cruz. At the close of the war she was sold, and has since been running as a packet to the Texas ports. She came here for repairs in June, and has ever since been lying at Corlear's Hook.

During the investigation into the matter of the vessels, the *names* of a number of persons in this city, who were prominently concerned in the same expedition, were ascertained and unquestionable evidence of their complicity was laid before the district attorney. He immediately inquired by telegraph of the Secretary of State whether he should arrest persons, as well as vessels, who had violated the law in question, and received for answer, orders to do so. He immediately procured warrants for the arrest of six persons—five of whom are said by the Evening Post to be Edward Wier, Marriot, Pigot, Clark, and McFall. Whether these names are correctly given or not we are not aware. One of the parties arrested yesterday was brought up for examination, and bailed in the sum of $5,000. We understand that he has taken part as one of the leaders of the intended expedition at some of the meetings that have been held in this city, and that in speeches he has assured the parties present that the project was known to the government, and that it met their approbation. He stated that he was engaged in no illegal scheme, and that he had entered into the matter with full knowledge of the legal provision for such projects as that referred to.

These facts show clearly enough the existence here of an organized expedition intended for the invasion of Cuba, in direct violation of the following law of the United States, passed we believe in 1818:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, *begin, or set on foot, or provide or 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 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 $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

Of course, with these facts and this law before them, the United States authorities could do no less than they have done to prevent the consummation of the scheme and to punish those who have criminally enlisted in it. The promptness and energy with which they have acted in the matter entitle them to the highest praise.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
11 September 1849, 2

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 2.

Cuba.

The citizens of the United States throughout the whole country have been made to thrill with horror at the narration of the cruelties practised by the agents of despotic governments in Europe, on their fellow-men, when the latter have fallen into their power, after combatting for liberty. The sentiment of indignation which followed was worthy of them, and the regret has been openly pronounced by many, that distance compels them to remain quiet spectators instead of joining the votaries of freedom in the blood-drenched fields of Hungary, against the imperial tyrants of Austria and Russia. And yet, there exists at this moment, within almost hailing distance of our shores, a government, as irresponsible in power and as unsparing in cruelty as the oppressors of the gallant Magyar race. That government is Cuba, an appendage of a *soi disant* constitutional and representative monarchy. There flourishes as complete a despotism as ever stained the annals of civilized man, and in the general silence which prevails, with a gagged press, an unscrupulous Camarilla, and a relentless Captain General, atrocities of a most hideous character are perpetrated, unknown to the world. The man who is guilty, or is suspected, of a political crime, on entering the gloomy prisons of Havana, rarely quits them alive. *Lasciate ogni speranza*, or leave all hope behind, like the device of the "Inferno" in Dante, may well be fixed on their doors. A few particulars hereon have lately reached us, which we shall give for the information of our readers.

Few of the citizens of the United States are aware of the tyranny and oppression which are exercised by the judicial and executive authorities of Cuba. The proceedings of the old Star Chamber under Charles the First of England, were mild and humane in comparison with those of the Spanish colonial courts. The laws relative to the estates of deceased foreigners are most infamous. If a foreigner dies in Cuba intestate, his property is seized by order of the judge "of the dead," and the costs are soon made to amount to a sum equivalent to the proceeds of the estate. Thus the heirs are cheated out of their rights. In cases where a will has been made, the heirs fare little better.

It hardly seems possible that in this enlightened age such barbarous and superstitious laws as the following should exist so near this republic. If a man fall from his horse severely hurt, the law requires that he should lie there until the authorities are sent for. Not a soul dares approach, for if any one went to his relief, and the man should die, the person standing near would be seized and thrown into jail, there to remain until he proved he had no hand in his death. The law, diametrically opposed to ours, presumes a prisoner guilty until he is proved innocent, the burden of the proof being altogether laid on the latter. A friend who lived long in Havana informs us that he once knew a Frenchman who was run over by a cart and dangerously injured. No one durst approach him, not even the man who drove over him, and there he was allowed to lie in the broiling sun for more than three hours, until the authorities arrived, who resided three miles off But assistance came too late—the man died. In these cases, should any one see the accident happen, he is arrested for the purpose of being secured as a witness, and if the deceased person's estate be not enough to pay the funeral expenses, the witness is made to defray them.

The extortion practised by men in high office is open and unblushing. We are assured that a few years ago the lieutenant governor of Cardenas, ninety miles from Havana, being in want of private funds, actually, in the wantonness of his power, picked out certain individuals, caused them to be arrested on a groundless charge, and fined them two or three doubloons each. From his judgment there is no appeal. The lieutenant governor, like the Captain General, it would seem, exercises the most despotic sway. When walking the streets, if he should meet any individuals who failed to recognise him by uncovering, he raises his cane and knocks off their hats. This happens even when the unconscious offenders are strangers. A man who involuntarily stood by an unfortunate person that committed suicide, was seized and imprisoned seven months, on the charge of murder. He was at length liberated, on the unanswerable evidence that he adduced of having just arrived in the country when the person alluded to destroyed himself, and that it was the first time he had ever seen him.

Cardenas contains about five or six thousand inhabitants, where there is a considerable of American merchants and American planters, having estates in its vicinity. In a commercial point of view it is of great importance, and has almost as much weight as Matanzas. Some years ago, in consequence of a negro insurrection, several American, English, and other foreigners residing there, were seized and thrown into prison. They were placed in the stocks. The American consul, Dr. Franklin Gage, as was his duty, interested himself for his countrymen, his conduct being characterized by great activity. Failing in his intercession with the local authorities, he wrote to the Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, under President Tyler's administration. Mr. Calhoun replied that a man-of-war should be sent thither to afford our fellow-citizens protection. But alas! for the issue: that was the last either consul or prisoners heard of our government in the premises. These men were liberated after two or three months' rigorous confinement, and made to pay extortionate jail fees. Dr. Gage requested permission to supply one of the prisoners, a delicately organized man, with a mattress; but the governor sternly refused even this little favor. The man was in the stocks, closely locked between two negroes.

At the period of this insurrection it was common for a Spaniard to go to the lieutenant, or fiscal, as he is called, who attended the inquisitorial examinations, and bribe him to arrest any one against whom he (the Spaniard) had a pique. The mode adopted was to force some miserable negro prisoner implicated in the outbreak, to denounce the individual as having taken some part, or displayed some sympathy in the rebellion. For this purpose the negro was spread out on a mat and flogged unmercifully until a pretended confession, in answer to leading questions, was extorted from him, so as to insure the conviction of the innocent accused. Punishment of an extreme nature was sure to follow, and thus the most execrable judicial murders were committed.

For the zeal displayed by Dr. Gage in behalf of his fellow-citizens, his *exequatur* which was expected from Spain was withheld, through the representations made by the governor. Spain refusing to recognise him, his appointment was as a matter of course annulled. Since that time only a commercial agent of the United States has resided there, and the consul at Matanzas holds control over the agency.

We have already spoken of the silence that pervades society in Cuba, relative to the acts of the government. These acts are brooded over by the oppressed Creoles only in the inviolability of the domestic hearth. Still it is generally known through dark hints occasionally thrown out, that certain rich and otherwise influential Creoles, who were suspected of being disaffected to the tenure of the island by Spain, have been seized at the baths of Juno McCoa, and never after heard of. In connexion therewith, it is stated that boats have been seen late at night to pass the guard ship without being hailed; the men therein have suddenly rested on their oars, when a heavy substance has been heard to be plunged into the water. What that substance was, what was the mission of these boats there in the dead of night, what the intent of the actors in these mysterious operations was, whether "wicked or charitable," are matters that have never been explained, and perhaps, from the gloomy and austere character of the Spanish colonial government, never will be explained. But taken in connexion with the arrest and the total disappearance of the unfortunate Creoles above alluded to, they are susceptible of an interpretation calculated to freeze the very blood of their friends and immediate relations. We understand that the island of Cuba has been in what is called the *state of siege*, or under martial law for about twenty five years—a fact unparalleled in the history of a civilized nation.

The foregoing are a few of the facts which have been elicited through the agitation of the Rey affair, and which have come to us through sources of undeniable veracity. There is something about the last related circumstances that has a touch of oriental romance—but oriental romance in its most revolting characters. It speaks not of that magnificence in which the young heart loves to revel, amid scenes of matchless brilliancy—

> "————Where the gorgeous East
> Show'rs on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,"

but of oriental ingenuity of torture—the poniard, the sack, and the eternal oblivion of the waters.

We have it from high authority that in the civil tribunals, and among the alcaldes and *employées* in general, bribery and corruption are openly practised, whilst perjury seems to be an essential element in the dispensation of Cuban justice.

The government of the United States has hitherto been extremely remiss in exacting reparation for the outrages committed on our fellow-citizens in foreign ports. We trust that President Taylor will turn over a new leaf with those nations that show so little delicacy in their mode of acting, when the foreigner beneath their flag happens to incur their suspicion. A few prompt measures, such as we anticipate in the case of the violation of our neutrality, will bring them to their senses, by teaching them that they touch not our honor or our interests with impunity.

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

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

11 September 1849, 2

THE ROUND ISEAND BLOCKADE.—We yesterday learned from good authority that the blockade of Round Island had been abandoned, and that commander Randolph had withdrawn or was about to withdraw, all the vessels under his command from this station. Whether Commander R. has deemed it judicious to suspend further operations to await more definite instructions from the Government, or has withdrawn in obedience to a requisition from our Consul at Havana, is yet unknown. The British steamer Severn brought despatches to him from Gen. Campbell, and it is surmised by the Mobile Tribune that these despatches contained a request for him to proceed immediately to Havana. We know not on what authority the Tribune hazards this opinion, but in either case, the Round Islanders have cause to congratulate themselves.

Col. White came up to town yesterday morning, and we understand will immediately proceed to enlist more men for the great unknown expedition.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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The Charleston Mercury.

12 September 1849, 2

The President's Progress.

President TAYLOR reached Washington on Saturday, looking, they say, feeble, wasted, and glum, as if he had seen nothing but the elephant on his whole tour. *Quantum mutatus ab illo*, &c. He set out joyous, and triumphantly light hearted, remarking to a friend, with a poke in the ribs, "I'm on a bust, old fellow!" It had well nigh proved a 'full length bust,' and laid him out in dead earnest. He does not seem to have felt any concern for himself, or to have been aware that Presidents, like others, were liable to visceral complaints, as in his speech at Baltimore, which has so much impressed the public, he remarked:

"The cholera is now lingering around us; and although I have no apprehensions from the disease, I feared that the gathering together of crowds of persons might bring on the unfortunate disease, and being anxious to keep off the disease, although I don't fear it myself, yet I thought it prudent to avoid any public demonstration that might tend to increase the unfortunate disease."

At Lancaster (we believe it was Lancaster) he moved through the town with his hat off, and huge wreaths of flowers dangling from his neck, looking very rakish and dissipated, supposed in imitation of Bacchus returning from his Indian conquests—all Whig Presidents having more or less of a turn for the classics. The next day, or at least soon after, he was taken sick, and though he has contrived at intervals to deliver speeches containing crudities enough to give the whole country an indigestion, still his own case remains as the only memorable feature of his tour. For the proclamation against travelling to Cuba, and the orders to the naval forces of the United States to cruise for mare's nests, and cut off the supply of hoecakes to Round Island, were evidently Cabinet measures with which the General had nothing to do. He started off at the suggestion of the politicians; he came back by the orders of the doctors, with a great part of his meditated journey untravelled, and compelled even, though so near, to leave the bulls of Syracuse to shake their horns before less notable spectators.

We should not be disposed to speak lightly of the President's inconveniences, were it not that the expedition itself was a piece of egregious folly. The whole region through which he proposed to pass was suffering under a fatal epidemic, and the dangers of this he was to brave at every step, amidst the overwhelming fatigues of public reception, the suffocating heat and dust of great crowds, and the excesses of potitical junketing. If they had wished to kill him, without responsibility for the act, they would naturally have despatched him on just such an expedition.

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The Daily Delta
12 September 1849, 2

REORGANIZATION OF THE CHALMETTE GUARDS. As the eloquent, and, we may add, the elegant, Colonel Bryce, of Rapides, is wont to say in his political exordiums, "The war-dog is abroad;" the wind of party may be snuffed in every breeze: from every ward in the city the smoke ascends from one or both of the political parties. Some few days ago, the call went forth for a gathering of the Chalmette Guards, who suffered such a signal defeat last November, with a view to the reorganization of the club. It was responded to with a devoted zeal and a willing promptitude. So far from the ranks being thinned by the absence of the wounded or missing, they quadrupled, quintupled their original strength. Every ward, from Lafayette line to the Southern boundary of the old Third, from the river to the swamp, sent forth its volunteers, ready to enrol themselves under the Chalmette banners; and every class and condition was represented, from the venerable Bernard Marigny, to the honest, laborious, uncoated drayman. At an early hour, Canterbury's long room, in Chartres street, the old rendezvous of the Guards, was filled with what we should call the strength and staple of the city democracy. On motion of C. S. Reese—we eschew "Esquire" and "Honorable"—Albert Fabre was unanimously called to the chair, and the following other officers were, on motion, appointed to complete the organization: Vice-Presidents—From the First Municipality, Bernard Avegno; from the Second, C. S. Reese; from the Third, P. E. Theard, Jr. Secretaries—Victor Labatut, A. Gilland, J. Genois, Jr., A. D. Cuvelier, and Charles Calogne.

The meeting having been organized, the President, Mr. Fabre, in some eloquent and impassioned remarks, explained its object. He compared the members of the Chalmette Guards, undismayed as they returned to the charge, after the defeat of last November, to the Roman consul, who, though Hannibal, backed by his cohorts, battered the gates of Rome, *never despaired* of the Republic. Having closed his address, there were vociferous and incessant calls for "Dimitry! Dimitry!" to which the learned Professor responded, in a speech replete with masculine vigor and classical elegance. While yet he was speaking, the Walker Club, preceded by music, and bearing a banner, presenting a very unartistical likeness of "Old Jo," entered the room, expanding and increasing the excitement.

A committee having been appointed to draft rules for the government of the club, to be submitted for approval on Saturday evening, the meeting adjourned. The former officers were unanimously elected

THE LATEST FROM HAVANA.—Through the courtesy of a friend, we have been favored with a copy of the following letter, which contains the very latest intelligence from Havana. It was brought by the Mary Ellen, Captain Coleman. The news is one day later than that published by us, which we received per British steamer:

AUGUST 30, 1849.

Dear ——: Captain Coleman is now waiting for this letter, so therefore you must excuse my brevity. We are in a terrible stew here, in consequence of the report of the intended invasion of the island by the Cat (Round) Island expedition. Troops are daily moving to the South side of the island, so as to secure the invading Cat Islanders a warm reception. Several vessels of war have gone round, and two steamers, with troops, are destined for Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

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The Daily Delta

12 September 1849, 3

CONTEMPLATED CUBAN MOVEMENT.—Of this mysterious enterprize the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

"Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprizes, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, and not frustrated, by the interposition of this government. The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and munitions, the whole to be under the direction of Gen. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprize a more American character. The existing design is to land twenty-five hundred men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the Island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance, and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistable popular clamor, in their behalf, and from every port in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11th, 1849, 11 P. M.

Editors of the Delta—GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been drawn to an extract of Commander Randolph's letter to a correspondent of his in this city, in which he states that no provisions or supplies have been cut off from the men on Round Island, and that he only intended a "paper" embargo. Whatever *may have been the* GALLANT COMMANDER'S INTENTIONS I KNOW NOT, *but on board of one of the vessels of the* BLOCKADING *squadron,* HE *told me* PERSONALLY, that *he would cut off all supplies* intended for the men on Round Island.

Under this threat—under cover of his guns—supplies have been cut off, and I have been made a prisoner. I have not time, at this moment, to notice this matter more fully, but will do so when more important ones will admit.

Hoping you will give this, though at a late hour, a place in your columns,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

sep12-1t GEO. WHITE.

[Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors: We live in an age at present, and particularly in this city, where humbuggery has the ascendancy over real merit.

I observed in the Crescent, of the 10th instant, comments made upon the superiority of liquors and lunches in Banks' Arcade, at present kept by our worthy fellow-citizens, Messrs. Tufts & Digs. I will agree these gentlemen deserve a great deal of credit for their energy and great exertion in order to revive the lost name that this great commercial emporium has labored under, previous to their administration; but I cannot acquiesce with the writer in eulogising the liquors and lunches to be superior to our old friend Hewlett's, and our enterprizing Charley Bell, of the Pelican House, whose lunches, with *good liquor*, surpass any in the city, and are inferior to none in the Union. But it is not for the benefit of the public—these individuals each strive for reputation for motives of self-interest. As regards the superiority of auctioneers, that is like everything else. Give a good name to bad liquors and they will be drank the same as if they were the most choice, provided the highest price is charged. As usual, humbuggery cries aloud and spares not. The writer compares Napoleon with auctioneers of this city, who gained an immortal name by sound judgment in using powder and cannon; while the noisy gentlemen obtain their eulogies from the glib of tongue, supported by long residence and popular friends. There are many auctioneers in this city, if they had the same opportunities, would be considered Washingtons, whose talents, experience, and sound judgment in their profession, would rank higher than any Napoleon.

sep12 1t AN EYE WITNESS.

Whig Convention.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, held at the Commercial Exchange, on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, Colonel R. B. Sykes was called to the chair, and J. F. Willson appointed Secretary.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of Delegates to the Whig Convention, to be held at the St. Louis Hotel, on the 22d instant, and the following gentlemen were elected by acclamation:

GEORGE ALLAN,	ROBT. CONWAY,
RANDALL HUNT,	ALEX YOUNG,
R. B. SYKES,	GEO. F. PEARSON,
J. DAMERON,	JNO. F. WILLSON,
B. KENDIG,	J. A. GIBSON.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. B. SYKES, President.

JNO. F. WILLSON, Secretary. sep12

Attention, Democrats!

A meeting of the Democratic Voters of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th instant, at the WALKER HOUSE, corner of Hevia and Baronne streets, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing four Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at St. Louis Exchange, on the 26th instant. Every Democratic Voter of the Ward is requested to be punctual in attendance.

T. P. WHITE,	W. H. ELMORE,
DAVID ORCUTT,	D. MITCHELL,
F. THOMAS,	B. B. LEE,
JOSEPH MOSS,	JOHN BUDDY,
D. ALDRICH,	JAS. H. CALDWELL.

sep12

see second filibuster story

Duncan Williamson and others vs. Steamship FANNY.

In the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, No. 6517.

IN obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed, in the above entitled suit, I have seized the steamship FANNY, her tackle, apparel and furniture; and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners, and all and every other person or persons, having, or pretending to have, any right or title in or to the same, to be and appear before a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from this date, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship Fanny, her tackle, apparel and furniture, shou'd not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the libellants. WM. J SCOTT,

U. S. Marshal Eastern Dist. of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
New Orleans, Sept 11, 1849. } sep12 3t-12, 22, 29

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

12 September 1849, 1

Coming Sister of the South.

At the late dinner given by the Virginia Legislature to Edward Fisher, a Mr. Gogalez, whom it is inferred is a resident of the Island of Cuba, toasted that much-talked of Island as "*the coming sister of the South—the future gem State of the Union.*"

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

12 September 1849, 1

Cuba and its Resources.

This beautiful island, one of the earliest discoveries of the great admiral, has been known to Europe since 1492, and has borne successively the names of Juana, Fernindina, Santiago, and Ave Maria, and has found refuge from this confusion of titles in the aboriginal appellation. The most westerly of the Antilles, it equals in area that of all the other West Indies together, and is one of the large islands which approaches nearest the North American Continent, one hundred and thirty miles, from which, an eminent Cuban naturalist maintains, by some great convulsion of nature at no very remote day, it has been separated. The length of the island, which extends nearly east and west from the 74° to 85° west of Greenwich, is about six hundred miles, and its average breadth is about one hundred—between the 20th and 25th parallels of north latitude. It is blessed with the prodigal fertility of tropical climates, while the elevation of its mountains permits the productions of colder climates to thrive—This lofty range of mountains, extending from Cape San Antonio to the Punta de Maysi, divides the island into two equal portions, and on its declivities and in its valleys are regions as fertile and as healthful as any in the world. Rising to the height of 8500 feet, it contains the sources of various streams which abound with peculiar and delicious fish, and which bring down no inconsiderable portion of gold dust, once esteemed of importance; but which now is neglected, because the labor necessary to collect it, if expended in the cultivation of the soil, would yield thrice the return. The mountains also abound in other mineral wealth, among which are copper, iron and the magnetic stone. Silver is also found. The most valuable of these mines, however, are those of copper, which, since the completion of a portion of an elaborate system of railroads, one hundred and ninety-five miles of which are now in operation, have proved most profitable investments. Principally in the hands of foreign capitalists, they employ many thousands miners, the wants of whom provide, for the small planters, that greatest of all protections and encouragements, a home market.

Marble and coal are also known to exist in inexhaustible quantities, and the value of the latter is daily becoming more apparent from the rapid consumption of wood by the immense *azucarias* or sugar estates of the island. This coal, exceedingly bituminous, is evidently an out-crop of the great asphaltum beds which, in more than one of the Antilles, evince themselves in the lakes of mineral tar. It is now employed in the gas works of the city of Havanna, and has been found of great purity and good quality.

The island abounds in magnificent harbors, one of which, that of Habanna—named, tradition says, from an Indian goddess of that name, a statue of whom is placed over more than one of the gates of the city—is probably the best in the world. With a narrow entrance, expanding into a magnificent bay, it is capable of enclosing the navy of the world, and from the earliest day has been so carefully fortified as to be considered impregnable. Neither history nor scrutiny sustain this idea, for in the middle of the eighteenth century, an expedition under the orders of the British Admiral Vernon, composed of a small force of royal marines and a few regiments of colonial troops, landed a few miles below the city, all the defences of which, including the Moro, it carried without unusual difficulty. The new art of war, with its immense batteries, steam and rockets, would certainly reduce this place to necessity in a very short time. Matanzas, Trinidad, Sant Iago, Cienfuegos, and Puerto *Escondido* are also excellent harbors, with great natural facilites for improvements and fortifications.

[illegible] lubrious, the year being divided into a dry and wet season. The warmest portion of the year is July and August, when the mean temperature of each day is about 84° Fahrenheit. The coldest is in December, when the mercury ranges at about 50°, except when the wind known as *el norte* blows, during which the instrument shows a rapid declension.

So fertile a soil is not known to exist in any other portion of the globe. It has been known to produce three crops a year, and in ordinary seasons two may be relied on. The profusion of its flora, the variety of its forests are unsurpassed; while the multitude of its climbing shrubs give a luxuriant richness to its scenery which contributes to make it one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Nowhere is life so easily supported, and is man so delicately nurtured. In addition to the plantain, the yuca of two varieties, the potato, yam, Indian corn, rice, melons, chesnut, cocoanut, pineapple, annana or custard-apple, medlar, bannana, orange, lemon, shadock, and lime abound. The growth of the forests comprise the mahogany tree, cedar, lignumvitæ, various kinds of ebony, the noble palm tree, and numerous woods for building.

On this island, capable of supporting in opulence a population equal to that of Spain, are strewn less than a million and a half of men, of which six or seven hundred thousand are white, two hundred thousand free negroes, mulattoes, and zambos, while the rest are slaves. It is supposed that but two-fifths of the island is cultivated, the rest being wilderness, uninhabited, and despoiled, by ruthless Spanish avarice, of the glorious forest trees which struck the early navigators with so much amazement.

The chief riches of the island results from its exports, which consist of sugar, coffee, tobacco, wax, cocoa, molasses, honey, rum, maize, &c. The first of these is infinitely the most important, and is probably the only one which is regularly increasing, in spite of the changeable seasons, hurricanes, and the immense direct and indirect taxation to which the planters are subjected. The great increase may be estimated from the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported; and in 1847, 1,274,811. The exports for the last fiscal year ending with November, were 1,210,917. Of other articles, during the same time, were exported 708,941 arrobas, (25 lbs.) of coffee, 205,559 hogsheads of molasses, 11,909 pipes of rum, 4,647,737 pounds of tobacco, 141,239 boxes (thousands) of segars, and 561,826 quintals of copper ore.

The cultivation of coffee has nearly been destroyed. Nothing shows the great decline of the trade more than the fact that in 1837, 2,133,562 arrobas were exported, while in 1848 there were only 708,491. The consequence is, that a great portion of the *cafetal* are now abandoned; and the land appropriated to grazing, sugar estates, or rice plantations. The tobacco crop rapidly increases, and will as long as the passion for Havana and Principe segars shall last. The plant is peculiarly different from our own, maturing in less time, and the soil is able always to bring two crops per annum. In 1842 the crop was 5,942,882 lbs.; in 1847 it rose to more than 9,000,000. That of 1848 was somewhat diminished by a season unusually unpropitious, and by hurricanes.

The following table shows that there has been a gradual increase of exports for many years, and of consequent prosperity:

	Yearly av. of imports and exports	Increase during 5 years,	Per centage, of increase.
1829 to 1832	$30,920,111		
1833 to 1837	36,314,956	$5 395,745	14.9 per ct.
1838 to 1842	49,073,615	12.756,659	25.9 "
1843 to 1847	50,149,797	1,076,182	2.1 "

The number of arrivals during 1847, at its ports, was 3,740, and the number of clearances 3,346. The amount of American tonnage employed in trade with it is 476,773 tons.

Such are the resources of Cuba; and from them it is customary to conclude that the island has enjoyed a paternal government and enlightened care from the crown of Spain. Such, is not, however, the case; for, of all countries in the world, it is probably the most and worst governed. All power in the hands of two officers, the captain general, civil and military governor, and the intendente, responsible directly to the Spanish crown, who has charge of the fiscal affairs and of commerce—crowds of greedy Spaniards in every employment—an army of twenty thousand men quartered on a population of 1,500,000—vexatious taxes, infringements on natural right, monopolies of every thing, unblushing bribery, flagrant corruption, constant espionage, and an ecclesiastical system behind that of England in the times of the Tudors, are its principal features. Rigid censorship of the press, a want of all provision for education, and a degraded and worthless nobility, arrest the attention of every stranger, and make him wonder how any race, intelligent as are the Cuban Creoles, can remain quiet and see their beautiful island doing nothing for itself, and wasting its treasures upon a people which prize it only as a means of supporting sloth and want of energy.—This wretched state of affairs points to a reaction, but when it comes, Cuba, with her population of 1,500,000 and her immense resources, must win her own freedom, or, if she do not, will deserve to be enslaved.—*Republic.*

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

12 September 1849, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*, gives the following statement in regard to the celebrated expedition against Cuba:

"Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprizes, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, and not frustrated, by the interposition of this government.—The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and munitions, the whole to be under the direction of Genl. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

"This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprize a more American character. The existing design is to land twenty five hundred men, well armed and equipped with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the Island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance, and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistible popular clamor, in their behalf, and from every port in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign."

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

12 September 1849, Z

Tyrannical Exactions of the Cubans.

By the following, from La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, it appears that the Cubans really deserve almost as much sympathy as the Hungarians. No Government scarce ever made more tyrannical exactions. We copy some of them:

Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the expenses of the government of these United States, in which are counted more than 20 millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

Flour and many other articles of first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes, are charged with a duty varying from 50 to 250 per cent. of the first price of the article, such as rice, salt fish, Indian meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, &c. &c.—Salt fish, on which we find a charge of 33 per cent. only in the tariff, when imported in foreign vessels pays 66 per cent., and the same thing happens with other articles enumerated, and numerous others of first necessity.

Our farmers have to pay 2½ per cent. on sugar, and 10 per cent. on their other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from exportation.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and pay for the same, even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence

He can not remove his residence from one house into another, without giving notice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

He is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night, any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

He may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain and pay for a license ($2 50) or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

He pays 6 to 6½ per cent. of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c.

There is stamped paper, the use of which is enforced by the government, and sold by it at the price of $8 every sheet, and it is necessary to a solemn oath to prove one's poverty, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

Some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the Island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feign it for their children in order to obtain passports for them.

In the whole island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the government, from the Captain General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

In Matanzas, Cardenas, Gumes, Madruga and other places, the most revolting scenes of torture, gallows, butcheries and infernal machinations were enacted in the year 1845, under pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes.

In the year 1845, different Regidores and other members of the corporation of Matanzas were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the Government officials, &c.

The Abduction Case.

The National Intelligencer, in a long article on the Rey case, says:

"The President on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct General Campbell, (consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority."

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La Cronica.
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK

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La expedicion secreta se disolvió. El Attorney de Distrito y los Marshalls de los Estados Unidos, en virtud de un despacho telegráfico enviado de Washington el juéves último y reducido á estas breves palabras: "*Detener esos barcos,*" procedieron á la detencion y embargo de los dos vapores *Sea Gull, Orleans* y del *Florida* preparados para la expedicion, y los cuales se hallan en poder de los marinos de los Estados Unidos.

Todos los diarios de Nueva York han dado con mas ó menos extension los pormenores de este acontecimiento. El vapor de hélice *Sea Gull* fué aprehendido por consecuencia de dicha órden telegráfica enviada por el ministerio de Estado. El Attorney de Distrito se presentó en el Arsenal de Brookling y pidió á Mr. Mc Kezver 50 hombres, con los cuales se dirigió á la Cuarentena á bordo del vapor *Duncan C. Pell*. Ninguna resistencia halló el Attorney en el *Sea Gull*, cuyo piloto declaró que se alegraba que fuese detenido, pues no le gustaban los movimientos que andaba haciendo el barco. Hacia algun tiempo que ciertas personas, de quienes debe tener noticia el gobierno, habian comprado este vapor, lo habian cargado de armas y municiones, y lo habian despachado para Curazao. Hay quien cree que este era en un principio su verdadero destino, pues no habia perdido aun entonces su causa el general Paez en Venezuela, y el entusiasmo de algunas personas en su favor, ó mas bien en favor del *buen negocio* que de su triunfo esperaban, era tal que hubo hombre de este pais que comprometió en la *especulacion* treinta mil pesos en metálico. Pero cuando el *Sea Gull* quiso salir á la mar para Curazao con su cargamento, la causa de Paez estaba totalmente perdida, y el destino del buque era evidentemente otro, segun todos sabiamos. La causa de la detencion de este barco en la Cuarentena, desde el sabado, 1.° de setiembre, ha sido el no haberlo pagado las personas que lo habian comprado, y el dueño no quiso dejarlo salir al mar hasta que se cumpliese esta condicion. A bordo del Sea Gull se hallaron unas 35 ó 40 personas.

Tambien fueron aprehendidos por la misma autoridad el vapor *New Orleans* y el *Florida*. El *Nueva Orleans* era de Mr. Wood, que se dice, aunque no de cierto, habia recibido por él 12,000 pesos en metálico, á cuenta del valor en que fué ajustado por los espedicionarios. Tenia á su bordo un cargamento que consistia de 120,000 raciones y otros muchos artículos. Este barco habia sido comprado por el gobierno de Washington al principio de la guerra de Méjico, y empleado como transporte entre Nueva Orleans, Brazos y Vera Cruz. Al fin de la guerra fué vendido, y corria como paquete regular para los puertos de Tejas. El Marshall no encontró á bordo de este buque, que estaba al pié de Grand Street, persona alguna.

Las fuerzas que llevó el Marshall en el vapor *Duncan C. Pell* para hacer estas aprehensiones, constaban de un destacamento de soldados de marina al mando del teniente Swartwout del navío de línea *North Carolina*, de otro teniente y de un guardiamarina. Toda esta gente iba armada con carabinas en la mano y puñales en el cinto, como si fuesen á combatir algun enemigo desesperado.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos, aunque con estrépito aparente y con lenidad verdadera en la aplicacion de las leyes del pais para los casos de infraccion de neutralidad, ha cumplido en parte un deber sagrado. Creemos conveniente insertar aquí la ley de 20 de abril de 1818, que es la que rige hoy para los casos de esta naturaleza; el conocimiento de las disposiciones de esta acta del Congreso de la Union, será muy útil á los que no tienen noticia de ella, para pesar la legalidad del gobierno de Washington en las medidas que tome con respecto á semejantes expediciones de piratas, que estan á punto de dar á este pais cierto nombre poco envidiable. La ley es la siguiente:

Acta adicional del "Acta para castigar ciertos crímenes contra los Estados Unidos," *y para revocar las actas que en ella se mencionan.*

1.° Si cualquier ciudadano de los Estados Unidos aceptare ó ejerciere, dentro del territorio y jurisdiccion de los mismos, una comision para servir á un príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo estrangero, que se hallare en guerra, por mar ó por tierra, contra cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo que se halle en paz con los Estados Unidos, la persona que así proceda será considerada culpable de ofensa contra el Estado, y se le condenará á una multa que no esceda de 2,000 duros, y á una prision que no esceda de 3 años.

2.° Si cualquiera persona, dentro del territorio ó jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos, se alistare, ó comprometiere, ó enganchare á otra persona para que se aliste, ó saliere de los límites y jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos con intencion de alistarse ó entrar en el servicio de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo estrangero, como soldado, marino ó marinero, á bordo de cualquier barco de guerra, corsario ó pirata, las personas que así procedan serán culpables de ofensa contra el Estado, y condenadas á una multa que no esceda de 1,000 pesos, y á una prision que no esceda de tres años. Esta disposicion no se entiende á los súbditos ó ciudadanos de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo, que se hallen de tránsito en los Estados Unidos, y, á bordo de cualquier barco de guerra, ó corsario que al tiempo de su llegada á los Estados Unidos se hallare preparado y dispuesto como tal, se alistan ó entren, ó induzcan y enganchen á otro ciudadano ó súbdito del mismo príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo, que se halle de tránsito en los Estados Unidos, para que se aliste ó entre en el servicio de dicho príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo, á bordo de dicho barco de guerra ó corsario con patente ó sin ella, con tal que los Estados Unidos se hallen á la sazon en paz con dicho príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo.

3. Si cualquiera persona, dentro de los límites de los Estados Unidos, preparare y armare, ó intentare preparar y armar, ó procurare que se prepare y arme, ó á sabiendas tomare parte en proveer, preparar y armar cualquier barco ó nave, con intencion de que dicho barco ó nave se emplee en el servicio de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo estrangero, para cruzar ó hostilizar á los súbditos, los ciudadanos ó la propiedad de cualquier príncipe, Estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo estrangero, con el cual se hallen en paz los Estados Unidos, ó diere comision, dentro del territorio y jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos, para que cualquier barco ó nave se emplee del modo sobredicho, las personas que así procedan serán culpables de ofensa contra el Estado, y condenadas á una multa que no esceda de 1,000 duros y á una prision que no esceda de tres años; y todos los barcos y naves que se hallaren en este acaso, con su aparejo, velámen y demas enseres, juntamente con los materiales, armas, municiones y provisiones que hayan sido necesarias para su construccion y tripulacion, etca., serán confiscados, adjudicándose la mitad al delator, y la otra mitad á los Estados Unidos.

4. Si cualquier ciudadano ó ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, dentro de los límites de los mismos, preparare y armare, ó intentare preparar y armar, ó procurare que se prepare y arme, ó á sabiendas ayudare ó tomare parte en proveer, preparar y armar cualquier barco particular, ó de guerra, ó corsario, con intencion de que dicho barco ó nave se emplee en cruzar ó cometer hostilidades contra los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos ó su propiedad, ó tomare el mando, ó entrare á bordo, etca., etca. será condenado á una multa que no esceda de 10,000 duros, y á una prision que no esceda de diez años; etca.

5. (Este párrafo condena á una multa que no esceda de 1,000 duros y á una prision que no esceda de un año á cualquiera persona que dentro de los Estados Unidos aumente ó contribuya á aumentar el armamento y la fuerza de cualquier barco de guerra ó corsario destinado contra cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo, que se halle en paz con los Estados Unidos.)

6. *Si cualquiera persona, dentro del territorio y jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos, empezare ó combinare, ó proveyere y preparare los medios para una expedicion ó empresa militar, con ánimo de dirigirla contra el territorio ó los dominios de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo estrangero con el cual se hallen en paz los Estados Unidos, las personas que así procedan serán culpables de alta ofensa contra el estado, y condenadas á una multa que no esceda de tres mil duros, y á una prision que no esceda de tres años.*

7. Los tribunales de distrito tomarán conocimiento y entenderán en las quejas, sea quien quiera el que las dé, de los casos de captura hecha dentro de las aguas de los Estados Unidos, ó dentro de una legua marítima de las costas y riberas de los mismos.

8. En cualquier caso en que un barco fuere aparejado y armado, ó se intentare aparejarlo y armarlo, ó en que se aumente la fuerza de cualquier buque de guerra, crucero ú otro barco armado, ó en que se empiece y lleve á ejecucion cualquiera espedicion ó empresa militar contra lo que provee y dispone esta acta; y en todos los casos de captura de un barco ó nave dentro de la jurisdiccion ó la proteccion de los Estados Unidos, segun quedan definidas, y en todos los casos en que un procedimiento ó mandato de cualquier tribunal de los Estados Unidos fuere desobedecido ó se le hiciere resistencia por cualquiera persona ó personas encargadas de la custodia de cualquier barco de guerra, crucero ú otro buque armado, de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo, á de cualesquiera súbditos ó ciudadanos de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo; en cualesquiera de estos casos el presidente de los Estados Unidos ó cualquiera otra persona á quien este hubiere facultado al efecto, podrá emplear lícitamente la parte de las fuerzas de mar y tierra de los Estados Unidos, ó de la milicia de los Estados Unidos, á fin de apoderarse de cualquiera de dichos barcos ó naves, con su presa ó sus presas, si las tuvieren, para ejecutar las prohibiciones y penas de esta acta, y para restituir la presa ó presas, en los casos en que haya de decretarse la restitucion, y tambien para impedir que se lleve á efecto dicha expedicion ó empresa en el territorio ó jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos contra los territorios ó dominios de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo con el cual se hallaren en paz los Estados Unidos.

9. (Este párrafo faculta al presidente de los Estados Unidos para hacer salir de los Estados Unidos cualquier barco estrangero que, segun el derecho de gentes ó los tratados, no deba permanecer en los límites de la Confederacion.)

10. Los dueños ó consignatarios de toda nave ó barco armado que salga de los puertos de los Estados Unidos, perteneciente enteramente ó en parte á ciudadanos de los mismos, deberá dar fianza, segun á los Estados Unidos, antes que salga de los mismos, por el duplo del valor del barco y cargamento que lleve, incluso su armamento, cuya fianza responderá de que los dueños de dicha nave ó barco no lo emplearán en cruzar ó cometer hostilidades contra los súbditos los ciudadanos ó la propiedad de ningun príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo, con el cual se hallen en paz los Estados Unidos.

11. Los colectores de aduana quedan por la presente ley autorizados para detener y se les ordena que detengan á cualquier barco manifiestamente construido para empresas hostiles, cuando estuviere para salir de los Estados Unidos, cuyo cargamento consista principalmente en armas y municiones de guerra, y cuando el número de hombres embarcados á bordo ó otras cir-

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cunstancias hagan probable que el dueño ó dueños de dicho barco intentan emplearlo en cometer hostilidades contra los súbditos, los ciudadanos ó la propiedad de cualquier príncipe, estado, colonia, distrito ó pueblo estrangero, con el cual se hallen en paz los Estados Unidos, ó hasta que el dueño ó los dueños dieren la fianza y seguridad que se requiere de los dueños de naves armadas en la precedente seccion de esta acta.

12. (Esta seccion revoca y anula varias leyes anteriores á esta y referentes al mismo asunto.

13. (Esta seccion dispone que las determinaciones que preceden no impedirán que se persiga y castigue los casos de traicion y piratería, definidos por las leyes de los Estados Unidos.)

Sin embargo de las provisiones esplícitas de esta ley, el dueño del *Sea Gull* parece que no será perturbado en la posesion de su barco, porque dicen que el gobierno se muestra dispuesto á devolvérselo, sometiéndose á las condiciones de no volver á comprometerse en ninguna expedicion ilegal, y aun á renunciar al comercio esterior y á reducirse al de cabotaje, prestando al efecto la fianza correspondiente. La misma suerte tendrán probablemente los demas barcos apresados.

De la investigacion hecha en esta ciudad sobre el asunto, resultó la evidente complicidad de varias personas en la espedicion, y algunas de ellas se hallan presas. La autoridad parece que guarda en el procedimiento la misma conducta misteriosa que caracteriza á la de los expedicionarios; y, sin embargo, nunca se debe ser mas claro y esplícito que cuando lo exige el honor nacional, comprometido en una infraccion del derecho de gentes.

Por lo que hace á Nueva York, vemos claramente que la famosa expedicion de tan ponderados recursos y de tanta gente alistada, se reducia á unas pocas docenas de ociosos y de muchachos atolondrados, y á tres barcos con algunas armas y municiones de boca, y todo sin pagar. El botin y el saqueo era el estímulo principal de los alistados. Lo mismo, segun buenos informes, sucedia en Round Island en Baltimore y, en algun otro punto. Todos los miles de filibusteros espantosos y de oficiales bizarros de la guerra de Méjico, que se nos habian anunciado misteriosamente, se reducian, en resumidas cuentas, á algunos irlandeses, franceses, italianos y angloamericanos sin ocupacion, y casi todos persuadidos de que iban á la Sierra Madre en Méjico, ó á la California. Algunos diarios dicen que á bordo del *Sea Gull* habia muchos españoles; esta noticia es evidentemente falsa; en primer lugar porque no eran muchos todos los expedicionarios que se hallaron á bordo de aquel vapor, y en segundo lugar porque solo se habian alistado en la expedicion unos seis ú ocho españoles infelices, á quienes seria imposible volver á su patria sin esponerse á sufrir el rigor de la ley. Pobres y desamparados, porque por desgracia no hay aquí ninguna asociacion benéfica de sus compatriotas para socorrer á los que se hallan en tal abandono, abrazaron el partido que se les propuso. Sin embargo, la intencion pronunciada de estos hombres era la de ir á Méjico ó á la California, y protestaban contra todo proyecto de dirigirse á otra parte, como en último grado peligroso para sus vidas y contrario á sus sentimientos.

En vista de estos pormenores, los periódicos de esta ciudad declaran que no habia organizacion, ni conjunto, ni medios eficaces en esta empresa. El principal recurso de los enganchadores era la ponderacion de las sumas y de los hombres con que contaban, y la promesa de rico y abundante pillaje y saqueo en las tierras que iban á invadir. Lo que se ofrecia de pronto eran siete ú ocho pesos mensuales, y mil pesos para año nuevo; pero la condicion no se cumplia, y los alistados viendo que ni para lo futuro habia seguridad ni para lo presente medios de subsistencia, renunciaban la esperanza de la gloriosa rapiña con que les brindaban. Los hombres del Sea Gull, cuando se supo la intencion con que se acercaba á ellos la fuerza del Marshall, todos digeron á una que se alegraban de que los impidiesen salir para una expedicion cuyo objeto ignoraban. Algunos de ellos, viendo la detencion y los movimientos del barco, habian querido dar parte á la autoridad.

Es posible que esta derrota acaba, ó á lo menos interrumpa por algun tiempo los *meetings* de Lafayette Hall, en donde cierto doctor y cierto militar cuyo nombre ya es conocido de nuestros lectores, con otros especuladores, hacian largos y fogosos discursos que producian á veces su efecto en los muchachos y en la poca gente sin hogar ni pan que los oia. Ultimamente se recurria ya á los medios mas estremados para levantar el abatimiento de los ánimos. El referido doctor, en uno de los últimos *meetings*, creyendo que la complicidad del gobierno de los Estados Unidos daria á aquella pobre gente una alta idea de la empresa, dijo desde el despacho de aguardiente, que hacia las veces de tribuna: "Señores, no hay duda de que el gobierno protege las empresas; y en prueba de ello aquí estan cincuenta pesos." No sabemos si el doctor distribuyó ó no toda esta suma, pero lo cierto es que á ninguno de los concurrentes, muchos de los cuales no hacian ánimo de ir en la expedicion, le ha tocado mas que dos chelines, ó sea la cuarta parte de un peso, cantidad harto escasa para pagar sus deudas y sus posadas, en donde la mayor parte de ellos habian dejado en prenda el poco equipaje que tenian. En el *meeting* siguiente, al hacer el orador á los concurrentes la intimacion cuotidiana de que tendrian que batirse contra un enemigo muy fuerte, un angloamericano, dirigiéndose al orador le dijo que todos deseaban saber á donde se les dirigia; á lo cual repuso el orador que esto lo aubria en el mar, y que el que entonces no tuviese ánimo bastante para seguir en la expedicion podria separarse de ella, mas que si desistia despues de haberse comprometido, se le quitaria la vida. Esta explicacion no agradó al angloamericano, el cual encarándose con el orador volvió á decirle: "Con qué usted es nos dirán á donde vamos en medio del mar, desde donde no podremos volver atras si el viaje no nos place. Pues bien, yo le digo á usted en nombre mio y de otros muchos, que nuestra intencion es ir á Méjico ó á California; y que si se nos lleva á Cuba, nos levantaremos, y la pena de muerte que se nos impone la aplicaremos nosotros al comandante y á los oficiales de la expedicion."

Omitimos una multitud de incidentes que caracterizan á estas reuniones, de las cuales y de otras de carácter mas pronunciado debe tener noticia el gobierno de Washington, y solo citamos estos hechos para que se forme idea de la necesidad en que se halla este gobierno de cortar enérgicamente un abuso de la libertad individual, espresamente condenado por la ley de 1818.

La opinion del pais, hasta la del partido de la *Union* de Washington, empieza á ver claramente cuáles serian las consecuencias de un atentado cometido por piratas reunidos en los Estados Unidos contra el territorio de una nacion que ovidentemente sostendria con firmeza sus derechos. Estas consecuencias serian una guerra que cerraria el Mediterraneo y acaso los demas mares de Europa, e infestaria los de America de corsarios y piratas contra una navegacion inmensa. Esta consecuencia es mas peligrosa para un Estado cuya prosperidad y riqueza dependen del crédito volátil de una circulacion sin límites de papel, y del comercio esterior, que para un Estado de circulacion metálica y de una navegacion que puede guardar, en su mayor parte, cerrando la entrada de algunos mares. La guerra con una nacion de esta clase seria la calamidad mas desastrosa con que la Providencia podria visitar á los Estados Unidos, cuya union é integridad no saldrian acaso intactas de la lucha.

En presencia de estos peligros, y de otros tan graves que correria la civilizacion de un pais de America, el cual nos presentaria *inevitablemente* la segunda edicion de Haiti, nadie cree seriamente aquí en la posibilidad de una expedicion de filibusteros, ni en acto alguno de fuerza, mientras los Estados Unidos no se conviertan en una jaula de locos. Sin embargo, corre la voz de que se trata de renovar ciertos proyectos de negociacion empezados en tiempo de Mr. Saunders. Se dice que cierto nuevo Ministro ha llevado instrucciones al efecto; pero las gestiones que se hagan en este sentido serán repelidas de una de dos maneras: ó con desprecio ó con indignacion. Los antecedentes que hemos publicado de este asunto justifican sobradamente esta persuasion nuestra. Se finge, sin embargo, creer que es posible un convenio para entretener la codicia de una banderia sin pudor; y con esta esperanza y con el caso del imbécil carcelero Garcia, se van paliando las dificultades del momento, siguiendo el sistema de que hemos procurado hacer un bosquejo el sábado último.

El carcelero García es ahora el áncora de esperanza de los filibusteros. La *Union* de Washington quiere que el gobierno declare por esto inmediatamente la guerra á España. El pais todo y toda la prensa se rie de la *Union*. Este asunto que debiera estar ya judicial ó gubernativamente determinado, tiene que aguardar aun tres meses, y los trámites del nuevo enjuiciamiento para su solucion definitiva. Los filibusteros, animados por el fallo del tribunal de la Luisiana, que sin prueba legal condenó á prision á un súbdito estrangero revestido del carácter consular, procuran agravar el caso con toda la impudencia y el descaro de hombres sin principios ni ley. Pintan al miserable García como á un hombre digno de sus simpatías y lleno de ingenuidad en las declaraciones perjuras que dicen que ahora hace. García no ha querido dar la fianza de mil pesos para responder de su comparecencia ante la justicia en diciembre próximo, y se halla en la cárcel de Nueva Orleans como preso privilegiado. Parece que prefirió lo encerrasen, temiendo algun atentado contra su vida. Un periódico de esta ciudad dice que á García "debe gustarle la cárcel por oficio;" y nosotros añadimos que la cárcel es la morada natural de García.

Este es el hombre de cuya palabra pende hoy toda la esperanza de los filibusteros.

La escitacion se irá mitigando poco á poco, á pesar de los esfuerzos que se hacen para sostenerla. Pero deben contribuir al pronto restablecimiento de la tranquilidad de los ánimos la influencia del comercio de este pais y la lealtad de su gobierno, por una parte, y por otra la política firme, inmutable del gobierno de España, y las medidas prontas y enérgicas, muy enérgicas, de su autoridad en la isla de Cuba. Todo esto debe esperarse sin género alguno de duda.

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La Crónica.
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK

12. Septembre, 1849, 732, 733

El comandante de la fragata de vapor de guerra *Albany*, encargado, por órden del gobierno de Washington, de vigilar á la personas reunidas en Round Island-(Isla Redonda), una de las Chandeliers, cerca de Pascagoula, en la costa de Alabama, y de impedir que se llevase á efecto la espedicion secreta que era el objeto de aquella reunion, ha dirigido á aquellos filibusteros la proclama siguiente:

A LAS PERSONAS ACAMPADAS EN LA ISLA REDONDA.

Amigos y conciudadanos: La proclama del Presidente de los Estados Unidos y otras instrucciones que he recibido del gobierno de Washington, requieren y me imponen el deber de que tome inmediatamente las medidas conducentes á fin de desbaratar vuestra reunion ilegal, y volveros á enviar á vuestros hogares; y despues de deciros algunas palabras á fin de probaros que vuestra reunion es contraria á las leyes, y que es absolutamente imposible que podais evadiros de la vigilancia de nuestra escuadra, ni salir de las aguas del Golfo para ir al punto á donde teneis proyectado dirigiros para hacer la guerra á una nacion con la cual estamos en paz, no dudo que os dispersareis al momento y tratareis de buscar ocupaciones pacíficas y honradas en que emplearos.

Primero. Ese *misterio* en que se hallan envueltos la espedicion y vuestros movimientos, y las sociones de vuestros cabecillas; la total ignorancia en que está vuestra gente del destino ó objeto de la espedicion, prueban claramente que el objeto y fin de los que estan á la cabeza de vuestra empresa, son *ilegales*, y que el *saqueo* es el estímulo que se ofrece á todos los que quieran tomar parte en esta descabellada espedicion.

Segundo. Tenemos pruebas de que algunos de vosotros han confesado que el punto de destino es la Isla de Cuba; y que otros de la reunion espedicionaria dicen que los preparativos se hacen con el objeto de efectuar la invasion de los Estados de la Sierra Madre en Méjico, lo cual demuestra claramente que vuestro proyecto es de un carácter militar.

Y *finalmente*, en el sentido de la ley solo unos vagos, y por consiguiente no se puede permitir que ocupeis la posicion que habeis tomado, y es necesario que os dispersels al momento.

Ahora os probaré que tenemos todos los medios necesarios, no solo para impedir vuestro embarque con destino á un puerto del estrangero, sino que tambien podemos forzaros á que abandoneis el punto que ocupais actualmente y en que habeis establecido vuestros cuarteles. Emplearé para este fin todos los buques de guerra que hay en estas inmediaciones, y los que lleguen despues de esta fecha, de manera que podré hacer que se cumpla con lo que dispongo.

En primer lugar impediré absolutamente que los vapores *Fanny* y *Maria Burt*, ó cualquier otro vapor ó vapores ó barco de cualquiera clase que sea, facilite á los aventureros de la isla Redonda armas ó otros artículos ó municiones de guerra.

Segundo: Si esos buques ó vapores tuvieren armas ó municiones de guerra á bordo, me apoderaré de ellas y detendré en el puerto á dichos barcos y vapores hasta que se hayan dispersado completamente los hombres que hay actualmente congregados en la isla Redonda.

Tercero: Impediré á la pandilla de hombres que se hallan reunidos actualmente en la isla Redonda el que se embarquen á bordo de dichos vapores ó barcos, y el que tengan comunicacion con ellos.

Cuarto: Obligaré á dichos barcos y vapores á que fondeen á tiro de cañon de los buques de guerra.

Quinto: Desde esta fecha, y de conformidad con aviso dado anteriormente, impediré el que se lleven á la isla Redonda provisiones de cualquiera clase que sean; y este bloqueo ó embargo lo sostendré con todo rigor hasta que se hayan dispersado todos los que se hallan reunidos en dicha isla.

Sexto: Facilitaré con gusto á todas las personas que se hallan reunidas en la isla Redonda, la oportunidad de salir de ella, siempre que no se embarquen en BUQUES QUE PUEDAN SALIR AL MAR.

V. M. RANDOLPH.
Comandante de la fragata de los E. U. ALBANY, y oficial mayor de la escuadra del golfo mejicano.

A bordo de la fragata ALBANY, frente á Pascagoula, hoy 28 de agosto de 1849.

"Tal ha sido el secreto, y aun podemos decir la habilidad, con que se ha manejado el negocio de la ilegal espedicion, que á no ser por la proclama del Presidente, nunca se hubiera sospechado en el pais que se proyectaba tan disparatada empresa. Aun despues de la proclama, han dicho muchos "el pobre viejo (el general Taylor) ha sido chasqueado: alguien le ha contado un cuento de engaña bobos; ¿quién ha oido hablar de semejante espedicion?" Cuando empezamos á publicar en este periódico noticias sobre las reuniones que se celebraban aquí, muchos de nuestros colegas se rieron altamente, y entre ellos un Loco-Foco de la mañana, por nuestra credulidad y porque, en su opinion, éramos el juguete de una burla.

"Pero ahora vemos que el Presidente tuvo sobrado motivo para dar su proclama, y la prueba es que tres buques, listos ya para salir de nuestros puertos, el *Sea Gull* (vapor), el *Orleans* (vapor) y el *Florida* han sido detenidos *in medio* y estan bajo la custodia de los marinos de los Estados Unidos. La gran dificultad ha sido, (en medio del mucho secreto con que se ha dispuesto la espedicion y de la obediencia de los bobos á sus jefes, es la estraordinaria ceguedad con que consentian en ser llevados á la destruccion y á la muerte) lograr el testimonio con el cual pudiera detenerse y convencer á las personas comprometidas; pero al fin se ha alcanzado este testimonio, y ahora se sabe positivamente para donde era la espedicion y quienes son los espedicionarios.

"De lamentar es, tanto por Cuba como los Estados Unidos, que estas ilegales espediciones se hayan dispuesto por aventureros en nuestro propio pais; pero tal es aquí la pasion por las aventuras, que donde quiera que haya dinero que dar hay seguramente hombres que vayan por cualquiera cosa y á cualquiera parte. En este caso no tenemos la menor duda, aunque carecemos de pruebas del hecho, acerca de quienes son los que han proporcionado el dinero. Los ricos de entre ellos es de presumir que hayan contribuido largamente con su dinero á levantar gente y medios en los Estados Unidos.

"La espedicion ha sido sumamente estravagante desde el principio. Primero, era imposible levantar un número suficiente de hombres en los Estados Unidos, para semejante caravana, sin llamar la atencion de nuestro pueblo, y de los ministros estrangeros, que oficialmente habian de protestar contra semejante violacion de la ley y buena fé que se deben las naciones. Luego, era imposible con un corto número, hacer, no digamos un desembarco seguro, puesto que una espedicion puede desembarcar en cualquiera parte fuera de la capital, sino un desembarco capaz de sostenerse contra unos 20,000 escelentes soldados de tropas regulares de la vieja España, que el gobierno español tiene siempre allí para proteger la isla de una insurreccion interior, así como de una invasion estrangera."

El *Express* se estiende en algunas reflexiones, y luego continúa:

"Despues de escrito lo que antecede, hemos sabido que R. E. Stilwell, comisionado de los Estados Unidos para el Distrito Sur de Nueva York, ha espedido una órden de arresto contra Edward Wier, Mariot, Pigot, Clark y McFall, *por disponer y preparar los medios para una espedicion militar, violando las leyes de los Estados Unidos.*

"Se cree que probado el cargo en cuya virtud fué detenido el Sea Gull quedará confiscado por una ley de los Estados Unidos, que hace algunos años se aplicó al caso del barco América, que fué apresado y confiscado por estar comprometido en una empresa contra los haitianos; pero no hay disposicionas para llevar la materia hasta ese punto. El *Ledger* de Filadelfia contiene lo siguiente:

"Uno de los *voluntarios que regresaron*, alistado en esta ciudad, nos ha dado la siguiente historia de los sucesos relativos á la espedicion, hasta donde él la ha sabido, advirtiendo que los individuos comprometidos en ella guardaban el mayor sijilo. La persona á que aludimos es un jóven residente en esta ciudad, que con otros seis fué reclutado la última semana para la espedicion, con promesa de darla 1,000 pesos al fin del negocio y gran botin mientras durase. Se le dijo ademas, á pesar de lo que se infiere por el último hecho mencionado, que era un plan de todo punto honroso y que se le declararia el proyecto antes de que saliese del pais.

"Fué á Nueva York el viérnes último con los otros reclutas y se le dió habitacion en el *American Hotel*, donde habia como 100 españoles. (*Falso.*) El lúnes por la noche los trasladaron tranquilamente á bordo del vapor *Wilson G. Hunt*, con objeto de pasarlos á bordo del vapor goleta de hélice *Sea Gull*, que habia salido para su destino. Iban mandados por un ingles llamado Maguire, y despues de navegar 40 millas sin encontrar al vapor, el capitan del *Wilson* no quiso seguir mas adelante y volvió atras. El *Sea Gull* estaba en la cuarentena con la gente á bordo. El buque llevaba cajas de fusiles y uniformes, y el que nos dió estas noticias ayudó á trasladarlas al *Sea Gull*. La falúa del resguardo llegó á visitar el vapor, pero no se pudo descubrir nada. Los reclutas se disgustaron mucho con el misterio que notaban, y dudando del objeto de la espedicion, pidieron que los desembarcasen; pero cuando se les rehusó esta demanda, declararon que evitarian á la falúa del resguardo y manifestarian á los oficiales el carácter del negocio. Esto tuvo su efecto: la gente fué desembarcada y se le pagó el pasage hasta Filadelfia. Hasta aquí ha podido enterarnos el mencionado jóven, pero añade que no le queda duda de que se proyecta alguna espedicion de mal género."

(Express.)

Al hablar de la espedicion de la isla de Cuba, la REPUBLIC de Washington dice lo siguiente:

"Las ramificaciones de la espedicion parecen muy estensas, comprendiendo sin duda Nueva York, Filadelfia, Nueva Orleans, y probablemente Boston y algunas otras ciudades del Oeste. No hay duda de que los que estaban comprometidos en ella tienen muchos motivos para dar gracias al gobierno por su intervencion, pues es un hecho incontestable que si la espedicion hubiera salido y desembarcado en cualquier punto de la isla de Cuba, hubiera encontrado una fuerza española poderosa. Sabiendo como sabia el capitan general todos los pormenores del plan, pocos ó ninguno se hubieran salvado de la carniceria ó del *garrote*.

En la corta visita que hizo á esta ciudad, en la mañana del 7, el presidente de los Estados Unidos, dice el EXPRESS, fué consultado oficialmente con respecto á la espedicion de Cuba. Manifestó el general Taylor que estaba dispuesto á mantener á todo trance la neutralidad del Gobierno. Declaró al mismo tiempo que deseaba no pasar mas adelante, y que lo que anhelaba era mas bien el honor del Gobierno que el castigo de las personas.

El señor Ministro de España ha pasado ayer, lúnes, por esta ciudad, de regreso de Washington á Glen Cove. Los Señores Bañuelos y Silva, Secretario y Subsecretario de la Legacion de España, han estado tambien en Nueva York ayer, y hoy de tránsito para Glen Cove.

Parece que cuando llegó á la Habana la proclama del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, el Gobernador General de Cuba tenia todos los pormenores del proyecto de expedicion. Dícese que las revelaciones del carcelero García han sido tan importantes, que le valieron la anticipacion de su indulto. De aquí sin duda la bulla que meten algunas gentes. Es cierto que García solicitó del Gobernador General volver á Nueva Orleans para justificar por completo al cónsul Don Cárlos de España.

No se habia tomado el 27 de agosto ninguna medida alarmante. Algunos cuerpos de tropas debian dirigirse desde la Habana al sur de la isla sin mas motivo que la proclama del Presidente Taylor, y aunque nada se temia, todo se aguardaba con la serenidad que inspiran la justicia y la fuerza. Buques de vapor de guerra y mercantes estaban preparados para conducir tropas al primer movimiento que se notase, y numerosos cuerpos de caballería estaban listos para recorrer el pais en cualquiera direccion.

Se esperaba que pronto se establecerian los vapores atlánticos.

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Daily Memphis Enquirer
(Tennessee)

12 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

Senor A. Calderon de la Baren, Spanish Consul at Washington, has sent a despatch, we learn from the Boston Herald, to the Vice Consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation. The Vice Consul in his reply stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a division in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head—but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the objects discontinued. Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.

THE ROUND ISLAND BLOCKADE.

We yesterday learned from good authority that the blockade of Round Island had been abandoned, and that commander Randolph had withdrawn or was about to withdraw, all the vessels under his command from this station. Whether Commander R. has deemed it judicious to suspend further operations to await more definite instructions from the Government, or has withdrawn in obedience to a requisition from our Consul at Havana, is yet unknown. The British steamer Severn brought despatches to him from Gen. Campbell, and it is surmised by the Mobile Tribune that these despatches contained a request for him to proceed immediately to Havana. We know not on what authority the Tribune hazards this opinion, but in either case the Round Islanders have cause to congratulate themselves.

Col. White came up to town yesterday morning, and we understand will immediately proceed to enlist more men for the great unknown expedition.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
12 September 1849, 3

CUBA HUNTERS TURNED LOOSE.—Since the discovery of their plans, the Cuba Hunters in New York have been turned loose to shift for themselves. On Friday evening some twenty-five young men, who stated that they belonged to the expedition, applied at one of the police stations for lodgings, having been turned from the house where they boarded because of having no funds.

THE ROUND ISLAND PARTY.—The Mobile Herald states that on the 1st instant there were one two-masted and one three-masted schooners, the steamer Waterwitch and the sloop Albany, all United States vessels, lying near Pascagoula. Another steamer, name unknown, had also arrived a day or two previous to the 1st instant.

A number of the men belonging to the party on Round Island had gone on board the *Albany*, and it was Commander RANDOLPH's intention to send them direct to Mobile, his belief being that by so doing they would not be able to mingle again in the movements of the secret expedition as readily as if they were permitted to go to New Orleans.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

12 September 1849, 2

TYRANNICAL EXACTIONS ON THE CUBANS.—By the following, from *La Verdad*, the Spanish paper in New York, it appears that the Cubans really deserve almost as much sympathy as the Hungarians. No Government scarce ever made more tyrannical exactions. We copy some of them:

Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the expenses of the government of these United States, in which are counted more than 20 millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

Flour and many other articles of first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes, are charged with a duty varying from 50 to 260 per cent. of the first price of the article, such as rice, salt fish, Indian meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, etc. Salt fish, on which we find a charge of 33 per cent. only in the tariff, when imported in foreign vessels, pays 66 per cent, and the same things happens with other articles enumerated and numerous others of first necessity.

Our farmers have to pay 2½ per cent. on sugar, and 10 per cent on their other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from exportation.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and pay for the same even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence.

He cannot move his residence from one house into another, without giving notice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

He is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night, any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

He may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain and pay for a license ($2 50) or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

He pays 6 to 6¾ per cent of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, etc.

There is stamped paper, the use of which is enforced by the government, and sold by it at the price of $8 every sheet, and it is necessary on a solemn oath to prove one's poverty, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

Some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the Island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feign it for their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

In the whole island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the government, from the Captain-General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

In Matanzas, Cardenas Guines, Madruga and other places, the most revolting scenes of torture, gallows, butcheries and infernal machinations, were enacted in the year 1845, under pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes.

In the year 1845, different Regidores and other members of the corporation of Matanzas were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the Government officials, etc.

Another article contains the following. The editor is recording events which have transpired since 1827:

"More than a million of African savages, imported into the Island of Cuba, insurrection of slaves, and tortures, gibbets, and slaughter to punish and subdue them; new fetters added to those which oppressed Cuba, arbitary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions, all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity."

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The Daily Picayune.

12 September 1849, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DAILY PICAYUNE.

By the Southern Line

The Secret Expedition.

The arms and ammunition found on board the steamers seized at New York on suspicion of being engaged in the hostile expedition to Cuba have been disembarked.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
12 September 1849, 2

Round Island.

On the 29th ultimo there were at this place one two-masted and one three-masted schooner, the steamer Water-Witch, and the Albany—all belonging to the United States. Another steamer, the name of which was unknown, arrived on the same day. Several of the party at Round Island had gone on board the Albany; and Captain Randolph intended to send them and such others as left the Island to Mobile, rather than New Orleans; thinking that in the smaller city they would have greater inducements to disperse.

The bark Florida is incorrectly said to have been seized by the agent of the United States for the same reasons that the New Orleans and Sea-Gull were. She is about 250 tons, clipper built, carries four guns, and can accommodate ninety passengers. She has been built exclusively for the Chagres trade, and has already made several trips thither. Her owners, etc., are known to be engaged in a legitimate business.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that the U. S. vessels Raritan and Saratoga, which arrived at Newport on the 6th instant, found orders there directing them to sail at once for Cat Island. Such was the exigency that the vessels immediately put to sea, without waiting for letters expected from Boston.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

12 September 1849, 3

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Cuban Movement.

We mentioned a day or two since that two vessels, which had cleared from this port within a few days, were suspected of being destined to aid the invasion of Cuba. One of them, the *Union*, is a regular packet ship, and cleared for New Orleans. She had on board ten or fifteen men, with arms, &c., who had been enlisted for some service or other—the nature of which was only suspected to be of an illegal character. It was supposed that on reaching New Orleans these men would make their way to *Round Island*—which has become, as our readers know, the rendezvous for several hundred persons destined for some unknown expedition. The *Union*, however, was not detained.

The *Sea-gull*, on the other hand, was seized by the United States authorities, and a protracted investigation was immediately had into her destination, cargo, &c., &c., in secret. We understand that no evidence was found sufficient to warrant her detention, and she accordingly took her departure day before yesterday for Curacoa, the port for which she cleared. It is now intimated that she was purchased by the Venezuelan government. This, however, is very unlikely. We have heard that the evidence elicited during the investigation spoken of above was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of certain parties in this city on suspicion of being connected with illegal and criminal projects against nations with which we are at peace.

Meantime the telegraph brings us reports of the difficulty at *Round Island*, which lies off New Orleans, and which seems to have been made the head-quarters of the men collected for this expedition, whatever it may be. We stated yesterday that the commander of an American sloop-of-war had ordered these men to leave the island and disperse, and had threatened, in case they refused, to cut off their supplies and provisions, and to do all in his power to force them to do so. This procedure, as we learn to-day, has caused a good deal of excitement in New Orleans, and has been strongly denounced as illegal and in gross violation of the rights of American citizens. Of course, no accurate judgment as to the propriety of his proceedings can be found, until we are in possession of all the facts on which it must be based. It is very clear, however, that if there is good reason to believe that the persons assembled there, organised and armed, meditate the invasion of any country with which we are at peace, it is not only the right but the *duty* of the Government to defeat that purpose. This has always been so understood and acted upon, even by those who were to be affected by it.

Mr. Van Buren, in his second annual message, censured in very severe terms the criminal conduct of some of our citizens who, he said, had "associated together to make incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens." And still more emphatically, he declared that "depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, *or combinations for committing them*, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence." Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory." And in accordance with these principles Mr. Van Buren, while President, used all the powers with which he was vested, to enforce the observance of the law of Congress made to meet such cases.

Individuals, beyond all doubt, have a right, so far as our Government is concerned, to go to Cuba, or to any other country in the world, and to foment a rebellion against its Government; but their first step in so doing must be to *expatriate* themselves. They must first withdraw from all allegiance to our laws, and from our jurisdiction. Our laws forbid such enterprises, and to enter upon them, therefore, without violating those laws, they must first put themselves beyond their reach.

These Cuban patriots have not done so. They have *congregated on Round Island*, which is part of the territory of the United States. They might just as well have started from Washington or from Boston. They are still within our limits, subject to our laws, and amenable to the penalties imposed for their violation.

If, therefore, they have actually assembled there for an unlawful purpose, we can see no reason why the law should not reach them. As to the facts of the case, we must wait until they are accessible.

The Cuba Hunt.

The expedition to Cuba, called generally the "Cuba Hunt," seems about to be blown sky-high by the interference of the authorities at New York, who have caused three steamers, laden partly with arms and ammunition, to be seized, upon the ground that the arms, &c., are to be used in unlawful enterprises, and five or six persons have been arrested. It is well, perhaps, for the Aunters that this has been done, as it may save them from being shot or hung in a bad cause; and certainly many of them might engage more profitably and more creditably in less equivocal undertakings.

We expect our Government to demand and to get from the Spanish Government plenary satisfaction for the insult offered to the country in the abduction of Garcia, should it turn out that he has been abducted, as he says he was; and truly, as we think there are now pretty strong reasons for believing. But, gross and unbearable as the insult has been, if there was an abduction, still we wish to see our Government comply faithfully with all its international obligations towards Spain, not suffering any hostile expeditions to be got up or fitted out in any portion of our territory against any portion of hers. If any of the adventurous spirits implicated in the Aunt choose to go to Cuba or elsewhere, singly, armed or unarmed, with or without hostile intentions, there is no legal way of preventing them; and there should be none, we suppose. But when they gain bodies, by hundreds or by thousands—purchase arms, ammunition, ships, &c., and organise themselves, then the law ought to step in and prevent, if it can, the furtherance and consummation of designs which are at variance with the duty we owe to a friendly power, and in conflict with our national honor.

Weekly (Washington, D. C.) Globe.

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The Savannah Georgian.
12 September 1849, 2

Impending Revolution in Cuba.

The New Orleans Picayune, 8th inst., says—Our cotemporary the Delta, in an extra issued last evening, announced an impending revolution in the island of Cuba, and that in several of the towns there, an insurrection had actually broken out, attended with some success to the insurgents. This information is derived from a correspondent in Havana of that paper, whose letter, containing the intelligence, forwarded by the British steamer, it publishes.

After diligent enquiry among merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain any facts that would seem to confirm the above mentioned startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana by the British steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and among those we have been permitted to see, there is not one that contains a syllable alluding to an insurrection.

As far as we have been able to learn, the extraordinary movement of troops and munitions of war from Havana to the different ports on the coast, Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, is attributable to the excitement caused in the minds of the members of the Cuban Government by the arrival there of the papers containing President Taylor's proclamation relative to the secret expedition and the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. The island of Cuba is mentioned therein as one of the probable points of destination of the expedition, and with the evidence of the Captain General's excitable nature and ill balanced mind before our eyes in the late affair of the jailer, Rey, we have a ready key to the haste and alarm which have characterized that official personage in view of the possible appearance of the handful of Americans alluded to off the seat of his government. We therefore see little else in the dispatch of troops and warlike stores to Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, and calling out a militia force, &c., than precautionary measures, quite in character with the man. The Consuls of the maritime nations resident in Havana—England and the United States—may have also taken alarm at the extensive preparations made by the Captain General to receive the expected invaders, and obeying an impulse of duty, have sent off for men of war to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in the impending troubles. In the absence of corroborative testimony of the reality of the outbreak—the Delta's correspondent is far from being clear and definite in his statements, all he gives being from rumor—the foregoing are the conclusions which strike us as being the most reasonable we can draw. We have also seen and conversed with a passenger who came from Havana by the British steamer, who assures us that he heard nothing of this pretended insurrection previously to his departure. The only circumstance worthy of remark which he noticed, was an order that had been given by the Captain General, interdicting the admission of newspapers coming from any part of the United States.

It is, however, possible that the Creoles of Cuba, harrassed by years of misgovernment and long continued oppression, have risen in arms to strike for independence. If it prove so we heartily bid them God speed! The Spanish Government in that beautiful island is the only remnant of despotism that exists in the New World, and it is of so savage a character, that every one who has the welfare of humanity at heart, must rejoice at the probability of its overthrow. It is however doomed to extinction and that before long; for Providence never can suffer the routed minions of absolutism, after being expelled from every part of this continent, to fix permanently her abode on a near outpost of the chain of free nations that occupy the whole Atlantic shore.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The New York Herald of Wednesday says:

"The public interest in this expedition continues to increase daily. Whatever may be its destination—Whether Cuba, Sierra Madre, or California—one thing is now pretty well ascertained, and that is, that it is a *bona fide* enterprise, and not a sham, as many supposed. There are highly respectable men at the head of it, several of them officers of the United States army.

"We have ascertained that fifteen hundred men have already enlisted, of which five companies have set out—none can tell where. One thing has been ascertained, and that is, that they went to New Jersey from New York.

"A rumor gained pretty extensive circulation last evening late that the ship in which the remainder of the 1,500 men were to sail was seized by order of the United States government; but from all the inquiries we afterwards made, we did not find it confirmed. We believe, however, there is no doubt that a revenue cutter with four guns is watching the movements of the expeditionists: but how she can legally prevent any vessels sailing out of this port for California, Cuba, or Mexico, or any other part of the world, we are at a loss to know. Further, we doubt that a revenue cutter would be able to prevent the sailing of the adventurers.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
12 September 1849, 2

The Insult to our Flag.

We are glad to see that the democratic and neutral press are far from considering the insult to our flag involved in the abduction of Rey, atoned for by the return of that individual to our jurisdiction. That was an act of justice due to him, which our government was bound to enforce. But it does not touch the national insult involved in the violation of our soil for a criminal purpose. That offence must be expiated by the Spanish government, which can only be done by the recall and disgrace of the Captain General of Cuba and the Spanish consul at New Orleans, who were the chief actors in the vile conspiracies by which the sanctity of our soil was violated. We copy the following patriotic article from the New Orleans Delta, in which similar sentiments are expressed. The Delta also alludes to another matter, if possible more insulting to our national dignity, and more offensive to the feelings of our people. It is the employment of secret spies, to visit our country, and watch the conduct of citizens of Cuba who travel and sojourn here. We are informed that this secret system of *espionage* extends to all our great cities and thoroughfares, and that the creatures and pimps of the Captain General infest every steamboat and railroad car, and are to be found at the tables of every large hotel in our cities. What American citizen has thought that he is surrounded by the secret spies of a foreign government—that he travels with them, eats with them, and converses with them—that they are here to watch and to betray the patriots of another country, who come to our country to breathe the atmosphere of freedom, but who return only to be thrust into a dungeon, on the information of these infamous spies, never again to see the blessed light of day? Is not this an insult to our country more gross and offensive than even the forcible violation of our soil? And is it to be longer permitted? If Spain pursues such a flagitious course of insult to our government and people, it may become necessary to get rid of the nuisance by driving her from our neighborhood. Her instruments and agents are certainly preparing the minds of the people of this country for such an event. The American people will never suffer the despots who govern Cuba to enter into conspiracies for the abduction of persons who seek an asylum from oppression upon our soil; nor will they permit the establishment here of odious systems of *espionage* which are known only to countries in which the worst species of absolutism and tyranny prevails. The atmosphere of liberty is to be as free to the foreign republican who comes here to enjoy it, as to ourselves; and wo be to the infamous spy who comes here to watch secretly their actions and conversation in order only to betray them.

From the New Orleans Delta, (neutral.)

THE ABDUCTION—WHAT NEXT?—Our colemporary (the Bee) thinks that the difficulty with Spain, growing out of the abduction of Rey, terminates with his delivery up to our consul. We do not think so. The fact of abduction being proved against Carlos de España, it will be the duty of our government to demand his recall. If that demand is not responded to affirmatively, it will be the duty of our Secretary of State formally to withdraw his *exequatur*. Should the Cuban government, however, be proved to have connived at and sanctioned the act of the consul, it will make itself responsible, and the demands of our government will take a higher direction. Our courts here will proceed to try the consul, and to render judgment against him; but of course the more nominal punishment which the municipal law affixes to the technical misdemeanor charged against him—to wit: an assault and battery—will not satisfy the national dignity for the gross offence offered to it. The return of Rey does not in the slightest degree diminish the weight of the offence any more than the forced return of money stolen exculpates the thief. It furnishes us with what Mr. Larue urged on the trial was the only good evidence of his forcible abduction—to wit: his own evidence.

What more, then, must be done? The Spanish authorities must apologise for the act of their officer and agent. Further, if El Conde de Alcoy be implicated in the conspiracy to abduct Rey, Queen Isabella must apologise in his behalf, as well as in behalf of Don Carlos de España. There are other reasons why this matter should engage the consideration of our authorities. The trial of this abduction case has developed certain practices of foreign consuls in this country, which should be looked after by our government. The employment of organized bodies of spies and intriguants, an extensive espionage and vexatious pursuit of persons who come here to avail themselves of the protection of our laws, and many other of the appurtenances of monarchical intrigue, exist in our large cities to the same extent as they do in European communities. Some limits and restraints should be imposed upon the audacity and intrigue of these foreign agents. We trust that the government will provide a code of rules applicable to these officers that will save our land from the contamination of their intrigues and plots.

Many of the New Orleans papers are indignant at the course adopted by the squadron off Round Island. The Delta is particularly surprised at the tone of Lieut. Totten's communication:

"It is (says the Delta) more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Haynau's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well; but when Lieut. Totten or his commander undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the gulf or lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

"There is no warrant in the proclamation of the President for any such course. The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an 'armed expedition,' to which alone the President's proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose headquarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by *positive overt proofs* of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten, and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the department.

"The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming than the assumption of power of the writer is opposed to law and the rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country with which we are at peace is apprehended from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent, as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But when they go to the extent threatened by Lieut. Totten, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

The *manner* of Lieutenant Totten's letter is singularly wanting in that courtesy of expression which distinguishes the American navy more than any other in the world. He calls them "*vagrants* in the eye of the law and *in fact*, and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse;" as if the gentlemen of the navy were so many police officers, "dressed in a little brief authority," and authorized to judge of who are vagrants in the eye of the law, and how they were to be punished, and how the nuisance is to be abated.

NEUTRALITY.—The administration are playing a strong game for the benefit of tyranny and despotism. Along our whole coast their bull dogs are on the watch to intercept any aid which Americans may be disposed to extend to those struggling for liberty.

It may be well doubted whether the proceedings of our government officers are warranted by law. They are not justified in making arrests of individuals or seizure of vessels, on bare suspicion that the individuals or vessels may possibly be engaged in some hostile demonstration on a friendly nation: They are bound to know that fact in the first instance. Now it does not appear in the case of the vessels seized at New York, nor in relation to the collection of men at Round Island, near New Orleans, that the destination or objects either of the men or vessels were known. We believe the government officers have been guilty of a high act of arbitrary and illegal power. We trust that the validity of their acts will be subjected to a judicial investigation. Let us know to what extent the executive officers, at the mandate of a President or Secretary of State, have a right to go, in seizing the property of individuals, or interfering and preventing unorganized, unarmed men from assembling together and emigrating to whatever place they may desire to proceed. General Taylor and his cabinet may desire to signalize their zeal in the cause of neutrality—but they have no right to put the liberty of freemen in duress, for that purpose. Not without an *overt act* which clearly indicates an illegal purpose, have they any authority for arresting men or vessels. Never before in the history of this country have such high-handed and extraordinary measures been adopted under pretence of preserving our neutrality.—*Trenton Daily News.*

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**The Weekly Raleigh Register,
and North Carolina Gazette**
(Whig)
12 September 1849, 3

THE CUBA HUNT—THE STEAMER SEA GULL.—The New York Express of yesteday saye:

The statement some days since in the New York Sun (we suppose for a decoy) that the steam propeller Sea Gull has been purchased either for Gen. Paez or President Monagas, is unfounded. She was purchased, but not for the Venezuela service. On Saturday, she cleared from this port for Curacoa, but did not sail till Sunday, when she was followed by the steamer Wilson G. Hunt and brought back to this city. She has on board, it is believed, arms, munitions of war, and such like suspicious freight. It is understood she is engaged in the Cuba Hunt, but, neither at the United States Marshal's office nor the Custom House, could we get any definite information respecting the affair; but as we expect the matter will undergo an investigation, the facts will then appear.

Meetings, as we suppose, in connexion with this "Cuba Hunt," continue to be held in various parts of the city, but the secret is so well kept, that the public are not able as yet to get much from them. Lafayette Hall (Broadway) was the head quarters, but since that place was discovered, more retired quarters have been selected.

It is believed that one or two of these vessels have got off within the past few days,—but of this we are not certain.

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The Charleston Courier.

13 September 1849, 2

[*From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 7.*]

FROM HAVANA.

The steam ship Falcon, Capt. Hartstein, U. S. N., arrived here yesterday. She left New York on the 27th August, at 10 o'clock, P. M., Charleston Bar August 30, the Tybee light, Savannah, August 31, and Havana September 3. By her we have received files of the Diario de la Marina and the Faro Industrial to the 1st instant inclusive.

We have looked through these papers in vain for evidence of a movement of the disaffected, in confirmation of the report which was current in this city after the arrival of the British steamer Severn. No accounts is given of the movement of troops to those parts of the Island which are more assailable than Havana, although such has probably taken place in consequence of the receipt by the authorities of Gen. Taylor's proclamation relative to the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. We are induced to believe from private accounts that the former report is unfounded, and we attribute the silence of the journalists, in regard to the military precautions of the Captain General, to the rigid censorship of the press which it is well known prevails in Havana.

The Diario of the 1st inst. contains an article extracted from the Boletin Official of Merida, of the 10th August, commenting on the positive information which the Governor of Yucatan had received, that 500 or 600 men, under the command of Col. White, were about invading the Peninsula, with the view of joining the Indian insurgents, and thus compelling the Yucateco authorities to pay them for their past services. The Boletin stigmatizes them as pirates, and declares that the Government owes them nothing. When Col. White's command left Yucatan they were paid, as that paper asserts, all that was due to them. As to the promises of grants of land which were made them in the original contract, they were only to be conceded on condition that they remained until the conclusion of the war. But the Government found it necessary to discharge them, in consequence of their want of discipline and their pernicious conduct, before the war was over, and they therefore forfeited all right to grants of land, since they did not fulfil the conditions of the contract. The Boletin winds up a long tirade by denouncing the supposed expedition as being as ridiculous as it is rash.

Commercial Review, September 1.—The sugar market has been inactive for the last seven days. No operations of importance have taken place. The prices current which we append are nominal, from the difficulty and almost impossibility of obtaining them. Unless holders reduce their figures, buyers will not come into the market.

Prices Current.—White, low to middling, 9 to 10⅛; do. good to superior, 10⅜ to 11⅛; do. excellent, 11⅛ to 12½. The same by Derosne's process, 1st quality, 13 to 14⅜; do. 2d quality, 10 to 11⅜. Crushed, low to middling, 6⅛ to 6⅜; do. good to superior, 7 to 7⅛; do. excellent, 7⅜ to 8⅛. The same, by Derosne's process, 8 to 8⅛ and 9. Cucuruchos, 5⅛ to 6. Coffee, 1st quality, 8?; 2d, 6 to 6⅜; 3d, 5⅛ to 5⅜.

Exchange.—London, 60 days, 13⅛ to 15 premium; Paris, 60 days, 1⅛ to 2 prem.; New York, 60 days, 3 to 4 prem.; Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, 3 to 3⅛ prem; New-Orleans, (short,) 4⅛ to 6 prem.

We learn from a passenger on the Falcon that there are not less than fourteen or fifteen armed Spanish vessels cruising about the island.

P. S.—Since making up our summary of Havana news, we have been favored by the editors of the Patria with a proof of a letter published in their sheet of to-day, of which the following is a translation;

HAVANA, September 3, 1849.

Messrs. Editors.—Yielding to your solicitations, I take up my pen for the purpose of giving you the information you require, in the best manner I possibly can.

Business here is in a state of stagnation, such as was never before witnessed in Havana. For eight or ten days nothing has been talked of in society but the recent affair of the jailer, Garcia, of the Spanish Consul in your city, and of the expedition which it is said is organizing in the United States, for the purpose of invading this island. The mole is deserted, and the bay for the moment presents an aspect of desolation. For the last ten years I do not recollect to have seen so few vessels in our port in the beginning of September. Commerce may be said to be almost paralized, and it is feared that things will grow worse day after day.

After publishing in the papers of the city the proclamation of the President of the United States, the Government has adopted precautionary measures, which give a still more terrible aspect to its acts. Almost all the newspapers and other periodicals from the United States have been detained, and I heard it stated this morning, that with the exception of the N. Y. Chronicle, every periodical, Spanish, French and English, printed in the Republic, is strictly forbidden to be introduced into the island. The curious regard with avidity the thick walls of the palace, anxious to ascertain what is passing within.

The movement of troops within the last few days give rise to much speculation. Among the rumors which circulated *sotto voce* is one which gives out that in the near vicinity of Puerto Principe 8000 adventurers from the United States have disembarked, having Gen. Don Narciso Lopez at their head.

But, as you are perfectly aware, only those who are in the service of the Government are acquainted with the real conditions of things. As for us, the *profane*, we are not all used to ascertain, or even to enquire.

Among a few merchants of this port, particularly those who understand English, it is said there were at Cat Island several thousand men preparing to embark for this island a few days after the departure of the British steamer Trent.

It is confidently stated that the regiment of Calabria which was stationed at Puerto Principe, had pronounced in favor of Narciso Lopez; that the soldiers had killed their colonel, and done other outrages of a similar nature. It was this circumstance which induced the Captain General to put in movement several military bodies. Since the 27th ult. the following corps have marched for Nuevitas, Puerto Principe and Trinidad: The "Havana" and "Espana" regiments of infantry; the light artillery (*de mules:*) the King's Lancers; the Rural corps, and the militia cavalry. The four squadrons (militia, we presume,) are under the command of the Marquis de Real and D. Vicent de Larreinage. The movement of troops is considerable.

The steamers which run in the coast trade have been despatched with all haste to Trinidad, carrying round a portion of the troops, supposed to be the battalion of the "Havana" regiment, and a battalion of that of "Spain."

There is not a single man of-war now in this port; even the brig Patriota, which had just arrived from Vera Cruz, was forthwith loaded with powder and provisions and set off again at midnight.

There has been a levy of veterans—men who had served before and been discharged—and the town of Regla is quite deserted.

I cannot write you more at present, as the steamer is about to leave. I shall wait for another opportunity to communicate further; and will keep you duly advised of all I can learn that is of interest.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Mercury.

13 September 1849, 2

From Havana.—Arrival of the Falcon.

By the arrival of the steamship Falcon, from New York, *via* Havana, we have been put in possession of files of Havana papers to the 2nd inst. inclusive. Our journals do not contain a syllable relative to the rumored insurrections at Puerto Principe and elsewhere, nor do we learn anything verbally touching the reported outbreaks. The papers themselves are barren of all interest and all intelligence.

We have the following market advices by the Falcon:

HAVANA, 26th August, 1849.

Although the season has now arrived in which the shipments of Produce are generally limited, yet the exports of Sugar since the 21th ult. from Havana and Matanzas, have been considerably less than those in the same period in the two preceding years, amounting to only 45 m. boxes against 79,557 boxes and 105,638 in the corresponding period of 1847 and 1848, and the total shipments this year now show a deficiency of upwards of 95 m. boxes as compared with those in 1848, and of 130 m. with those in 1847. The classes most in demand this month have been floretes for Spain, and interior descriptions for the North of Europe. Of floretes, no doubt considerable sales would have been made had any quantity of Sugar meriting this name had been found, but this is at present impossible, as the greater proportion of Sugar remaining for shipment is damp and of soft grain; the last sale which we have heard, was of 600 boxes, at 8¼ a 12¼ rials. Prices of other descriptions of Sugar are about the same as those we last quoted; assorted half and half 6¾ a 10¼ to 7 a 11 rials.

Whites, alone, 9¾ a 11¼ rials—27s. 7d. a 32s. 7d. Yellows, 6¼ a 8¾ rials—20s. 4d. a 25s 3d. Cucuruchos and browns, 5¾ a 6¼ rials—17s. 10d. a 19s. 9d. Stg. per cwt. f. o. b. at 13¾ per cent. prem. of Exchange.

At Matanzas, the demand for Sugars on the 24th, was confined to low and good cucuruchos, of which, however, little or nothing was to be found, the holders of the article not being inclined to sell unless in assorted parcels; prices were therefore nearly nominal, at 8¼ a 11 for inferior dark to fine white, 6¾ a 7¾ middling to fine yellow, 5¾ a 6, low yellow or brown and 5¼ a 5¾ cucuruchos. Of Muscovado Sugar, we believe there is none in first hands in the whole Island, the last sales were made at Matanzas at 6 rials, at which about 700 hhds. are now being shipped to France.

The active demand for Sugar which has reigned during the whole shipping season has left us at its close with a very limited stock, which is estimated at the extreme for this place, 70 to 90 m. boxes, and 20 to 25 at Matanzas, from which should be taken that required for our own consumption, say 5 m. boxes per month, leaving for export about 65 a 90 m. boxes for the remaining five months, till the new crop shall commence to appear. The prospects for the coming crop continues very favorable throughout the Island.

Postscript.

Since writing the above, we have been favored by a friend with the perusal of a private letter from Havana, coming from a well-informed source. It furnishes some interesting information touching the seditious movements in the Island. It appears that at Puerto Principe the Cantabrian Regiment had revolted, and pronounced in favor of Gen. Narciso Lopez, who, our readers will remember, escaped some months ago from Cuba, where sentence of death had been pronounced against him, and is now in the United States. The regiment openly rebelled, murdered their Colonel, and killed and wounded several of their officers. As soon as the intelligence reached Havana, prompt means were taken by the Captain General to suppress the *emeute*. A large number of troops consisting of three battalions of the Havana Regiment, the Battalion de Espana, the Mule Artillery, King's Lancers, and the Rural and Militia Cavalry, were forthwith despatched to Puerto Principe and Trinidad. All the merchant vessels engaged in the coasting trade were pressed into the service, and employed in the transportation of troops. There were no Spanish men-of-war in the port, the only one there, the brig Patriota, having been freighted with provisions and ammunition, and sent off at midnight on the 2d.

The authorities appeared to consider the affair very serious, and were determined to crush it in the bud. Their preparations were made actively, extensively, and secretly; and the public panic is increased in consequence of the absence of correct and specific information in relation to the outbreak.

The American press is just now in very bad odour with the Captain General. He has issued a decree interdicting the distribution of any papers coming from the United States, excepting La Chronica, of New York. All others are detained in the Post office and burnt.—*New Orleans Bee.*

GENERAL R. B. CAMPBELL.—"We venture to say that so gross a violation of propriety and good sense was never committed by any foreign agent of any Government. It furnishes itself a good cause for the removal of General Campbell from the office, of whose duties and responsibilities he seems ignorant and regardless."

Such is the language used by the principal, and we are happy to say almost the only, defender of the Spanish abductionist in this city, in reference to the patriotic, dignified, and determined citizen who so worthily represents this Republic in the Island of Cuba. The conduct referred to, as justifying the dismissal of General Campbell, was his sending to the Captain-General the New Orleans papers containing the views of the editors upon the abduction affair. This is certainly a very atrocious offence, but we doubt if the Government at Washington will deem it a sufficient cause for his dismissal from office. His course in this Key business has gained him universal admiration and respect among our people.

N. O. Delta.

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The Evening Mirror
[N.Y. Whig Newspaper]
September 13, 1849, 2

THE SEA GULL.--This vessel which was seized by the authorities, has been given up to Messrs. Fox & Livingston, on their bond of $10,000 not to violate the law. The arms are to be sold. The New Orleans will shortly be given up to the owners. No further arrest have been made.

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Union Republican.
Jacksonville, Fla.

13 September 1849, 2

IMPORTANT FROM TAMPA.

The subjoined intelligence furnishes some confirmation of the announcement first made by the Tallahassee Sentinel, that General Twiggs had recommended the acceptance of the Volunteers. We have never believed that the Government had determined, in any future event, to refuse their services. Indeed, from a remark in the Washington Union, we infer that the possibility of their acceptance has been contemplated from the first. That paper, in detailing communications made to its editors by Messrs. Thompson and Whitner, says: "The Secretary of War, entertaining the opinion that the outbreak is not general nor serious, refuses to sanction a call for volunteers by the Governor of the State, or to receive them into the service of the United States, *until the regulars get into the field.*"

From the Wakulla Times, 6th inst.

Arrival from Tampa.

The Florida Volunteers Mustered into the U. S. Service by Gen. Twiggs.

The sloop Enterprise, Captain MOORE, arrived on Monday from Tampa, which place she left on Thursday last. Capt. MOORE reports that Gen. TWIGGS was about to muster the volunteers into service, and had called upon the General Government for an entire volunteer force, believing them to be the only kind of troops with which to operate in this country. Nothing further had been heard from the Indians.

From the Floridian & Journal, 8th inst.

News from Capt. Johnson.

Capt. ELIJAH JOHNSON, who left here not long since with his men for Tampa, has written back that he arrived safely on the 29th August, and proceeded immediately to the Manatee settlement, where he is now stationed. He had seen Gen. Twiggs, who advised him as to the disposition best to be made of his Company. The General freely expresses his desire that the Volunteers should be taken into the United States service, and he is disposed to enter with vigor upon the duty of removing the Indians. He had sent Capt. Casey to see what was intended by the feathers, &c., at the door of the Spaniard, Phillippee, but the result was not known at the time Capt. Johnson wrote.

Other correspondents mention that a friendly Indian had come in, but nothing could be learned from him. He pretended ignorance of the outbreak, and all efforts to gather from him what his Nation is at, failed.

Gen. Twiggs—Terrible Steamboat Explosion!

J. M. Baker, Esq., has kindly furnished us with the following extracts of a letter from Tampa, dated the 3d inst., received by him on Tuesday last:

"This morning I have seen Gen. Twiggs, and from what I can judge, he does not agree with Secretary Crawford, but says the Secretary has been misled by reports that the depredations have all been done by a few Indians, not acknowledged by the rest of the tribe. His opinion is different. Capt. Casey is now down in the territory with the black interpreter, to try to have a talk with the Indians. When he returns I will give you all the information I can obtain."

"On the 27th ult., west of Egmont Bay, a large steam vessel, the *Mary Kingsman*, chartered by the Government to carry to this place 110 mules and 20 horses, having on board about 33 persons, teamsters and hands, exploded one of her boilers, by which 19 men were killed and 8 wounded—the latter brought here, of whom two have died since. All the horses and mules were so badly scalded or injured, that they were thrown overboard."

The writer also states that the streams were so swollen by rains, that scouting parties have been unable to cross.

Extract of a letter to Col. Sanderson, dated Tampa, August 27.

No Indian outrage here since the affair on Pease Creek, nor any well authenticated accounts of signs in the settlements. Inhabitants of Hillsboro' and Benton all in pickets, and generally prepared for defence. Capts. Dell and Fisher have each a mounted company on the frontier. Capt. Johnson, with a company of foot, is at Manatee. Gen. Twiggs is here, with the 4th Artillery and 7th Infantry. The regulars are being disposed of at this place, Manatee, and the frontier. We are all safe here.

Since I commenced to write a friendly Indian and his wife have arrived. They know nothing of the Indians but that they are hostile. They came in around the coast.

Yours, &c.,
JESSE CARTER.

Rey's Abduction.

It appears that Rey was released by the authorities of Cuba, upon a formal demand made at the instance of our Government.—The New Orleans Bulletin says:

"General Campbell, our Consul at Havana, gave the Captain General distinctly to understand, that he had been instructed to make a formal demand for Rey, if he (the Consul) thought Rey had been abducted; he further represented to him that he wanted all the testimony that could be obtained for the elucidation of the case, and that the prisoner's (Rey) presence in the United States was absolutely necessary. Upon this representation, the Spanish official thought it prudent to deliver him up to the Consul, and he acted a wise part in so doing."

On Rey's arrival at New Orleans, he was required to give bail for his appearance as a witness at the next term of the U. S. District Court.

Failing to give the requisite security, he was committed for safe keeping to the Parish Prison. At the prison he occupies Col. Powers' parlor, and in every particular is luxuriously and pleasantly lodged.

In a conversation with a friend, he plainly and explicitly stated *that he was taken away by force.*

The rendezvous of the expedition to Cuba appears to have been on Round Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi. A large number of men were quartered there, and the process of recruiting and collection of funds was going forward secretly in all the principal cities of the Union. It is stated that the command of the expedition was offered to Gen. Worth previous to his death, but he declined it.

The Mobile *Register* publishes the proclamation of V. M. Randolph, com'g U. S. ship *Albany*, senior officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico, ordering the unlawful assembly to disperse. He declares the party vagrants in the eye of the law, and his fleet is prepared to seize all parties or steeds that may be embarked on the expedition.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 September 1849, 2

Gov. Moseley, by pledging his private credit, has effected a loan of $20,000 from the South Western Rail Road Bank of Charleston, with which to sustain the volunteers called out for the protection of the frontier. The *Sentinel* says, "this shows that the Governor is sincere, and governed by the very best motives."

From the Sentinel.

We publish below the following letter of Maj. MORRIS, addressed to Gen. JONES, and await with great anxiety the result of the contemplated interview between Phillippee Bermudez and Bowlegs. The interpretation however, placed upon the symbols by the citizens is simply that they were intended to indicate to Phillippee that he might escape unharmed, without signifying any settled purpose on the part of the Indians, in reference to the prosecution or abandonment of the war:

Fort Brooke, E. F., Aug. 20th, 1849.

Sir—A white flag, made of feathers, with the symbols used by Bowlegs, head chief of the Seminoles, tobacco, encircled with a string of white beads, was found yesterday, 19th instant, fastened to the door of John Phillippee Bermudez, (Spaniard) at Sara Sota.

This man lived on most friendly terms with the Indians—but having also been in free intercourse with the whites, abandoned his property at Sara Sota. On returning, he found it unharmed, and the emblem of peace on his door; he made the necessary mark, signifying the time he had found the flag, and his intention to return at full moon.

Captain Casey will accompany him, and as Phillippee's word is to be implicitly relied on, I have a hope that some information in regard to the feelings of the nation will be gained.

Upon the receipt of this flag, I determined to countermand the order for the troops to move into the country for the protection of the settlements, as the move might tend to alarm the Indians and endanger the safety of Capt. Casey, who will, in a very short time, be able to ascertain whether this flag was placed at the door of Bermudez as an assurance of his own security, or a message to the Agent here—no marks, other than those before mentioned, having been made to help conjecture.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) W. W. MORRIS,
Major U. S. A., Indian Agent.
Maj. Gen. R. JONES, Adj't Gen. U. S. A.,
Washington City.

THE CUBA EPEDITION IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 24th, says:

"We mentioned a few days since that a letter had been received in this city, by the Lieut. Colonel of the expedition. We have seen that letter, and read all but the last sentence. There is no mistake about the matter. The Lieut. Colonel was required to bring on one hundred men, who would be clothed and equipped in proper time. The letter stated that there were $250,000 in the New Orleans banks for the furtherance of the expedition.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—Lieut. TOTTEN of the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, which vessel has been stationed as a watch on the expedition at Round Island, (says the Charleston *Courier*,) has sent formal notice to those there assembled, that they must disperse, under the penalty of the law, otherwise they were threatened to have their supplies cut off. The answer was that they ought to be unmolested, as they were unarmed, and had no intention of infringing the laws. They intimate that they should leave the Island as soon as they could procure the means of transportation.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 September 1849, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing on the 3d inst., says:

"The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and ammunition, the whole to be under the direction of Gen. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised, a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of 15,000 Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

"This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprise a more American character."

The design then formed (adds the writer) was to land 2,500 men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing would probably have been made on the south side of the island, where their force would have been immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of enthusiastic creoles. If they met with much resistance, and got into a perilous position, their friends in the United States were expected to raise an irresistible popular clamor in their behalf, and from every port of the Union thousands of volunteers would then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam could carry them. In this way Cuba, they said, was to be revolutionized in a single campaign.

The whole scheme, however, has been frustrated by the prompt action of our Government.

Col. J. P. Sanderson, who arrived here on Friday last, to make further provision for supplying the Columbia co. volunteers, reports that on the march of the command from Newnansville to their present position, (Fort Reid, near Fort Mellon,) they saw evident signs of Indians. Numbers of plantations were abandoned. Capt. Knight's company consists of 71 men, fit for duty; Capt. Ellis's of 60 men, 56 fit for duty—Capt. E. still recruiting.

From the Floridian and Journal.

Gov. Moseley's Letter to the Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
Tallahassee, Florida, July 28, 1849.

His Excellency Z. TAYLOR,
President U. States.

Sir: I hasten to advise you of the fact of the recent attack by the Indians upon the settlers near Indian River. The enclosed printed slip will furnish all the particulars.—This state of things I had fully anticipated, as will be seen from my letters to President Polk and to our Senators and Representative to Congress, copies of which are herewith furnished. For the last three years, it seems the Indians have not remained within their limits, but on the contrary have repeatedly committed acts of theft upon the property of the whites. The white settlers have heretofore been restrained from taking the means of redress in their own hands by an unwillingness on their part to embroil the country in another Indian war, and by the hope that the Federal Government would speedily make the necessary arrangements for their protection and security against the incursions of the Indians. As yet nothing has been done by the General Government, although the authorities of this State have been active in advising the public and the authorities at Washington of the necessity for the adoption of some measures for the defence and security of settlers in the Peninsula. In evidence of this I refer your Excellency to an extract from my last annual message, and to resolutions of the General Assembly of this State upon the subject, copies of which are herewith furnished.

For the temporary defence of the people residing near the Indian boundary, and upon the evidence of outbreak and violence on the part of the Indians which I have before me, I have thought it necessary to order out two companies of mounted men to aid in the defence of the settlers. It cannot be expected that our people shall wait patiently much longer for the action of the Federal Government. Unless they have some assurance of protection from that quarter, they must either abandon their settlements, or take the means of redress in their own hands.

The people of this State, so largely interested in that section of Florida, expect immediate action on the subject. What that immediate action shall be will be readily suggested by yourself, who are so well acquainted with the country and the character of these Indians. The public impression here seems to be there can be no *permanent* security to the lives and property of the settlers in that country until the Indians are *removed*.

I have no time to write further upon this subject, except to express the hope that the Federal Authorities will adopt such speedy measures of protection to our people, as that the tide of immigration which is now flowing into the Peninsula may not be checked by a want of confidence in the ability or inclination of the Federal Government to afford ample security to the settlers that they shall be fully protected in their lives and property.

Very respectfully,
W. D. MOSELEY.

In a paragraph in our last, containing some particulars communicated to us by Col. Bryant, in regard to Capt. Ledwith's company, we stated that the company was quartered six miles west of Fort Mellon. We were under the impression that Capt. L. had crossed the lake, and taken this position. This is a mistake. The company is still on the east side of the St. John's, encamped some miles from Enterprise.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 September 1849, 3

THE CUBA EPEDITION IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 24th, says:

"We mentioned a few days since that a letter had been received in this city, by the Lieut. Colonel of the expedition. We have seen that letter, and read all but the last sentence. There is no mistake about the matter. The Lieut. Colonel was required to bring on one hundred men, who would be clothed and equipped in proper time. The letter stated that there were $250,000 in the New Orleans banks for the furtherance of the expedition.

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TO VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FLORIDA WAR.

☞Numerous communications having been received by his Excellency the Governor, from persons in different sections of the State, offering their services to raise and organize Companies to serve against the Indians, and requesting commissions to that effect, I am requested by him to state, in answer thereto, that *no such authority is vested in him.* Should he deem it necessary to call out volunteers for the above purpose, he could only commission upon the election of the several officers by the respective commands. *Companies* elect their Captains and Lieutenants; *Battalions* elect their Lieut. Colonels and Majors; *Regiments* elect their Colonels, &c.

For present purposes, in the opinion of the Governor, a sufficient force has been called out.—This force consists of two companies from Duval and Nassau, two from Columbia, one from Marion, one from Hillsborough, and two from Leon counties.

E. W. DOWNING,
Adj. and Insp. Gen. *ad interim.*

Spencer & Baker,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Fla.,

Will practice in the several Courts in the Eastern Circuit of Florida; in the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Florida; the Supreme Court at Tallahassee; and prosecute claims before Congress and the Departments of the Government at Washington.

J. McROBERT BAKER. S. SPENCER.

Sept. 6-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby inform the Public that they have this day entered into a Copartnership, under the name and style of BUFFINGTON & COX, to conduct the Hotel in Jacksonville heretofore occupied by O. Wood & Co.. We are making such arrangements for the approaching Winter season as will render our establishment a most desirable place of sojourn to persons visiting East Florida. We will be fully prepared to accommodate permanent of transient Boarders.

SAMUEL BUFFINGTON, JR.,
PHILIP COX.

Sept. 1, 1849.–6-tf

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The Nashville True Whig

13 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

Every day proves the timely wisdom of the President's late proclamation, so ridiculed and sneered at by the unscrupulous partizans of the locofoco press. The New York Courier of Tuesday, the 4th inst:, has the following:

Rumors were current throughout the city yesterday, that one or more vessels had been seized by the Government authorities, for an alleged violation of our neutrality laws, in conveying men and munitions of war, intended to be used for the invasion of Cuba.

We understood that the Union had sailed to some southern port contiguous to Cuba, with a number of men on board, who had been enlisted into this illegal service, and that they were supplied with arms, &c. We did not learn that she had been detained.

It was said, however, that another vessel named the Sea Gull, destined to Curaco, and heavily laden with guns, powder, &c., had been detained, and that an investigation was going on under the direction of some one of the United States authorities in this city. What was the result of this inquiry, or whether it has been concluded we do not know.

If this report be well founded, though we confess we have it from no official source, it proves that the proclamation of the President was timely and necessary. Probably more information in regard to the matter will be elicited during the day.

A New Orleans paper of the 1st instant, says:

We have accounts that Com. Randolph, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, now lying off Round Island, has notified the persons encamped there, and who are known to be a party of the Cuba expedition, to leave immediately; and in the event of their not doing so, he threatens to blockade the island, and cut off all supplies of provisions from it. He says that they are vagrants, banded together for an illegal purpose, and bent on plunder. He will not allow steamers to come and take them off, but will otherwise assist in dispersing them.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

13 September 1849, 3

FROM HAVANA.

NAVAL.—The frigate *Raritan*, (flag ship) Capt. Benjamin Page, (bearing the broad pennant of Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER, commanding home squadron,) and the sloop of war *Saratoga*, Com. M. C. NICHOLSON, arrived at Newport on Friday.

They left Pensacola on the 15th of August, and communicated with Havana on the 25th. There was no news there of importance; the authorities throughout the island were on the alert, ready to give the "invaders" a warm reception. The cavalry force at Havana had been increased in consequence of the expedition fitting out in the United States for the invasion of Cuba.

The ships did not go into the harbor of Havana, nor was any communication had with the shore; the news was obtained from the United States Consul, who came off and spoke one of the boats of the flag ship.

The *Raritan*, shortly after arriving at Newport, was ordered to New York, where she arrived on Sunday and anchored in the bay.

The *Saratoga* also took her departure from Newport without delay, being destined, as it is said, for Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, which is reported to be the rendezvous of some of the Cuba hunters.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

13 September 1849, 2

THE STEAMER ALLEGHANY.—We learn that the steamer *Alleghany*, Lieut. W. H. HUNTER, Commanding, arrived at Cat Island, on Sunday last. She comes with sealed orders. Her commander reached this city yesterday. The *Courier* of last evening says:

"It is now more than two years since Lieutenant Hunter brought the *Alleghany* to this place from Pittsburgh, where she was built. In the interval she has been nearly the whole time at sea—on the coast of Brazil, in the African seas, and along the shores of the Mediterranean; and wherever her flag was seen, under the able and accomplished Hunter, she has worthily represented the gallant navy of the United States."

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NEW YORK HERALD
13 September 1849, 1

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Jas. H. Wright, Ireland; Dr. Shippon, U. S. N; Prof. Boyd and family, Penna; S. Chadwick, Alabama; Alfred Penn, Virginia; Thos M. Forman and family, Georgia; Wm Appleton and lady, Baltimore; Dr. Hastings, U. S. N; Wm. H. Warren, Troy; Mrs Steven Warren, do; H. S. McKean, Philadelphia; Chas P. McCalla, Florida; R. M. McGraw, Baltimore; A Wood, Hamilton, Ca; Wm. A A. McCoy, Columbus, Ohio, were among the arrivals at the Irving House.

Col D. Hamilton, Watervleit; C. Tobias, Philadelphia; C. Van Rensselaer, Burlington; L Levy, Philadelphia; Judge Kettell, Bridgeport; J. L. Hatton, London; C Osborn, Virginia; Capt. Howes, packet ship Garrick; Hon J. P. Marsh, Vermont; C. W. Garren, Mobile, are at the Astor House.

Dr. Edwards, U. S Navy; R. Farquarhon, do; Dr. Harris, do; Dr. Reid, do; J. Stafford, Georgia; J. Mulford, do; Capt. Goldsburgh, U. S. N; Lieut. West, do; Gen. McRae, Wilmington.

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The Savannah Georgian.

13 September 1849, 2

ROUND ISLAND.—Commander Randolph has relaxed a little in the blockade of Round Island. He now, as we understand, lets in provisions, although he proclaims that he will forbid all intercourse from the shores. It seems, too, that he does not always do what he threatens. Counsellor Warfield, of this city, has made a trip to the Island, defying not only the proclamation of the commander, but the reiterated interdiction. We cannot make out whether he was really obstructed so as to make a case, in his own person, for a civil suit against the naval officers, for their arbitrary conduct within the limits of Mississippi. there is no doubt, however, that he obtained a full avowal of the authority of the famous manifesto which has been so severely censured by all persons for its lawless assumptions. Time, we hope, will be found to bring that document up for the judgment of a competent civil court, to test the lawfulness of such acts, and the responsibility for using or obeying them.—*N. O. Crescent, 6th inst.*

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Weekly South Carolinian.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.)

13 September 1849, 2

Com. Randolph's Blockade.

We gave, in Saturday's paper, the proclamation of this officer, addressed to those he called "vagrants," on Round Island. It appears that he is taking in sail by the following from the N. O. Crescent:

"Commander Randolph has relaxed a little in the blockade of Round Island. He now, as we understand, lets in provisions, although he proclaims that he will forbid all intercourse from the shores. It seems, too, that he does not always do what he threatens. Councellor Warfield, of this city, has made a trip to the island, defying, not only the proclamation of the commander, but the reiterated interdiction. We cannot make out whether he was really obstructed so as to make a case, in his own person, for a civil suit against the naval officers for their arbitrary conduct within the limits of Mississippi. There is no doubt, however, that he obtained a full avowal of the authority of the famous manifesto which has been so severely censured by all persons for its lawless assumptions. Time, we hope, will be found to bring that document up for the judgment of a competent civil court, to test the lawfulness of such acts, and the responsibility for using or obeying them."

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
13 September 1849, 3

Troops for Florida.

The *National Intelligencer* states that Brevet Major General Twiggs arrived at Tampa on the 24th ultimo, to take command of the troops in Florida. We are also informed that the 7th regiment of infantry embarked on the 31st ultimo at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the steamer Autocrat for Tampa *via* New Orleans, and will probably reach Tampa during the present month. Company M, flying artillery, 2d regiment, arrived at Pilatka, Florida, on the 21st ultimo. The troops will probably be engaged in active operations by the middle of next month.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

14 September 1849, 1

From the Vicksburg Whig—Extra.

Insurrection in Cuba.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta Extra of the evening of the 4th, omitting a part of the correspondence to the Delta:

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received from our intelligent correspondent in that city, the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the revolution.

It will be seen that the Government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of four thousand volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence, induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success. The points which are reported to have pronounced, are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the Island. They are the points too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English Consul has sent for reinforcements from the English fleet around the Island, to be on hand to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the meantime, our citizens are left without any adequate protection—there being no naval force stationed near that island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the North.

HAVANA, Saturday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

Eds. Delta: The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the *ball* has opened—the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition wagons, &c. have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be *found talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.*

Monday morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new comer from the *esat*, that we hardly know what to believe—but the Government action passing under our eyes, shows there is cause enough somewhere: a thousand men have just passed, to embark on the steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable—they move in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. *The reports are*, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and San de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised as near to the facts as possible, which ever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice—and a few days more may bring other and greater change. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and recieve it?

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting filed—*to the South tide*—and the term "*pirates*" will be exchanged for "liberators." While land enough, of the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island, they may help to us freedom. The climate is the most delicious in the world, and *the season is not unfavorable.*

THE AMERICAN.

HAVANA, Aug. 29, 1849.

"*La Ultima Ultimorum!*"

Eds. Delta: Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are creoles. When they strike it will be for "*libertad.*" Conde Lautevenia, Conde O'Riley, Marquis Estevan, have been appointed commanders of regiments. The doors of Havana are open, anybody could walk in that chose to do so. The English Consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron that can be had, for the protection of British subjects and property. The American Consul does the same by this steamer—their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted, *at any time—twenty-four hours; six* will do all needful work here. Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game, he will let the blacks loose upon the whites—"*ed junta.*" The General of Marines says, arm old and young—*Spaniards born*—to protect *themselves*, in the streets; which means, assassinate all creoles and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy. To imprison *all* influential creoles was negatived by the same. To levy an extraordinary voluntary *forced* contribution on the city, was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Vileo Nuevo, Intendente, the only wise, good head the Government has here. This is all effervescence, and will work off without the imagined evil; for, if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be headless in twenty-four hours—such as the negro proposition—and the folly, on reflection, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home. If he can win in fair fight, let him—if he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the scale to the United States—the payment of the English debt, all of which, would put the last stroke to paralytic Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind, that industry and enterprise here will not be checked—nor will the commerce of this city.

AMERICAN.

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON
14 September 1849, I

Cuba—The late Developments—Independence approaching—Condition of the Island—Important Developments.

The late disgraceful proceedings on the part of Cuba, in relation to the abduction of Rey, have fully satisfied us that the government of that island is unworthy the character of its American inhabitants. It will be recollected that Rey's offence was a political one. It was supposed that he aided in the escape of Don Cirilo Villaverde, a man of distinguished literary and political attainments, and whose only offence consisted in giving circulation to the *La Verdad*, a Spanish paper published in New York. For this act, he was under sentence of death when he fortunately effected his escape. Rey was the jailor, and expecting to lose his head, guilty or not guilty of aiding him, flew to the United States. He was at New Orleans, and under the protection of our laws, when the Spanish consul formed the conspiracy of forcibly putting him on board a vessel, and sending him back to Cuba. He succeeded. On landing, Rey was put in prison and kept in strict confinement, until by the interference of our government, through the Spanish minister at Washington, he was liberated and sent back to the United States. Previous to the action of our government, the Spanish consul at New Orleans denied in our courts of law, that he had anything to do in the transaction, and brought witnesses to prove, that Rey went to Cuba by his voluntary will. And what tended to confirm this premeditated falsehood, was the fact, that Rey had been seen at Cuba and his passage to New Orleans offered him, and that he declared he was on the island by his own voluntary assent. Rey is now in New Orleans, and out of the power of Cuba, and he declares that this statement was made by him through fear of his safety, and that the Spanish consul *did* enter into a conspiracy to abduct him away; that he succeeded in doing so, and that he was carried off to Cuba and lodged in prison by the authorities and agents of Spain.

When such acts as these can occur in the face of sacred treaty stipulations, we ask what acts of violence and barbarity, of perfidy and savage revenge, may not be exhibited by the Spanish authorities of Cuba towards citizens and residents upon that island, under the cover of supreme power! How can her citizens feel secure in their persons or property? Law must be a gossamer's thread, and the ceremony of trial a farce, when the government desire to put their secret purposes into execution. Rey, we fear, is not the only instance of Spanish outrage. Machin, the agent of *La Verdad* at New Orleans, has been missing for two or three months. His last letter to the editor at New York, informed him of the suspected presence of Cuban secret agents in New Orleans, and now witnessing the perfidy of the Spanish consul, we have reason to believe that the man is either in close confinement at Cuba or murdered by their agents. In this letter, Machin says that one of these secret agents remarked to him:

"Que en esta me hallaba	"That I was here in an
violado y que no seria difícil	isolated situation, and that it
se me quitase del medio, pu-	would not be difficult for
es que en política matar un	them to put me out of the
hombre es abrir un camino."	way, as in political affairs,
	killing a man was only open-
	ing a road."

Senor Tolin, the editor of *La Verdad* is already under sentence of death by the Cuban government. A price is therefore set upon his head, also. The question is, will the enlightened portion of the population of Cuba remain passive under a despotism like this? We believe not. We hope not. We think that they will resist, and the time near at hand for doing so.

The power of the government over the judicial tribunal is complete. The Governor has resolved himself into a court of both original and appellate jurisdiction. No matter what the cause—how vast and complicated; whether the government may or may not be interested, he orders the case to be stated, in terms of unprecedented brevity, and closes it immediately with a decision. We have it on the authority of eye witnesses, that as many as sixty cases have thus been disposed of in the space of five hours. There were several hundred thousand dollars involved, and the decisions evinced the grossest violation of all color of justice. The *Cedula* of 1817, inviting immigration, allowed all foreigners to become citizens after a probation of five years. The Governor, in his judicial and executive capacity, pronounces that the true meaning of this *Cedula* is, that all foreigners *must* become citizens in five years; and he has issued a manifesto in which he commands it to be done, under penalty of banishment from the island.—No disposition in favor of the prosperity, of the advancement in civilization and the elevation of the people, seems for a moment to enter into the views of the Governor.—He has been sent out by Spain to preserve her dominion over Cuba, and this he appears to think can only be effected by the exercise of absolute despotism.

The capital invested in Cuba by American citizens alone, is estimated at forty millions of dollars. The sugar plantation of Drake & Co., at what is called "Saratoga," is admitted to be one of the largest and most productive on the island. One fourth of the imports are from the United States. About one hundred thousand of the residents are foreigners. These are scattered over the whole island, and are uniformly inveterate haters of Spanish rule. But the native population of the towns and cities are equally bitter, on account of the fact, that Spain never has and never will consent to confer important offices of honor and trust on the native population, or permit the existence of a high order of literary and political institutions. There are twelve cities, ten towns, one hundred and eight villages, and ninety-six hamlets; and the native populace of which will turn against the Government, on the first appearance of revolution.

Another abuse severely felt, beside what we have already enumerated, is excessive taxation, weighing as it does, oppressively upon natives and foreigners. The duties range from forty to two hundred per cent. No sale of a house, a farm, or a slave, can take place, without the owner being compelled to pay six and six and a half per cent. of the proceeds to the government. A *sheep*, in fact, cannot be sold in the market, without the government claiming the enormous tariff of *three dollars and a half per head*, a sum sufficient in many parts of our country to purchase three and four head of sheep. Seven per cent. is drawn from the proceeds of native labor and industry when exported. There are only a few exceptions. The privilege of representation is wholly denied, and no one can question the enormous frauds, both in taxation and in the ministration of justice daily encountered. In view of these facts, it is but our duty to suppose that Cuba is fast riponing for a state of revolution.

Extraordinary, If True.

A proclamation appears in the Mobile and New Orleans papers, over the signature of "V. M. Randolph, Com. U. S. ship Albany, senior officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico," bearing date, "U. S. Ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849," addressed "To the persons encamped on Round island, near Pascagoula," in which said Randolph says, that "*instructions* which he has received *from the Government at Washington*, make it *imperative* and *proper* that he should immediately take measures to *break up their unlawful assemblage* and *send them back to their homes.*" We cannot regard this proclamation as anything but a hoax; although it appears to be "off of the same piece" with the establishment by the "Government at Washington," of Mexican laws and officers in the territory of the United States. It commences with the words, "Friends and fellow-countrymen," and then charges them with being "*vagrants*" in the eye of the *law* and in *fact*. It assumes to exercise a *hostile* and *warlike* jurisdiction over a part of the territory of the State of Mississippi—it assumes to hold citizens of the State of Mississippi, on Round island in duress, and to cut off, by military force, their communication with other parts of the State, and to "*cut off all supplies* of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round island, and to blockade the same until they abandon the spot and go home."

If this be not a hoax, it is the greatest insult and outrage that has ever been offered to American citizens—and that, too, by an American commander, professing to have authority from the "government at Washington" to *make war* on the citizens of a sovereign State of this Union, and that, too, with an American squadron. We speak *what we know* when we say, that the State *government* at *Jackson* will not suffer the United States "government at Washington" thus to *assault, starve, hold in duress* and *imprison her citizens*. We call upon the "government at Washington" to disclaim this outrage. They may establish the laws of Mexico in *California*, but *Mississippians* will never submit to the like. The "First Mississippi Rifles" will be heard from by the "*Bombastes Furiosos*" who thus set up their own boots and defy them to be knocked down. We'll bet a *sous* that the Round Islanders can whip the whole squadron under the command of the brawling commander of this far-famed "peace administration."

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

CITY OF JACKSON

14 September 1849, 2

The Feeling of the People!

The New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst. contains an excellent article, showing the indignant feeling of the people against the severe and unwarranted measures of the government towards persons suspected to be aiding in the cause of liberty in Cuba. The following is an eloquent extract:

"These law-and-order men, as the advocates of the atrocious proclamations of Randolph and Totten call themselves, forget that our fathers were aided—most substantially aided in their struggle for independence, by the refugees from other nations, who, without the right of expatriation—escaped guards, and sentinels, and troops, and navies, in order to come over here and lend a helping hand to the great cause of liberty. Now, does it not appear a most ungrateful, selfish and hypocritical course in our government to be employing its land and naval forces in blockading our ports and harbors, to prevent our citizens from proceeding to the assistance of a people who wish to be led, aided and directed to the successful accomplishment of the same rights enjoyed by ourselves? "We deeply regret that Gen. Taylor's administration, which we hoped to see a popular one, connected with so rigorous and over-zealous an interference with the rights of citizens. We question very much if the Round Island blockaders will be much thanked for their conduct. No resolution of thanks, we are satisfied, will be offered them by Congress or the people." "The employment of ships-of-war, and a resort to blockades and embargoes upon persons supposed to be engaged in such violations of law, are measures of such unusual severity as to justify the inquiry—what obligation do we owe to Spain or to Cuba that we should employ half a squadron in a violent interference with the rights of our own citizens for their benefit? Such proceedings meet with no approval in this part of the country."

We are convinced that the popular feeling, everywhere, is deeply excited in favor of the patriotic Cubans; and what but the most fraternal feelings of regard should ever come from southern men, linked, as they are with Cuba, by every tie of common interest?

Commander Randolph.

We agree with the New Orleans press, in their condemnation of the outrage committed upon the State of Mississippi, by Commander Randolph. He has abandoned his original intention of starving out the unoffending men at Round Island. It was impossible for the officers of the federal government to find anything in the conduct of these men to warrant the slightest charge being made against them of violating our laws or treaty-stipulations. The act of issuing a proclamation against such men, under these circumstances, was a usurpation of power which demands an explanation from the government at Washington. The matter is now over, we trust, but we shall expect to see laid before the next legislature, if not at an earlier period, a correspondence between the governor of the State, and the authorities at Washington, showing our people the true nature of this transaction.

HUNTING UP A PRECEDENT.—The Mexican minister at Washington addressed the Secretary of State, in which he asked him to adopt such measures as would prevent "the excesses and disorders of the inhabitants of the United States crossing Mexico." Clayton set the Secretary of War to work, to see what he could do with our people in the way of powder and ball, to gratify Mexico. He replies in a very genteel soldierly manner, that impressed by a sense of *duty* and *inclination*, he sought to find some authority "which would remove all future cases of complaint," but very unfortunately, none existed. Well, indeed, this is a great misfortune. If he had applied to Gen. Taylor for a pack of Cuba bloodhounds, or even sought an interview with Com. Randolph, who declared that he had authority from "head quarters" to starve out defenceless men on an island in our State, he might have gratified the Mexican minister to his heart's content. Such are the beauties of the heroic age.

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CITY OF JACKSON

14 September 1849, 2

☞ Com'dr. Randolph has raised the siege of Round island. The men staying there can now obtain supplies, and are not in danger of being starved by the unlawful orders of a naval officer.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
14 September 1849, 3

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

The prompt and salutary measures taken by the President and the authorities of the General Government appear to have frustrated the daring attempt to violate the neutrality of this country, and to involve us in a war with Spain. This promptness is exceedingly creditable, and it furnishes another illustration of the safety of our foreign relations in the hands of a Whig Administration. Undoubtedly, almost any President, once clothed with the responsibility of power, would be disposed to do what Gen. Taylor has done, for his duty would be so plain that it would not be easy to evade it. The projected invasion of Cuba from the United States was a monstrous violation of the law of nations, of treaty stipulations, and of the express law of Congress; and of the duty of the Government to suppress it there cannot be a question in the minds of any reflecting citizen.

If we invade Cuba, we may invade any other country; and if any restless spirits, who may take a dislike to a foreign Government, or may see an opportunity for plunder in a foreign possession, are suffered to pick up the vagabonds of our large cities and to organize an expedition upon our shores, we should soon have the whole world against us. That the Government of Cuba is a very bad one, we do not doubt. If the people of that island should revolt and extort a more liberal rule from the mother country, or achieve their independence, we should rejoice; and if any of our own citizens should choose to expatriate themselves and join in the struggle, we do not question their right to do so, although it follows, of course, that, in doing so, they surrender all claim upon the protection of the country which they leave, and take their chance with the contest in which they engage.

But to organize an expedition here is quite another matter; to enlist men and drill them, to collect arms and munitions of war, and to send out vessels, is what the laws expressly forbid. For enforcing these laws, Gen. Taylor has received the praises of good citizens, and has called down the odium of the various factions which, differing in every thing else, find a common ground of opposition in every thing that proceeds from the Administration. At first they ridiculed the proclamation, and declared that the President had been hoaxed; that there was no such expedition projected. When the facts disproved this assertion, they next declared that the President had no authority to interfere until some overt act had been committed—until the affair had, in fact, gone so far that it would be hardly possible to stop it. And finally, when it appeared that large sums had been raised, hundreds, probably thousands of men enlisted, and ships loaded, they ask what right has the President to interfere if the citizens of this country chose to engage in a foreign service?—*Providence Journal.*

THE ASSEMBLAGE ON ROUND ISLAND.

The Mobile Register of the 5th instant is informed by a gentleman just from Pascagoula that there are 501 men encamped on Round Island. The Register says:

"They exhibit no appearance of a military organization, but are kept under strict arrangements for the preservation of order. They are believed, however, to compose a regiment, under the command of Col. White, (of Yucatan celebrity,) Lieut. Col. Bacon, and Major Harris. The Colonel and Major pass much of their time at Pascagoula, and are said to be intelligent and pleasant gentlemen.

"The men on the island are in possession of plenty of money, and obtain their supplies of provisions from New Orleans. Some apprehensions were entertained of obstructions in procuring supplies in consequence of Commander Randolph's proclamations, but they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the five vessels (the Albany, the Flirt, the Gen. Taylor, the Nymph, and the Water-witch) which closely invest the island.

"Little doubt is entertained at Pascagoula but that the object of this assemblage is to make an attack upon the Island of Cuba in connexion with similar *crusades* from other ports of the United States; but the officers and men preserve the most profound silence in reference to their designs. It is believed that the steamship Fanny, now being fitted for sea at New Orleans, is intended for this expedition. It was expected that she would be ready for use by Wednesday, (today,) and, if this be her destination, which, however, is contradicted in the New Orleans papers, we may hear of something being done very soon. Our informant thinks that it is highly probable that the Fanny will come to Round Island, take on the men *unarmed*, and quietly go on her way rejoicing. Should any of the officers of the expedition be apprehended they are fully prepared to give any bail that may be required by law."

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Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

14 September 1849, 3

THE REPORTED REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Within a few days past a Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans has received an extensive circulation, which asserted that a revolution was impending in the island of Cuba, and that in several of the towns there an insurrection had actually broken out, attended with some success to the insurgents. This information was derived from a correspondent in Havana of the New Orleans *Delta*, and the letter containing the intelligence was forwarded by the last British steamer.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 5th instant, which was received last night, discredits this story altogether. It says:

"After diligent inquiry among merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain any facts that would seem to confirm the above-mentioned startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana by the British steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and among those we have been permitted to see there is not one that contains a syllable alluding to an insurrection. We have also seen and conversed with a passenger who came from Havana by the British steamer, who assures us that he heard nothing of this pretended insurrection previously to his departure.

"As far as we have been able to learn, the extraordinary movement of troops, and munitions of war from Havana to the different ports on the coast, Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, is attributable to the excitement caused in the minds of the members of the Cuban Government by the arrival there of the papers containing President Taylor's proclamation relative to the secret expedition and the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. The Island of Cuba is mentioned therein as one of the probable points of destination of the expedition; and, with the evidence of the Captain-General's excitable nature and ill-balanced mind before our eyes in the late affair of the jailer Rey, we have a ready key to the haste and alarm which have characterized that official personage in view of the possible appearance of the handful of Americans alluded to off the seat of his Government. We therefore see little else in the dispatch of troops and warlike stores to Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, the calling out of a militia force, &c., than precautionary measures, quite in character with the man.

"The Consuls of the maritime nations resident in Havana—England and the United States—may have also taken alarm at the extensive preparations made by the Captain General to receive the expected invaders, and, obeying an impulse of duty, have sent off for men-of-war to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in the impending troubles. In the absence of corroborative testimony of the reality of the outbreak—the Delta's correspondent is far from being clear and definite in his statements, all he gives being from rumor—the foregoing are the conclusions which strike us as being the most reasonable we can draw."

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NEW YORK HERALD

14 September 1849, 2

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—No intelligence from the island of Cuba has reached us in the usual way, for some time past, owing to the vigilance of the military authorities in Havana. But we learn, by the way of Washington, through our correspondent in that city, that an attempt at revolution was recently made in that island, the extent and particulars of which are hardly yet known in the diplomatic circles in the capital. One of the most remarkable features of this attempt at revolution is the disaffection of the military—an instance of which is given by our correspondent. This intelligence comes to us in a roundabout way, through diplomatic channels, or through the office of the Secretary of State, or by the Spanish Ambassador; but we think it may be relied upon, and that its character, from the channel through which it reaches us, is even worse than what it bears from perusal.

We can't, however, pass encomiums on the recent conduct of the American cabinet, as regards its recent action in our relations with Cuba, embracing the abduction case at New Orleans, as well as the arrest of a number of free American citizens, under the pretence that they were levying war against the Queen of Spain, with whom we are at amity. The efforts of the Cuban patriots to incite men of action and energy from this country in aid of the great enterprize, and to import from our shores those implements of war necessary for the enterprize, are only consistent with the conduct which our forefathers adopted towards France, in our revolutionary history of the last century. But the patriots of Cuba have found an enemy in the present cabinet in Washington; and the despotic dynasty of Isabella of Spain, has been blessed with a friend and an ally in the American government, more potent for the continuance of their despotism in Cuba, than could be found in any other part of the world. The conduct of our government, in reference to that affair, deserves a searching and burning examination. The noble sentiments which always have, and we are confident always will, animate the heart of the old patriot in the White House, have been outraged, discarded, insulted, and passed over, by the petti-fogging diplomacy of the cabinet, in their efforts to continue Spanish despotism in the unhappy island of Cuba, for a few years longer.

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NEW YORK HERALD
14 September 1849, 3

[illegible]

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1849.

Important from Cuba—The Outbreak—The Preparations to Revolutionize the Island &c. &c.

Despatches, we learn, have been received here from the American Consul at Havana, Gen. Campbell, requesting that a vessel of war should be sent immediately to that city to protect our citizens, as there was a strong feeling among the government party against the Americans, under the belief that they were inciting the people to revolt. Fortunately, this government, with a degree of foresight and precaution which marks how zealously it is watching the interest and safety of our citizens, had some time since ordered the Germantown, within twenty-four hours of her arrival at Boston, to proceed at once back to Cuba, and there await orders. As a consequence the Germantown arrived in Havana several days ago, and by her presence has, in all probability, prevented any outrages upon our citizens.

Further accounts from Cuba confirm the reported outbreak. A sergeant in one of the regiments, whilst on parade, shouted for liberty, the officer in command immediately drew his sword and approached to cut him down, when a private levelled his musket and shot the officer dead. It was contemplated to set the slaves loose, and if this is done we may look for a repetition of the horrors of St Domingo.

Everything that transpires proves the humanity of the course adopted by the President, in preventing the deluded men who were organizing within the limits of the United States from leaving, and we doubt not they will be among the first to be thankful for the decided stand taken.

ORDER.

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NEW YORK HERALD
14 September 1849, 3

Reprinted in New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 17, 1849

INTERESTING FROM THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITIONISTS. —We have conversed with a gentleman of this city, who has just returned from Pascagoula, and he gives us some interesting news in reference to the movements at Round Island. It appears that there are five hundred and four men encamped upon that island. They exhibit no appearance of a military organization, but are kept under strict arrangements for the preservation of order. They are believed, however, to compose a regiment, under the command of Col. White, of Yucatan celebrity, Lt. Col. Biscoe, and Maj Harris. The Colonel and Major pass much of their time at Pascagoula, and are said to be intelligent and pleasant gentlemen The men on the island are in possession of plenty of money, and obtain their supplies of provisions from New Orleans. Some apprehensions were entertained of obstructions in procuring supplies in consequence of Commander Randolph's proclamation; but they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the five vessels (the Albany, the Flirt, the Gen. Taylor, the Nymph and the Walter With) which closely invest the island On Sunday, a schooner arrived from New Orleans, laden with provisions, and anchored at the wharf at Pascagoula. That night, Major Harris went aboard, and the schooner quietly slipped from her anchorage, and sailed for the west end of the island, where she was run on the beach. Immediately she was boarded by one hundred and fifty men and her cargo was taken out and floated, or carried ashore Before it was entirely removed, however, the officers of the Nymph had got notice of the movement, and a boat was despatched in pursuit. Upon arrival at the schooner it found all the cargo gone, except nine barrels of bread, one barrel of sugar and a bag of coffee These the officers of the boat forbad being taken ashore, and the Round Islanders were compelled to submit Maj. Harris returned in the boat, and passed the night upon the Nymph, being upon friendly terms with the commander. This affair created some considerable excitement at Pascagoula, and on board Gen. Taylor's squadron. The general sentiment was that the United States officers had no lawful authority for interfering with the persons on the island, as they are unarmed or with any of their peaceful communications with the shore, or with New Orleans. Commander Randolph seems to have taken this view himself, and to be convinced that he had gone too far in his proclamation. Consequently, on Monday morning, he sent a communication to the island, informing its occupants, that hereafter he would not interfere with their proceedings further than to prevent any armed departure in sea going vessels from the island—that they would be allowed to receive supplies of provisions, but not arms. The commander has very properly come to the conclusion that he has no authority to do more than to prevent the fitting out and conveyance of an "armed expedition" from the United States. Little doubt is entertained at Pascagoula, but that the object of this assemblage is to make an attack upon the island of Cuba in connection with similar crusades from other ports of the United States. But the officers and men preserve the most profound silence in reference to their designs. It is believed that the steamship Fanny, now being fitted for sea at New Orleans, is intended for this expedition. It was expected that she would be ready for use by Wednesday, (to-day,) and if this be her destination, which, however, is contradicted in the New Orleans papers, we may hear of something being done very soon Our informant thinks that it is highly probable that the Fanny will come to Round Island, take on the men, unarmed, and quietly go on her way rejoicing. Should any of the officers of the expedition be apprehended, they are fully prepared to give any bail that may be required by law.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register, Sept 15.*

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The Daily Picayune.

14 September 1849, 1

Affairs in Washington.

The following highly interesting letter we extract from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1849.

Probable Immediate Return of the President—His Health—The Heads of Departments—Their Devotion to Business—the Tariff and Subtreasury—Congressional Freedom and Responsibility—Withdrawal of the Veto Influence—Cuba Affairs, &c.

The President, it is expected, will return to Washington almost immediately. During the last week there was a council held by the members of the Cabinet, on hearing of the President's illness at Erie. The result is not known; but it is known that the Secretary of State, immediately after the meeting adjourned, sent a letter to the post-office, addressed to the President himself at Erie, with the frank of the State Department on it, and it is believed that the letter contained an urgent request from the Cabinet for his return to Washington. Some of the members of the Cabinet with whom we have conversed appeared to be much alarmed on account of the reports they had heard of the President's sickness. They said the extreme kindness of his disposition induced him, and will continue to induce him, to do every thing in his power to gratify the wishes of the people who come to see him, and that the incessant fatigue arising from the excitement produced by the thousands who visited him could not fail to be too much for any human constitution. The President is a man capable of enduring great privation and hardships, but no man could have withstood what he has undergone without injury to his health. The people will welcome him back; and, notwithstanding all the abuse which has been bestowed upon him, there is not a patriot in the nation, of any party, who will not rejoice to learn that he is again safe and well in the presidential mansion.

The heads of the departments continue to labor without ceasing. Whatever may be their merits or demerits in other respects, all men here will award them the character of a most industrious and laborious Cabinet. They are working hard it is certain—whether for good or for evil we shall learn hereafter.

The Secretary of State has not been out of town or out of his office one day in six months. Some new instructions about the Spanish Consul were sent to New Orleans by telegraph on Monday. It is believed here that the President, having recovered Garcia from Gov. Roncales, will now await the disclosures to be made by the evidence on the trial of Sr. España before the Circuit Court of the United States. The administration is certainly entitled to credit for the speedy restoration of Garcia to the city from which he was abducted.

It is believed that the treasury report will recommend a moderate but protective tariff, and the substitution of specific or rateable duties in lieu of *ad valorem*. New evidence of the enormous frauds on the revenue which have been perpetrated under the *ad valorem* system will be laid before the country by certain members of Congress. We have seen enough to satisfy us that under the *ad valorem* system the honest importing merchant has no chance in competition with the rogue. Frauds in the appraisement are easily perpetrated. Although we are not in favor of a high tariff, we cannot see what objections honest men can have to substitute specific duties (in which all pay alike) in lieu of *ad valorem* duties, which, if honestly paid, would collect the same amount of revenue.

It is now certain that the Administration will also favor a moderate system of internal improvements, especially for rivers and harbors. Be assured that Congress will now have to take the responsibility of legislating for the country. The Administration will not denounce any man for his opinions, be they for or against the tariff, for or against internal improvements, the sub-treasury, or any other matter or thing presenting a question purely legislative. The representatives of the people in the States, by majorities in both houses, will make the laws, and there will be no attempt to dictate to them or brow-beat them in the discharge of their duty. If they make bad or inexpedient laws, the people who elected them and who have the corrective in their own hands, will be solely responsible for continuing them in office. It seems to us that this is the true theory of our Government. It is certainly the true republican theory—the will of the majority will govern. Every voter for a Congressman will now feel, when about to cast his ballot, that he is electing a man to make laws for him, for whose decision he will be properly responsible. The veto, strictly confined to causes of unconstitutional or hasty and inconsiderate legislation, will not be applied to thwart the will of the majority, on mere grounds of expediency. This principle, if fully carried out, as we are persuaded it will be, will render the Government more truly republican, in fact, than it has been in twenty years. There will be no whipping in and drilling of members of Congress, of any party, to vote contrary to their judgment. The President will take care to hold them responsible to the people for their acts. And the people will understand very soon that they have not elected mere puppets to dance at the will and pleasure of the President, but members of whom independent action will be demanded, and whose consciences will not be trammeled by any party doctrine.

The heads of departments will be fully prepared to invite and defy all scrutiny. Their only reliance will be on the perfect integrity with which they have acted. They say, that knowing they have been honest and faithful, they dare investigation, and are ready for all consequences.

The Cuba expedition is still the town talk. It is now considered here to be certain that Cuba is the object of the secret adventurers. Some of these have blabbed and others have peached. The Administration are now solicitous to prevent them from going, for their own sakes, as it is known that preparations for their reception in Cuba are such as to make it probable that many of these ignorant men would share the fate of those in Miranda's expedition. The Spaniards are cruel and ferocious in the hour of victory, and it will be deeply to be deplored if any of our unhappy countrymen engaged in such an adventure should fall into their hands.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

14 September 1849, 2

Cuba.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 24th instant, published the proclamation of the President of the United States with full comments, which have been reproduced by the *Telegrafo*, of New Orleans. The latter paper states that the most perfect tranquillity pervades the whole island, and alludes to a series of letters published in the New Orleans *Delta* of the 5th instant, as untrue. The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the same date, also states that a passenger just arrived represented that he saw no indications such as are described by the *Delta*.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 6th inst. states that they were informed last evening that Perry S. Warfield, esq., one of the attorneys for Colonel White, head of the party at Round Island, while crossing to Round Island, was intercepted by one of the boats of the blockading squadron, and asked by what right he was proceeding to the place with which, by the proclamation of Captain Randolph, all communication had been interdicted. Mr. Warfield replied that he did not acknowledge the authority of those who interrogated him, and that he intended to proceed to the island. They then returned to the squadron to report, and Mr. W. landed at the place of his destination, but in a short time the ship's boats returned and seized Mr. Warfield. The sequel of this incident is not known. It was also rumored last evening that the blockade had been removed, so far as relates to provisions.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

14 September 1849, 2

The Cuba Expedition—its arrest. The Round Island Affair.

We observe that a portion of the New Orleans press has taken exception to the manner in which Commander RANDOLPH and Lieutenant TOTTEN, of the Navy, executed the duty assigned to them by the Government, of preventing a breach of the laws and treaties of the United States by a body of men collected on Round and Cat islands. Amongst other matters of complaint, it is stated that the persons assembled on Round Island were not armed; that the language employed by Commander RANDOLPH and Lieutenant TOTTEN, in their proclamations or addresses to the Round Islanders, was unnecessarily harsh; that there was no proof that the assemblage was unlawful; and, finally, that American citizens have a right to expatriate themselves and join a revolutionary movement in any country and at any time.

The latter proposition no one will gainsay; but if there were much force in the positions first assumed, it is greatly weakened by a resort to such a justification; for it will scarcely be contended that the assemblage on Round Island was composed of self-expatriated patriots, met together to consider of the affairs of the world, and depart on peaceful errands to those points which required their counsel and aid. If they had indeed expatriated themselves, of which there is no intimation, we scarcely think that it will be insisted upon that, as foreigners—for they would be foreigners in such a case—they have any more right to organize military expeditions upon our shores, against a nation with which we are at peace, than our own citizens enjoy. Such a supposition is altogether too absurd to be considered.

The whole question then turns upon the fact, whether a military expedition was being "begun," "set on foot," or "means were being prepared or provided" "for any military expedition or enterprise" within the jurisdiction of the United States, against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace; and, whether the assemblage at Round Island had any connexion or understanding with any such enterprise or military expedition.

It will hardly be denied, since the revelations recently made in the capture of vessels in the harbor of New York, that a military expedition or enterprise was begun and set on foot within the jurisdiction of the United States, against a foreign prince or State, or "colony," at peace with the United States. This fact is now beyond all cavil. Indeed, it is no longer a disputed point; and our contemporaries in New Orleans cannot, with the lights now before them, assert that the Round Islanders were not a part and parcel of that expedition or enterprise. We are quite sure that they will not regard that assemblage—composed as it was of men from all countries, whether naturalized or self-expatriated—as a congress of peace delegates from the four quarters of the world; nor will they regard them as less a part of a military expedition or enterprise, because their arms were to be furnished them from the city of New York or elsewhere. We apprehend that a body of recruits sent from one of our barracks on a distant expedition would be taken as part of an organized force, though they were to receive their arms and accoutrements at some point on the route.

We say that it is no longer a controverted point that a military expedition or enterprise was begun, or put on foot, within the jurisdiction of the United States, against the dominions or colony of a country at peace with ours. We repeat it, the fact is confessed; there is no lingering doubt about it; and now for the law.

The sixth section of an act in addition to an "act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," &c., approved April 20, 1818, provides:

"That if any person shall, within the territory or 'jurisdiction of the United States, *begin*, or set on 'foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on 'from thence against the territory or dominions of 'any foreign prince or State, or of any *colony*, district or people with whom the United States are 'at peace, 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."

It will be seen from the above section that it is a high misdemeanor to *begin* an expedition, such as that contemplated by the collection of men at Round Island. The law is clear, emphatic, and comprehensive; and the parties have come within the denunciation of severe penalties—though, we may here add that, in breaking up the expedition, the object of the Government is accomplished, and we hear of no purpose on the part of the Administration to prosecute the individuals connected with it for the misdemeanor.

From a consideration of the circumstances under which the law of 1818 was passed, its force and application in the present case will be better understood. At that time the South American colonies were in revolt. The Republican banner had been unfurled by the people of the country. The strife had been begun, and by the right parties. The people of the United States, prompt in their sympathies for struggling liberty, were preparing for the scene of action, to take part in the conflict. Many of them had already gone. Mr. MONROE, though he felt as deep an interest in the success of the Republican insurgents as any true-hearted American ever did, brought the matter before Congress as an infraction of the laws of neutrality with the nations, and the act was passed. It is an interesting part of the history of those times, which may bear upon the present case, that Mr. MONROE, in his message, noticed the fact that vessels had taken on board *as passengers citizens of the United States, who, on their arrival at a neutral port, assumed the character of officers and soldiers* in the conflicts then pending in Spanish America. The law was passed to cover so extreme a case as this. How much more forcibly does it apply to expeditions designed to foment or to assist in exciting revolutionary outbreaks!

We have quoted the law applicable to the case; we shall now inquire into the power of the President in the premises. The eighth section of the law cited authorizes "the President of the United States, or 'such other person as he shall empower for 'that purpose, to employ such part of the 'land or *naval* forces of the United States, 'or the militia thereof," in "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."

Assuming for a fact, what cannot be denied, that the assemblage at Round Island was a part of a military organization, or the beginning of one; against the dominions or colony of a foreign prince or State at peace with the United States, the President, or any one who might be selected by him for that purpose, had the right to employ the *land* and naval forces, and the militia of the United States, in thwarting it.

In discussing a matter of such grave importance, our contemporaries of New Orleans, we think, leave the substance for the shadow, when they make a criticism of the style of Commander Randolph's publication a part of their objections to his proceedings. We shall not dispute the point of taste with them, nor do we know exactly the purport of his instructions. But this we do know—General TAYLOR is not apt to do things by halves; and we have no doubt our naval officers in the Gulf as elsewhere had sufficient powers granted them to accomplish their object, when they became satisfied that an unlawful enterprise was on foot. General TAYLOR conceives it to be as much a part of his duty to preserve the neutral and international rights of the country as any others; and the people may rest assured that he will perform it—not as an imbecile, nor yet as a despot—but as the President of a free people—the Chief Magistrate of a Republic; removed by its strength, its justice, and power, as far from the ambition to wrong other States, as from the pusillanimity which tolerates wrong from them.

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FULL REPARATION.

From the givings out of the two organs at Washington and the New York Courier, we fear that the Regency will rest upon the delivery of the abducted Rey as full satisfaction for the insults and outrage committed against our sovereignty and the sacredness of our soil. The American people will never be content, in case the guilt of the Spanish and Cuban officials be proved, until the Spanish Consul is punished, the bullying yet sheepish Captain General of Cuba recalled in disgrace, and full atonement made by Spain. We rejoice to see the bold and patriotic attitude of the New Orleans Picayune on this question. We hope it may not be without effect in guiding the course of the administration. We make an extract:

"But Spain and her agents in the New World have egregiously mistaken us if they fancy that the affair is now concluded, and that the surrender of Rey will place them on the normal footing whereon they stood previously to the commencement of this infamous drama in which they have played such conspicuous parts. We have throughout the whole affair of the abduction, cautiously abstained from presenting it in any other than a national point of view, and have ever insisted on the necessity of exacting from the government of Spain an ample reparation of the flagrant wrong inflicted on the republic, by the open violation of our laws on our own soil. The territory of the United States has been shamefully invaded, our flag has been wantonly outraged, and our neutrality scornfully abused. We require a signal atonement at the hands of Spain, an atonement which shall not only make indemnity for the past, but afford us security for the future. Henceforward we must have it well understood, that no fresh attempt shall be made to re-organize a secret Spanish police on our sacred soil at any point of the republic. We expect that Spain shall openly disavow the acts of her agents, high and low, in the New World, so far as they relate to this abduction; that she shall do it unequivocally by recalling and disgracing the impertinent officials who have shown how little they are capable of appreciating free institutions, and how unscrupulously they thrust their despotic ideas and employ their nefarious agencies on an open, honorable and unsuspecting people. As for Carlos de Espana, the Spanish consul in this city, he will have to abide the consequences of the outrage committed here, to which he lent himself as a willing agent in furtherance of instructions which he no doubt received from Cuba.

"We repose implicit confidence in the spirit of our government for the full vindication of our rights in reference to Spain, and to this miserable attempt on the part of her representative in the island of Cuba, Gen Roncali, El Conde de Alcoy, to practice furtively and in the obscurity of night the wretched means which a spurious royalty has so often recourse to in order to gratify its malignant spirit. We trust that no half measures will be resorted to by the federal government. As the insult with which we have been visited was gratuitous and altogether inexcusable, so should the reparation be prompt and ample. No tedious diplomacy, no verbose protocols, no lingering interchange of communications between Madrid and Washington, running over successive intervals of months, should be tolerated. We must have instant satisfaction—the dismissal of Roncali from his command, and a full apology for his acts. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people."

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THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

In another column we give some interesting letters from Havana, indicating a popular uprising on the Island. On the other hand the New Orleans Crescent learns from an inteligent passenger by the Severn, that the reports in Havana of an insurrection in the country had proved to be unfounded.

"There had been movements of troops on the Island, occasioned, no doubt, by the proclamation of President Tayler. The 4000 militia which, it has been said, were called out, were the disbanded Spanish soldiers who, on retiring from the service, receive a pension or a petty office from the government, on condition that they shall do military duty in case of emergency. The President's proclamation was very well received by those favorable to the Spanish rule in Cuba."

The Picayune, too, says that no other letters have been received in New Orleans, confirming the startling news—that it is probable that, with the Captain General's excitable nature and ill balanced mind, as developed in the Rey case, the possible appearance of the handful of Americans alluded to in President Taylor's Proclamation may have induced his haste and alarm in despatching troops and military stores.

'It is, however, possible (says the Picayune,) that the Creoles of Cuba, harassed by years of misgovernment and long continued [illegible] have risen in arms to strike for independence.—If it prove so, we heartily bid them God speed! The Spanish Government in that beautiful island is the only remnant of despotism that exists in the New World, and it is of so savage a character, that every one who has the welfare of humanity at heart, must rejoice at the probability of its overthrow. It is however doomed to extinction and that before long; for Providence never can suffer the routed minions of absolutism, after being expelled from every part of this continent, to fix permanently their abode on a near outpost of the chain of free nations that occupy the whole Atlantic shore."

The New Orleans Crescent denies the report that Gen. Worth was engaged to take part in a revolutionary movement in Cuba and designed resigning his commission in the United States service with that view:

"One of Gen. Worth's friends, who had free conversations with him not long before his death, in which he spoke freely of his own intentions and prospects, has requested us to state that the General's views were not directed to Cuba, and that he had no such engagements or purposes as are attributed to him.

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[*From the New Orleans Delta, September* 5.]

REVOLUTION IN CUBA!

Great excitement throughout the Island — Principe de Puerto, St. Jago de Cuba and Trinidad — Departure of Troops from Havana — Severe measures towards foreigners — English and Naval force to be strengthened — Calling out the Militia.

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received, from our intelligent correspondent in that city, the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the revolution.

It will be seen that the Government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of four thousand volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the Island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence, induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success.— The points which are reported to have pronounced are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the Island. They are the points, too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English Consul has sent for reinforcements from the English fleet around the Island, to be on hand to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the meantime, our citizens are left without any adequate protection,—there being no naval force stationed near that Island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the North. Our Government seems to think that our ships are better employed in watching and harassing our own citizens, and depriving them of the right for which our fathers fought, the right of expatriation.

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Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

The Surrender of Rey — The Iniquities of the Cuban Government — Language of the Cuban Authorities towards our Consul and Government — Chastising the Impudent Yankees — Spies — The Captain General loses his Temper — Threatening a young American — Exaggerated reports of the Round Islanders — Two American Ships-of-war appear off the Island — The Troops in Cuba ... — The del... of the New Orleans Papers, through the ..., prohibited — Arrival of the Raritan and Saratoga — The Proclamation of General Taylor in Cuba, etc.

HAVANA, Aug. 24 to 26, '49.

Editors Delta:—Since I had this pleasure, on the 19th, per brig Salvadora, much has occurred in this "*tea pot,*" of an *exciting* and *tempestuous* character, growing out of the *crowning folly* of this government, in the return of the abducted Rey—more in the manner of, than in the act itself, the folly. In relation to the *value* of the testimony of Rey, (which went by the Adams Gray,) for the defence of the Spanish Consul, I have it now in my power to say, having seen the *imperial* pardon, that it was dated on the 18th instant. Rey was taken from the "capilla"—the cell from which they generally pass to the severing machine, called the "garotid"—at half-past 4 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th, and taken before the Captain-General, at his "quinta," where he was *made* to sign a petition—for pardon and permission to return to the United States—*previously prepared*, after which the pardon was granted. A guard of *honor* waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadora, in charge of the Captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana. This *voluntary* giving up has been variously analyzed, according to the mental alembics to which it has been subjected.

A few words will serve to show the feeling of some of the cliques, and the kindly thoughts which are predominant among the old Spain vampire officials towards the "*barbarians*" of the North, yclept the Yankees. First, I would remark to you, for I think it should be generally understood, that this Captain General, Mr. Roncali, has, on several occasions, when wanting in argument, uttered the assertion, "that *this Government* were not bound by the treaty stipulations made between *the* Government at Madrid and the United States"—used *most forcibly* in the iniquitous case of Bush, and is of record, or on the files of the State department, with the able correspondence of the American Consul upon that subject (which I trust is to be kicked into animation again by a Foote, or some other like spirit in our national halls), cutting off all right of reference to the Government at home, where an act of *war or piracy* is committed by *the sanction* or under *the instructions* of this independent Prince.

The course proposed by our late lamented President, was summary and correct; when, at the beginning of the Mexican war, the authorities here *countenanced the project* of fitting out privateers from the different ports of this island to cruise against American commerce, they were notified that the locale would be held responsible, and immediate punishment visited upon the island, without any reference to *the Government at Madrid*. As soon as the official communication was made to the then Captain General O'Donnel, messengers were dispatched to every port, directing the authorities to cause various preparations *to be suspended*. But for the energetic and prompt action of the President, at that time, the Gulf would have been filled with these island-protected pirates, and our commercial marine, suffered serious injury. Taking their own diplomatic logic, if they do any wrong, they should be held immediately responsible; and if they commit piracy upon our shores, let them be punished as pirates, as Spain has recently done where her commerce had been interrupted. The return of Roy does not mend the act; that was a choice of evils with the Conde Alcoy, and the fear of a "file-closer" that would leave *no* alternative, notwithstanding the *whispered voluntary!* with which they soothe and strive to conceal the most "topioftical fall" that ever came *down* with Spanish pride, in this part of the world. But for items, without further digression to things.

On the evening of the 18th, at a barber's shop, just one door from the celebrated *Spanish* ship chandler's, Cabaga's—[I like to be particular, that the Yankees may know *where to get shaved*,] were gathered sundry *officials*, with their pockets well filled with the week's dividend of fraud, upon her Most Gracious Majesty's revenue, to get cleaned for Sunday, and glean their modicum of news, for the sustenance of *their intelligence* for another seven days. All the details of *the day's doings*, were, *of course*, communicated directly by the Secretary to the barber, and he delighted his auditory, of *high* and *low*, with a full relation, closing with the declaration—"*este es la hechura del punalero Consul Americano.*" In English—"This is the doing of the assassin, or stabber, American Consul;" using the most opprobrious language and epithets towards all connected with the release of Rey from death and his restoration to liberty.

On the Plaza, Sunday evening, the conversation of three *old Spaniards*, and highly respectable, was accidentally overheard, and *one observed*, "if the Captain General had possessed the spirit of a cur-dog, he would have *screwed* Rey, and then placed his body at the disposition of the American Consul, for such use as his Government might desire." In another remarkably wise set, on Monday, the 20th, I had the *pleasure* of hearing a pleasing commentary, in which it was suggested that the impudent Yankees would not be satisfied until they had received chastisement from Spanish valor. Well! may I live till that time comes, if it might be, without too much of *Spanish infirmity*.

Such are the specimens; and the conversations of the whole city have had sprinklings of similar beauties—not confined to the vulgar or the "workies," for they care but little about it—but embracing the drawing and the *reception room* circles. The foreigners, although watched by spies that grace every corner, and linger about every table where "*frescos*" are dispensed at the public houses, have had their own amusement and conversation, which has been at least rational. They have no strong feeling in the local differences, and whether "progresistas" are up or down, they care not, so that they have protection, and see their flag respected. That their sympathies are with the parties (a large majority) who would wish a change in the form of Government, there can be no doubt, but they are careful to do nothing which could be offensive to the Government as it *now* is. The Captain General is not as cool as I had supposed he would be, when troubles should come upon him; he shows his want of nerve by playing at the child's game of anticipating, and making threats which may be premonition and cause of the very evil of which his fears counsel his avoidance: instance, a few days since he summoned to his presence a very intelligent young gentleman, and in public employment, who has a brother in the United States, *supposed* to be instrumental in the organization of a recent movement (*toward*) in New York. He was told by the Conde, "that he so understood of this brother," &c; "but be careful, for, if you or your brothers here make the least movement, I will have you hung on the instant." Orders have been transmitted, within the two days past, to all the Governors at the different commercial towns, to be on the *qui vive* for any suspicious looking vessel, with men aboard; and if seen, information to be expressed to Havana. Creoles are watched, and all foreigners looked after with kind care, lest they should fall by the way. They act here as if they expected some awful calamity, and did not know how to meet it—so that every folly begets a more foolish thing. The arrival of the English steamer from Vera Cruz, touching at Mobile Point, brings report that armed men are drilling at Cat Island—magnified to nine thousand—intended for Cuba; so if a California hunting party is *now got up*, in any part of the United States, the Government here think themselves of so much importance, that they deem it intended for their "*ever faithful*" isle, and begin to don the panoply of war, by looking round the walls, *which are impregnable*, counting the awfully big guns, with rotten cases, giving an extra curl to the black moustache, which indicate the fierceness of their war propensities, and ordering their bands to compose something new in honor of the *Queen Mother pure and dulcet*, like her character, that shall sooth the fever coursing in their veins, until they shall find opportunity to cool themselves under the battle cloud. In the offing two American ships of war are reported this evening, and a thousand tissues of imagination are weaving out the cause—and the excitement has been intensely interesting. I presume they are bound north, and look in for form, as well as to get a good segar, and some of the "dulces," to cheer the voyage and make home welcomings; but it is well to let the Spaniard form his own opinions, and the coming carries up the yankee stock, any how.

It is generally supposed that the force on this Island is large, and the powers are very willing that it should be so supposed; but the truth is, they have not ten thousand effective—they could not put on a *given field* five thousand. Havana could not be left without a large force. Only one third could be taken, else they would have a "fire in the rear;" and from other points, *none*. They have just enough for garrison service, and to half fight the works they man. On getting *information* at Madrid, a few thousand may be dispatched, if they can spare the *flower* of their chivalry from Italy. More details, "*luego.*"

August 25th—The two new men-of-war loom up in the distance, and curiosity is yet on tip-toe—but the morning papers give us the proclamation of the President, so that the idle have something to discuss. As the papers have not dared even to allude in the most remote manner to *any cause* for such a document, it strikes the reader with some surprise, and causes the belief with those who are purposely kept in ignorance, that there is no doubt but that the island is to be invaded by a formidable force. The action of the government is so cowardly, that they will not permit any of your late city papers, giving accounts of *the trial*, to be delivered from the post office; so that but for a little *contraband* by a friend's pocket, or through the letters of commercial houses, we would be kept in the dark in relation to many things of interest. If they would take a more manly view of these things, permit the distribution of papers, publish all that might affect the political interests of the government, and fearlessly combat what *they esteemed errors*, these matters would be shorn of half of their terror. While we approve of the Proclamation, we hope that no less prompt action will be had with those who have dared to visit our land *as pirates*—with the authority who has presumed to dictate the abduction of a man from one of our largest cities, in violation of all international law and propriety. Let him be held to answer, as well as the ignoble tool of his pleasure. But it seems as if we were ever more ready to punish our citizens, than to *protect them*—it has such appearance to the stranger, and its effect is felt in every land by those who love the Stars and Stripes.

The Proclamation is paraded in the papers here; let us have published the demand for *satisfaction*, for the *act of war* or the *act of piracy*—that we may see even-handed justice meted out. That the laws of Louisiana will be vindicated by *their conservators* I have no doubt; but I do not believe the national indignity will be cleansed from *our skirts* by the equally energetic action of the Administration. The Raritan and Saratoga, ten days from Pensacola, prove to be the ships in the offing; they have communicated with the American Consul, by boats, and find no cause for remaining here, I presume, as under a full spread of canvass they are losing the land fast, bound to Newport.

In view of the excitement which seems at present to have possessed the population, from Cienfuegos to San Antonio, it would not be amiss to have an American ship of war lying in this harbor, for the protection of American interests, and the lives of American citizens; for, notwithstanding the President's or "*Round Island*" proclamation, *some things are inevitable*, and at any moment—when least anticipated, a change may come over the spirit of things here. I send you from the Diario de la Marina of the 26th ult. the editorial upon the Proclamation; and you will observe how the ever faithful propose to respond, should the "*political cholera*" visit this island, which has been sweeping off kings, and how they will punish "*the pirates*" that may land here. The language used towards *Gen. Taylor* and his brave troops while in Mexico, is now, in better taste, appropriated to the supposed New York movement—*by the same journal*—while it chaunts a paean in praise of the military chieftain. The President should feel the compliment, and appreciate the address.

THE AMERICAN.

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The Ball opened — Movement of Troops in Cuba — Departure of Ammunition Wagons for Puerto Principe — All Foreigners Registered — Reported Rising at Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

Eds. Delta—The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for

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Puerto Principe, where the *ball* has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition wagons, &c. have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be *found talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.*

Monday morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new comer from the *East*, that we hardly know what to believe; but the government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough some where. A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable. They move in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. *The reports are*, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised, as near to the facts as possible, which ever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice, and a few days more may bring other and greater changes. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting field—*to the South side*—and the term "*pirate*" will be exchanged for "liberators;" while land enough, of the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island they may help to freedom. The climate is the most delicious in the world, and *the season is not unfavorable.*

THE AMERICAN.

HAVANA, AUG. 29, 1849.

"*La Ultima Ultimorum!*"

Eds. Delta:—Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are Creoles.—When they strike, it will be for "*Libertad.*"—Conde Lautevenia, Conde O'Riley, and Marquis Estevan, have been appointed Commanders of Regiments. The doors of Havana are open.—Anybody could walk in that chose to do so. The English Consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron that can be had, for the protection of British subjects and property. The American Consul does the same by this steamer; their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted, at any time—twenty-four hours—six will do all needful work here.—Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game, he will let the blacks loose upon the whites, "*en junta.*" The General of Marines says, arm old and young, *Spaniards born*, to protect *themselves* in the streets; which means, assassinate all Creoles and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy. To imprison all influential Creoles was negatived by the same. To levy an extraordinary voluntary forced contribution on the city, was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Vilco Nueve, Intendente, the only wise, good head the government has here. This is all effervescence and will work off without the imagined evil; for if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be headless in twenty-four hours—such as the negro proposition—and the folly, on reflection, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home. If he can win in fair fight, let him; if he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the sale to the United States; the payment of the English debt, all of which, would put the last stroke to paralytic Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind, that industry and enterprise here will not be checked—nor will the commerce of this city. AMERICAN.

"*Ultima Mora!*"

AUGUST 28, 1849

Eds. Delta—The withdrawal of troops from Havana to the East and South, leaves the coast open from San Antonio Cardenas. Should there be any vessels bound to Cardenas, it puts *at command* the railroad to the centre, a people *all of one mind*, and *five hundred* could hold against the world—*of Cuba.* About one hundred men of Isabel's within the city. Near three thousand men have left Havana up to this hour—seven o'clock P. M. AMERICANO.

The country militia are called into the public service. *The people will be with the people.*

LATE FROM ROUND ISLAND.

We learned yesterday, from a gentleman just from Pascagoula, that Perry S. Warfield, Esq, who, we understand, has been employed by the persons on Round Island to take proceedings against the law and State-defying naval force, now engaged in blockading the Southern portion of the State of Mississippi, was intercepted by an officer and a boat's crew from one of the naval ships, as he was nearing Round Island, and was imperatively asked where he was going to, and what was his business? To which Mr Warfield very properly replied that it was no business of theirs—that he was on his own vessel, in the bays of Mississippi, and had the right to proceed in any direction he wished. He was then asked if he had seen Commander Randolph's proclamation forbidding all communications with the Round Island? To which Mr Warfield answered that he had, and drawing the proclamation out of his pocket, proceeded to say that it was an unconstitutional and unlawful document, by which Commander Randolph, and all his aiders and abettors, would be held to account to the laws of the country, and particularly those of the State of Mississippi.—Thereupon the boat left, and Mr Warfield succeeded in landing on the Island.

[*N. O Delta, Sept 5.*

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

Richmond Enquirer.

14 September 1849, 4

From the New Orleans Picayune Sept 3d.

FROM ROUND ISLAND.—We learn from Pascagoula that the number of men now assembled on Round Island, attached to what is called the "Secret Expedition," amounts to over 440. There is a limited supply of provisions on the island, and the men are in fear of being put on short rations. Their bread is now probably out, or very nearly so. The island on Saturday night was blockaded by the steamers Water Witch and Taylor, the Flirt and two cutters—all United States vessels. Besides these, the sloop-of-war Albany was lying outside of Horn Island, and the frigate Raritan was reported to be at anchor in some of the passes in Lake Borgne—somewhere between Pascagoula and the Chandeliers. This we should say, is a pretty formidable force set to watch the operations of a body of unarmed men. What the "Round Islanders," as these men are called, will do in their emergencies, we of course cannot say. One thing is certain, however, and that is, they are in what may be called a "mighty tight place." At last accounts they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or more steamers from this city for their relief; but our informant, who left the vicinity of Round Island on Saturday evening, understood that an officer of one of the blockading vessels declared that any steamer attempting to go into the Island would be fired into and sunk!

On Friday morning one of the men at the island, whose name we could not learn, died of the brain fever, and while many of his comrades were attending his burial, an attack was made by a party of reckless depredators on the commissary's storehouse, for the purpose of plundering provisions. The officer in charge of the stores resisted the attack, when the depredators fell on him and beat him nearly to death. At this crisis the guard came to the assistance of the officer, and with knives cut two of the assailants—wounding one mortality, and the other most severely, if not also mortally.

The name of the officer who was beaten, we understood to be Raine, a lieutenant in one of the companies. He had to be removed from the island and was taken on board the Water Witch for safety.

It was rumored at Pascagoula on Saturday that to-day some of the officers of the "Round Islanders" intended to make application to the legal authorities at that place for a civil process against the officers who have cut off their supplies, and to endeavor to have them arrested on a peace warrant. It was the opinion of a distinguished legal gentleman then at Pascagoula, that the process would issue and an order for the arrest of the parties complained against be made. It would be a little singular if Uncle Sam's men were to be arrested and held to bail on the complaint of these "outside barbarians," or rather "vagrants," as they have been superficially and insultingly designated.

We have understood upon good authority that Col. White, who left here on Saturday, took over to Perry S. Warfield, Esq., at Biloxi, the necessary affidavits, &c., and that the legal gentleman alluded to is to conduct the proceedings. We have also understood, that in accordance with the terms of Commander Randolph's proclamation, a boat load of provisions for the Round Islanders has been already seized.

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

Richmond Enquirer.

14 September 1849, 4

MORE OUTRAGE.

We have already commented on the high-handed course of Lieut. Totten towards the persons congregated on Round Island—but the following proclamation of Com. Randolph, posted in the streets of Mobile, is a still more flagrant violation of the Constitution and laws of the country. It is scarcely without a parallel in arrogance, its groundless character, and wantonly insulting language. No specific charge is made against the persons on Round Island—yet they are assailed in the grossest language as "vagrants," and threatened with violence and starvation! All these proceedings are without the slightest countenance of law, and ought justly to arouse the indignation of the whole country. The liberty and lives of American citizens are in peril, if a President and his officials shall be allowed, unrebuked, to take the law in their own hands, mould the Constitution as wax, and, Haynau-like, visit wanton tyranny on citizens who have committed no overt violation of law. However we may disapprove of the illegal designs, as attributed to the gathering, we protest against this martial law in a state of peace, this unnecessary and arrogant interference by the government with the free action of the people. On this subject the Mobile Herald (neutral) puts forth the following truly sensible and patriotic views:

"How long has it been that a President's proclamation and orders have been considered sufficient authority for the interruption of the personal liberty of the citizens of the U S.? We thought that 'no person could be deprived of life, liberty or property without *due process of law*.' Have the army and navy superseded the judges and marshals in the performance of their duties? Whence do the officers of the army and navy obtain the right to seize private vessels and to search them for arms? We thought that the constitution of the United States, provided that 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and *effects* against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; *and no warrants shall* issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.'

"When was it that the President acquired the authority to pronounce a citizen or body of citizens '*vagrants*,' and to tell them they should no longer indulge such habits? When was it that the government of the United States itself acquired such authority? When was it that the President of the United States obtained the power of blockading a portion of one of the States and of declaring to men on it that they should have no supplies of provisions, and should leave it only in particular modes of conveyance?

"We are willing to see violations of the laws prevented and illegal expeditions suppressed, but not by violations of law of a more flagrant character from a far more dangerous quarter.—The President of the United States would have the same right to lay Mobile or New Orleans under siege as to take the measures he has done, at Round Island."

To the persons encamped on Round Island (near Pascagoula.)

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen:—The proclamation of the President of the U. States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *mystery* which marks the movement and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Secondly—We have proof that some of you **have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said** that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character

And lastly—You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present head-quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First.—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second.—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munition of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third.—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth.—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth.—After to day (28th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea going vessels*.

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 September 1847, 3

Disturbances in Cuba.

The New Orleans Delta of the 5th inst. prefaces its correspondence from Havana with the following remarks:

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received, from our intelligent correspondent in that city, the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the revolution.

It will be seen that the government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of four thousand volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success. The points which are reported to have pronounced are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the island. They are the points, too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English consul has sent for reinforcements for the English fleet around the island, to be on hand to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the mean time, our citizens are left without any adequate protection, there being no naval force stationed near that island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the north. Our government seems to think that our ships are better employed in watching and harassing our own citizens, and depriving them of the right for which our fathers fought, the right of expatriation.

The correspondence is too voluminous for our paper to-day. We shall carefully examine it, and if we deem it of sufficient importance, will transfer it to our columns to-morrow.

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Executive Chamber
Jackson Miss. September 15th 1849

Sir

Enclosed you will find the Proclamation of V. M. Randolph Com. of Ships Albany and the letter of Lieut. Totten. I request that a copy of the instructions under which they acted be furnished me as soon as convenient.

With Sentiments of high Consideration
I am Sir Your Obt Servt

J. A. Matthews

Hon William B Preston
of the United States Navy

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BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
1801-1884

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The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to [illegible] by from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force stationed in that neighborhood, to interfere with the persons who have encamped on that island. We are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Haynau's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but when Lieutenant Totten, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility, which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

There is no warrant in the Proclamation of the President for any such course. The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an "armed expedition"—to which alone the President's Proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose head-quarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by *positive overt proofs* of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island Expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's Proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten, and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the Department.

The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming, than the assumption of power of the writer, is opposed to law and the rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country, with which we are at peace is apprehended, from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But, when they go to the extent threatened by Lieutenant Totten, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men, presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

Such interferences on the part of our Army and Navy, with the actions of citizens, are very repulsive to our republican instincts, and should not be resorted to on light grounds. The style of Lieutenant Totten's letter is not of the most dignified, and we trust it may turn out, that he has proceeded further than he was ordered. Still, however, we think this appeal to the naval power, in the presence of an ample civil power, in the officers of the United States courts, to suppress any unlawful expedition, is both unusual and improper. Our ships of war were not built to be "dodging" citizens, who may encamp on any of the islands, in our bays and harbors. Their duty is to watch foreigners, and *cut off* the supplies of our enemies, and not be annoying, persecuting, and browbeating the citizens of our own country.

To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island:

U. S. steamer WATER WITCH, off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse *by Tuesday* (to-morrow) *night*, I am ordered to *cut off your supplies of provisions*, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it *impossible* to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore *advised*, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and *that nothing shall deter us* from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'dg.

To Lieut. TOTTEN, *com'd'g. steamer Water Witch:*

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849.

SIR: Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men *unenlisted, unarmed*, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Enclosed in Lieut. Totten's letter, was the President's Proclamation, which, in order that its exact terms may be understood, we republish:

[From the Atlantic Advertiser, 30th ult.]

The following proclamation will be found posted this morning, in conspicuous portions of the city. It speaks for itself:

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND, NEAR PASCAGOULA—

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen: The Proclamation of the President of the United States, and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you, in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron, and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition, to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse, and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the *objects* and purposes of those at the head of your affairs are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And lastly—You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present headquarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers *Fanny, Maria Dart*, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, etc., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After to-day (28th August), in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo, until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea-going vessels*.

W. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship *Albany*.
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship *Albany*, off Pascagoula, August 28, 1849.

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**Brownlow's Knoxville Whig,
and Independent Journal (Tenn.)**

15 September 1849, 2

Gen. Taylor and Cuba.

The *Greenville Spy* has an article upon the subject of the President's Proclamation in reference to the invasion of the Island of Cuba, by an armed force from the United States. After speaking of the President's "disgraceful conduct at Washington," the Spy wishes Cuba and its inhabitants, every success, provided they are only struggling for freedom, and wishing to be annexed to the United States! The ungenerous and gratuitous charge of disgraceful conduct by the President, we pass by as not even calling for a notice. But we will remind the Spy, that when the President issued his Proclamation against the expedition, said to be fitting out against Cuba, in our ports, the *Washington Union* took occasion to laugh at the credulity which had induced the publication by the President! It declared that no such expedition was on foot—that the President was deceived, and was himself deceiving others!—Now, the *Union*, and other papers of the same school in politics, have discovered that the rich and fertile Island of Cuba, is badly governed—that the oppressed inhabitants ought to be free—and that it is well enough for the Americans to lend them a helping hand!

Gen. Jackson once marched an armed force into the neutral territory of Florida, then in peaceable possession of Spain—not only without authority from our Government, but contrary to the express orders furnished him.—And as it is Spain again, which holds the Island of Cuba in her feeble grasp, and as she is a miserable imbecile among the nations of the earth, it is right for a few adventurers in this country to resolve upon a revolution in Cuba, "at all hazzards, and to the last extremity."

Whatever may be the defects of the Government of Cuba, and the vices of its inhabitants—and they are numerous—whatever disregard that Government may exhibit of the rights of the people—and however ignorant all Cuba may be, of her own interests, her best policy, and of the advantages of our system of policy—it is the duty of this Government to protect Cuba against the invasions of reckless adventurers from the United States. President Taylor has taken *an oath*, to protect Cuba from an attempted invasion by citizens of the United States. The Constitution and Laws of our country, require him to do so, and his oath of office binds him to the very course pointed out in his Proclamation.

The Cuba Project.

The annexed extract from a late New York letter of "the Washington Union" makes some rather remarkable additions to the rumors current respecting this mysterious movement. "If we could only be satisfied of their truth, they would deserve to be called important:—[*Nat. Int.*

From the Washington Union.

"Under these circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French, and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges, and influences in the State more in accordance with the spirit of age, a large number of wealthy Creole families and individuals are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms, military stores, &c. to a large extent in this country and England almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the U. States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored (not in Cuba but elsewhere) *at points most convenient for the purpose of the native Cubans.*

"For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us, as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the United States, ostensibly traveling for pleasure, *but really picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war*, whose names and experience would, if identified in the first movement, be likely at once to create a deep sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island.

"Thus, it is understood that had General Worth lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been actually [illegible] to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief of gallant daring, great experience and reputation—equal in moral effect to half an army.

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

**Brownlow's Knoxville Whig,
and Independent Journal (Tenn.)**

15 September 1849, 2

Invasion of Cuba.—Suspicious Movements.

Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition of which no one engaged but the leaders knew any thing. *Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each have organized themselve into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked.* On Monday evning a large number of these met at Lafayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Curtis. Many members enrolled their names on a pledge of several dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and, while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California.—They, however promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feared that despite the plain and straitforware proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement are young men, who are out of employment, but are good looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure; indeed, many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and who showed as great a relish for this expedition as they did for that.

We therefore wish to caution our citizens that they look on both sides of the picture before they engage in this enterprise. By virtue of the recent proclamation of President Taylor, and in the eyes of the law, all Americans engaging in an unlawful expedition against the head of the Island of Cuba, in fact deliberately expatriate themselves, and forfeit their rights to the protection of the Government.

While upon this subject, we wish to remark that the Locofoco press in this country are finding fault with the president's proclamation, at the expense of every thing like truth and honesty. The President has not sought to retard the independence of Cuba, or to prevent any of the revolutionary designs of the Cuban people. What he has done, and what it would have been criminal to omit, has been to prevent any invasion of Cuba from the United States. Good faith towards Spain, and positive law at home, demanded interference thus far, and recent events have demonstrated that there was abundant reason for the President's proclamation.—*N. Y. Express.*

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The Daily Delta
15 September 1849

THE CUBAN MOVEMENT.—In relation to what is called the Cuban movement, the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 6th inst. has the following paragraphs:

"We mentioned, a day or two since, that two vessels, which had cleared from this port within a few days, were suspected of being destined to aid the invasion of Cuba. One of them, the Union, is a regular packet ship, and cleared for New Orleans. She had on board ten or fifteen men, with arms, &c., who had been enlisted for some service or other—the nature of which was only suspected to be of a illegal character. It was supposed that on reaching New Orleans, these men would make their way to Round Island, which has become, as our readers know, the rendezvous for several hundred persons, destined for some unknown expedition. The Union, however, was not detained.

The Sea-Gull, on the other hand, was seized by the United States authorities, and a protracted investigation was immediately had into her destination, cargo, &c. &c., in secret. We understand that no evidence was found sufficient to warrant her detention, and she accordingly took her departure, day before yesterday, for Curacoa, the port for which she cleared. It is now insinuated that she was purchased by the Venezuelean Government. This, however, is very unlikely. We have heard that the evidence elicited during the investigation spoken of above, was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of certain parties in this city, on suspicion of being connected with illegal and criminal projects against nations with which we are at peace."

The New York Herald of the 5th inst., says:

"The public interest in this expedition continues to increase daily. Whatever may be its destination, whether Cuba, Sierra Madre, or California, one thing is now pretty well ascertained, and that is, that it is a *bona fide* enterprise, and not a sham, as many supposed. There are highly respectable men at the head of it, several of them officers of the United States army.

We have ascertained that fifteen hundred men have already enlisted, of which five companies have set out—none can tell where. One thing has been ascertained, and that is, that they went to New Jersey from New York.

A rumor gained pretty extensive circulation last evening, late, that the ship in which the remainder of the fifteen hundred men were to sail, was seized by order of the United States Government; but from all the inquiries we afterwards made, we did not find it confirmed. We believe, however, there is no doubt that a revenue cutter, with four guns, is watching the movements of the expeditionists, but how she can legally prevent any vessel sailing out of this port for California, Cuba, or Mexico, or any other part of the world, we are at a loss to know. Further, we doubt that a revenue cutter would be able to prevent the sailing of the adventurers."

"Potomac," the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writes from Washington, under date of the 5th instant:

"That there are bodies of men in the United States, whose object it is to make a descent upon the Island of Cuba, there can be no room to doubt. Whether they all entertain the same ulterior views, in capturing or procuring the freedom of that choice spot of Nature, is a matter which remains to be unfolded, or is left open to conjecture. Many have supposed the movement to be peculiarly a Southern one, with a view of annexing Cuba, as a slave State, to the Union. Others have supposed it to be a movement of ambitious and reckless spirits, whose great and all-absorbing aim is plunder. But while in New York, a few days ago, I was told by an intelligent Englishman, (who declared that he knew all about it,) of another object to be gained by the proposed descent upon Cuba. He stated that the Abolitionists of Great Britain were at the bottom of the movement—that the Abolition Association of London (called the "Exeter Hall Parliament") which [illegible] of more than ten millions of dollars, [illegible] mighty power over the [illegible] and slave holds has [illegible] money already [illegible] try, to [illegible] that the aim of this [illegible] its slavery and [illegible] make it of free labor, so that [illegible] afterwards annex [illegible] United States [illegible] of A. free from Slavery, the Republic [illegible] border."

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LA VERDAD
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK

15 September 1849, 739

En el *Picayune* de Nueva Orleans del 4 del actual, leemos lo siguiente sobre la gente reunida en Round Island, para la famosa espedicion:

"Nos avisan de Pascagoula que la gente reunida en Round Island, comprometida en lo que llaman *la espedicion secreta*, asciende á 400 hombres. En la isla hay muy escasa cantidad de provisiones, y los enganchados temen que se les acorte aun mas la racion. A estas horas se les ha acabado ya probablemente el pan, ó les queda muy poco.

La isla fué bloqueada en la noche del sábado por los vapores *Water Witch* y *Taylor*, el *Flirt* y dos *cutters*, buques todos de la armada de los Estados Unidos. Ademas de estos, la goleta de guerra *Albany* estaba fondeada en Horn Island, y se decia que la fragata *Raritan* estaba tambien anclada en el Lago Borgne, entre Pascagoula y los Chandeliers. Quizá es esta fuerza demasiado considerable para observar las operaciones de un puñado de hombres desarmados.

Segun las últimas noticias, estos esperaban ansiosos la llegada de uno ó mas vapores de Nueva Orleans para sacarlos de apuro; pero la persona que nos comunicó estas noticias, y que salió de un punto inmediato á Round Island el sábado por la noche, supo que un oficial de uno de los buques bloqueadores, habia declarado que si algun vapor trataba de entrar en la isla, se le haria fuego y se le echaria á pique.

El viérnes por la noche uno de los hombres de la isla, cuyo nombre no hemos podido saber, murió de calentura cerebral, y mientras sus compañeros seguian el entierro, una partida de miserables saqueadores atacó el almacen del comisario con objeto de robar provisiones. El oficial que estaba de guardia resistió el ataque, pero todos cayeron sobre él y lo dejaron por muerto á palos. En aquel momento acudió la guardia á socorrer al oficial, y á cuchilladas fueron muertos dos de los salteadores, hirieron á uno mortalmente, y al otro de mucho peligro. El oficial iba á ser trasladado al vapor Water Witch.

Se decia en Pascagoula el sábado que algunos de los oficiales espedicionarios iban á hacer una representacion á las autoridades legales de aquel punto para que formasen causa á los oficiales que les habian quitado sus provisiones, y espidieran contra ellos mandamiento de prision.

Sabemos por buen conducto que el coronel White, que salió de Nueva Orleans el sábado, llevó á Mr. Perry S. Warfield, á Biloxi, las necesarias declaraciones, etca. para seguir el procedimiento judicial. Nos han dicho tambien que, con arreglo á los términos de la proclama del comandante Randolph, se ha apresado un barco cargado de provisiones para los espedicionarios de Round Island."

Un papel de esta tarde reproduce, encabezándola con letras gordas, la noticia reiterada por el DELTA de Nueva Orleans acerca de la salida de la Habana para diferentes puntos de la isla de Cuba, de cuerpos lucidos de infantería, caballería y artillería. El DELTA atribuye este movimiento á una combustion general de la parte oriental de la isla, con toda la ciega ignorancia y la malicia pueril que no ha dejado de usar aquel periódico desde que ha tomado por su cuenta mentir y disparatar sobre Cuba.

El miércoles hemos dicho lo que significaba el movimiento de tropas en la Habana el 27 del pasado: la causa de aquel movimiento ha sido la última proclama del presidente de los Estados Unidos, documento que acaso habia inspirado al Gobernador General de la Isla, hombre de alta inteligencia y de no desmentida energía, la oportunidad de dar principio á las medidas vigorosas, en cuyo efecto sentimos que no vayan á tomar la parte que merecen los impudentes charlatanes del DELTA.

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La Cronica.

ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS

NUEVA YORK

15 September 1849, 740

El *Tribune* de esta ciudad del juéves, 13, dice que habiendo dado el vapor *Sea Gull* una fianza de 50,000 pesos, como garantía de que no violará las leyes, ha sido devuelto á los Srs. Fox y Livingston; que las armas encontradas en él, se pondrán en venta, y que no se han efectuado mas arrestos en las personas contra quienes se habia espedido mandamiento de prision. En cuanto al vapor Nueva Orleans, ó se ha entregado ó se va á entregar muy en breve, y parece que todo el negocio ha terminado completamente por ahora. Las partes comprometidas en la espedicion parece que intentan pedir la revocacion de la ley en la próxima legislatura del Congreso, para poder salir al mar como y cuando quieran.

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The Nashville True Whig
15 September 1849, 2

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

We clip the following remarks in relation to the impending difficulties in Cuba, from the New Orleans Picayune of Sept. 4th:

Our cotemporary of the Delta, in an extra issued last evening, announced an impending revolution in the Island of Cuba, and that in several of the towns there, an insurrection had actually broken out attended with some success to the insurgents. This information is derived from a correspondent in Havana of that paper, whose letter, containing the intelligence, forwarded by the British steamers, it publishes.

After diligent enquiry among merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain any facts that would seem to confirm the above mentioned startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana, by the steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and among those we have been permitted to see, there is not one that contans a syllable alluding to an insurrection.

As far as we have been able to learn, the extraordinary movement of troops and munitions of war from Havana to the different ports on the coast, Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, is attributable to the excitement caused in the minds of the members of the Cuban Government by the arrival there of the papers containing President Taylor's proclamation relative to the secret expedition and the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. The island of Cuba is mentioned therein as one of the probable points of the destination of the expedition, and with the evidence of the Captian General's excitable nature and ill balanced mind before our eyes in the late affair of the jailor, Rey, we have a ready key to the haste and alarm which have characterized that official personage in view of the possible appearance of a handful of Americans alluded to, off the seat of his government.

We therefore see little else in the dispatch of troops and warlike stores to Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, the calling out of a militia force, &c., than precautionary measures, quite in character with the man.

The Consuls of the maritime nations resident in Havana—England and the United States—may have also taken alarm at the extensive preparations made by the Captain General to receive the expected invaders, and obeying an impulse of duty, have sent off for men-of-war to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in the impending troubles. In the absence of corroborative testimony in realiton of the outbreak—the Delta's correspondent is far from being clear and definite in his statements, all he gives being from rumor—the foregoing are the conclusions which strike as being the most reasonable we can draw.

We have also seen and conversed with a passenger who came from Havana by the British steamer, who assures us that he heard nothing of this pretended insurrection previously to his departure.—The only circumstance worthy of remark which he noticed, was an order that had been given by the Captain General, interdicting the admission of newspapers coming from any part of the United States.

It is, however, possible that the Creoles of Cuba, harrassed by years of misgovernment and long continued oppression, have risen in arms to strike for independence. If it proves so, we heartily bid them God speed! The Spanish Government in that beautiful island is the only remnant of despotism that exists in the New World, and it is of so savage a character, that every one who has the welfare of humanity at heart, must rejoice at the probability of its overthrow. It is however doomed to extinction and that before long; for Providence never can suffer the routed minions of absolutism, after being expelled from every part of this continent, to fix permanently their abode on a near outpost of the chain of free nations that occupy the whole Atlantic shore.

THE ROUND ISLANDERS.

Both the Delta and Picayune, are very decided in their condemnation of the Proclamation of Capt. Randolph, ordering an assemblage of armed men, on Round Island, in the State of Mississippi, off the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, to disperse, and declaring the island in a state of blockade. The Picayune pronounces it a gross violation of State rights, and expresses the opinion that Capt. Randolph has transcended his instructions from Washington. It appears that Perry S. Warfield, Esq., a distinguished legal gentleman, has been employed to take their case in hand. The Delta of the 5th has the following article:

We learned yesterday, from a gentleman just from Pascagoula, that Perry S. Warfield, Esq, who, we understand, has been employed by the persons on Round Island to take proceedings against the law and State defying naval force, now engaged in blockading the southern portion of the State of Mississippi, was intercepted by an officer and a boat's crew from one of the naval ships, and was imperatively asked where he was going to, and what was his business? To which Mr. Warfield very properly replied that it was no business of theirs—that he was on his own vessel, in the bays of Mississippi, and had the right to proceed in any direction he wished. He was then asked if he had seen Commander Randolph's proclamation, forbidding all communications with the Round Island? To which Mr Warfield answered that he had, and drawing the proclamation out of his pocket, proceeded to say that it was an unconstitutional and unlawful document, for which Commander Randolph, and all his aiders and abettors, would be held to account to the laws of the country, and particularly those of the State of Mississippi. Thereupon the boat left, and Mr. Warfield succeeded in landing on the Island.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

15 September 1849, 2

THE CUBAN MOVEMENT.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* of the 6th inst., says: "We mentioned a day or two since that two vessels, which had cleared from this port within a few days, were suspected of being destined to aid the invasion of Cuba. One of them, the *Union*, is a regular packet ship, and cleared for New Orleans. She had on board ten or fifteen men, with arms, etc., who had been enlisted for some service or other, the nature of which was only suspected to be of an illegal character. It was supposed that on reaching New Orleans, these men would make their way to Round Island, which has become, as our readers know the rendezvous for several hundred persons destined for some unknown expedition. The *Union*, however, was not detained.

The *Sea Gull*, on the other hand, was seized by the U. S. authorities, and a protracted investigation was immediately had into her destination, cargo, etc., etc., in secret. We understand that no evidence was found sufficient to warrant her detention, and she accordingly took her departure day before yesterday for Curacoa, the port for which she cleared. It is now intimated that she was purchased by the Venezuelian Government. This, however, is very unlikely. We have heard that the evidence elicited during the investigation spoken of above, was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of certain parties in this city, on suspicion of being connected with illegal and criminal projects against nations with which we are at peace.

THE SPANISH POLICY IN CUBA.—The Washington *Intelligencer*, referring to the rule adopted by the Spanish government of Cuba, to refuse to permit any foreign government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba, says, if persevered in, might at some day cause them the loss of their island. It cites the recent difficulty with the French Consul, (whom the jealous court of Madrid reluctantly allowed to go there in that capacity) growing out of the attempted enforcement upon Frenchmen of an old Spanish law, compelling foreigners to swear allegiance after five year's residence. The French Consul, Mr. DAVIDS, it will be recollected, finally struck his flag and went home. We have not yet heard the denouement of this controversy; but it is believed the French government has approved of his conduct.

THE STEAMER CREOLE.—By a paragraph in another part of to-day's paper, it will be seen that this steamer lately detained at the S. W. Pass, has returned to the city. The *Creole* was bound for Havana, and rumor has it that she was chartered by an agent of the Spanish Consul, for the trip. She was to land *one* passenger at "the ever faithful city," wait one day and then return to receive the snug sum of $4,000. The owners of another steamer offered to do the work for $2,000, but refused to stay "the day."

The charter of the *Creole* is closed, and we understand she will not again attempt her voyage. Duplicates of her dispatches, have been forwarded by the *Adams Gray*, which will arrive in time to prevent the Captain General from ruining the country by erecting fortifications to beat off the "Round Islanders."

The steamer *Creole*, Capt. AULD, hence for Havana, previously reported as having put back to the S. W. Pass, owing to heavy weather outside, arrived in port yesterday morning from the bar; Capt AULD reports the wind blowing a gale from the East by East South East, and no vessels in sight; the ship *Ontario*, reported aground on the bar, had got off and was at anchor outside, the ship *Statesman* was still at anchor inside, both vessels bound to sea.

The steamship *Falcon* was at anchor inside the bar waiting the mails, which left on the evening of the 12th inst. on the towboat *Pat. Henry*, which boat was passed, during the night of the 13th inst., at anchor near the English Turn, owing to heavy wind.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The public interest in this expedition continues to increase daily. Whatever may be its destination—whether Cuba, Sierra Madre, or California—one thing is now pretty well ascertained, and that is, that it is a *bona fide* enterprise, and not a sham, as many supposed. There are highly respectable men at the head of it, several of them officers of the United States Army. Last evening, pursuant to adjournment, a hasty meeting was held, and immediately after adjourned till this evening—after the officers collecting the enlisted in groups, in the corners of the room, and giving them instructions intended only for their own ears. It is stated that they adjourn to other places, more retired, and that this public meeting is but a cover; though muskets and bayonets may be occasionally seen there. It is quite evident, indeed, that it is not in Lafayette Hall the business of the expedition is really done. It is done outside. We have ascertained that fifteen hundred men have been already enlisted, of which five companies have set out—none can tell where. One thing has been ascertained, and that is, that they went to New Jersey from New York. It is said they proceed to Philadelphia thence but that is by no means certain. We know a gentleman who received a letter from one of them the day he went, in which he bade him farewell, but said he could not tell him his route or destination at present. Agents are out in all directions enlisting men. Johnny Watson boasts he has enlisted a large proportion of the expedition.

On Monday evening, Capt. Call's company, numbering sixty-five, met at the Montgomery Hall, Prince street, where they received private instructions from their officer. Among the other distinguished officers, are Col. Carlington, who stands very high in command and Col. Garr. We know the head quarters of these officers, and that they are in constant communication with Havana merchants, who somehow or other, happen to be here just now. Some of these gentlemen have been at the meetings, and may easily be distinguished by their complexion, dress and moustache. All these men seem earnest and serious. You will seldom see them smile. They evidently feel sensible of the responsibility that rests upon them. A rumor gained pretty extensive circulation last evening late, that the ship in which the remainder of the 1,500 men were to sail, was seized by order of the United States government; but from all the enquiries we afterwards made, we did not find it confirmed. We believe, however, there is no doubt that a revenue cutter with four guns, is watching the movements of the expeditionists, but how she can legally prevent any vessel sailing out of this port for California, Cuba or Mexico, or any other part of the world, we are at a loss to know. Further, we doubt that a revenue cutter would be able to prevent the sailing of the adventurers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Cuba Affairs.

Dispatches from Havana have been received at the State Department. They confirm, in some degree, the news of a revolution in Cuba. Three soldiers in one regiment shouted, "*Viva la Republica!*" "*Vive el General Lopez.*" The commanding officer advanced to cut the man nearest him, but he was shot through the head. A great excitement ensued. The Government threatened to let loose the slaves against the insurgents.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
15 September 1849, 1

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Threatened Revolution in that Beautiful Island.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM HAVANA—SEVERE MEASURES TOWARDS FOREIGNERS—ENGLISH NAVAL FORCE TO BE STRENGTHENED—CALLING OUT THE MILITIA—SPANISH VIEW OF GENERAL TAYLOR'S PROCLAMATION.

(From the N. O. Delta, Sept. 5.)

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received from our intelligent correspondent in that city the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the revolution.

It will be seen that the government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of four thousand volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence, induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success. The points which are reported to have pronounced, are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the island. They are the points, too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English Consul has sent for reinforcements for the English fleet around the island, to be on hand to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the meantime our citizens are left without any adequate protection—there being no naval force stationed near that island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the North. Our government seems to think that our ships are better employed in watching and harassing our own citizens, and depriving them of the right for which our fathers fought, the right of expatriation.

Havana, August 21 to 26, 1849.

Since I had this pleasure, on the 19th per brig Salvadora, much has occurred in this "tea pot" of an exciting and tempestuous character, growing out of the crowning folly of this government, in the return of the abducted Rey, more in the manner of, than in the act itself, the folly. In relation to the value of the testimony of Rey, (which went by the Adams Gray) for the defence of the Spanish Consul, I have it now in my power to say, having seen the imperial pardon, that it was dated on the 18th inst. Rey was taken from the *bartolina*—the cell from which they generally pass to the revolting machine called the *garrote*—at half past 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 18th, and taken before the Captain-General, at his *quinta*, where he was made to sign a petition—for pardon and permission to return to the United States—previously prepared, after which the pardon was granted. A guard of honor waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadora, in charge of the captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana. This voluntary giving up has been variously analyzed, according to the mental alembics to which it has been subjected.

On the evening of the 19th at a barber's shop, just one door from the celebrated Spanish ship chandler's, Cabaga's—(I like to be particular, that the Yankees may know where to get shaved) were gathered sundry officials, with their pockets well filled with the week's dividend of fraud upon her Most Gracious Majesty's revenue, to get cleaned for Sunday, and glean their modicum of news for the sustenance of their intelligence for another seven days. All the details of the day's doings, were, of course, communicated directly by the secretary to the barber, and he delighted his auditory of high and low with a full relation, closing with the declaration—"*este es la hechura del punalero Consul Americano*." In English, "This is the doing of the assassin, or stabber, American Consul;" using the most approbrious language and epithets towards all connected with the release of Rey from death, and his restoration to liberty.

On the Plaza, Sunday evening, the conversation of three old Spaniards, and highly respectable, was accidently overheard, and one observed, "if the Captain-General had possessed the spirit of a cur dog, he would have screwed Rey, and then place his body at the disposition of the American Consul, for such use as his government might desire." In another remarkably wise set, on Monday, the 20th, I had the pleasure of hearing a pleasing commentary, in which it was suggested that the impudent Yankees would not be satisfied until they had received chastisement from Spanish valor.

Such are the specimens; and the conversations of the whole city have had sprinklings of similar beauties—not confined to the *vulgar* of the "workies," for they care but little about it—but embracing the drawing and the reception room circles. The foreigners, although watched by spies that grace every corner, and linger about every table where *fiascos* are dispensed at the public houses, have had their own amusement and conversation, which has been at least rational. They have no strong feeling in the local differences, and whether "*progresistas*" are up or down, they care not, so that they have protection, and see their flag respected. That their sympathies are [illegible]

change in the form of government, there can be no doubt, but they are careful to do nothing which could be offensive to the government as it now is. The Captain General is not as cool as I had supposed he would be, when troubles should come upon him; he shows his want of nerve by playing at the child's game of anticipating, and making threats which may be premonition and cause of the very evil of which his fears counsel his avoidance; instance a few days since he summoned to his presence a very intelligent young gentleman, and in public employment, who has a brother in the United States supposed to be instrumental in the organization of a recent movement (Coward) in New York. He was told by the Conde "that he so understood of this brother," &c; "but be careful, for if you or your brothers here make the least movement, I will have you hung on the instant." Orders have been transmitted, within the 2 days past, to all the governors at the different commercial towns, to be on the *qui vive* for any suspicious looking vessels with men aboard; and if seen, information to be expressed to Havana. Creoles are watched, and all foreigners looked after with kind care, lest they should fall by the way. They act here as if they expected some awful calamity, and did not know how to meet it—so that every folly begets a more foolish thing. The arrival of the English steamer from Vera Cruz, touching at Mobile Point, brings report that armed men are drilling at Cat Island—magnified to nine thousand—intended for Cuba; so if a California hunting party is now got up, in any part of the United States, the government here think themselves of so much importance that they deem it intended for their "ever faithful" isle, and begin to don the panoply of war by looking round the walls, which are impregnable, counting the awfully big guns, with rotten cares, giving an extra curl to the black moustache, which indicate the fierceness of their war propensities, and ordering their bands to compose something new in honor of the Queen Mother, pure and dulcet like her character, that shall sooth the fever coursing in their veins, until they shall find opportunity to cool themselves under the battle cloud. In the offing, two American ships of war are reported this evening, and a thousand tissues of imagination are weaving out the cause—and the excitement has been intensely interesting. I presume they are bound home, and look in for form, as well as to get a good segar, and some of the dulces, to cheer the voyage and make home welcomings; but it is well to let the Spaniard form his own opinions, and the coming carries up the Yankee stock, say now.

It is generally supposed that the force on this island is large, and the powers are very willing that it should be so suppposed; but the truth is, they have not ten thousand effective—they could not put on a given field five thousand. Havana could not be left without a large force. Only one-third could be taken, else they would have a "fire in the rear" and from other points, none. They have just enough for garrison service, and to half-fight the works they man. On getting information at Madrid, a few thousand may be despatched, if they can spare the flower of their chivalry from Italy. Mere details, *lurgo*.

Aug. 26.—The two new men of war loom up in the distance, and curiosity is yet on tip-toe—but the morning papers give us the proclamation of the President, so that the idle have something to discuss. As the papers have not dared, even to allude in the most remote manner to any cause for such a document, it strikes the reader with some surprise and causes the belief with those who are purposely kept in ignorance, that there is no doubt but that the island is to be invaded by a formidable force. The action of the government is so cowardly, that they will not permit any of your late city papers, giving accounts of the trial, to be delivered from the post office; so that but for a little contraband by a friend's pocket, or through the letters of correspondents of the commercial houses, we would be kept in the dark in relation to many things of interest. If they would take a more manly view of these things, permit the distribution of papers, publish all that might affect the political interests of the government, and fearlessly combat what they esteemed errors, these matters would be shorn of half their terror.

The proclamation is paraded in the papers here; let us have published the demand for satisfaction, for the act of war or the act of piracy, that we may see even-handed justice meted out. That the laws of Louisiana will be vindicated by their conservators, I have no doubt; but I do not believe that the national indignity will be cleansed from our skirts by the equally energetic action of the administration.

In view of the excitement which seems at present to have possessed the population, from Cienfuegos to San Antonio, it would not be amiss to have an American ship of war lying in this harbor, for the protection of American interests, and the lives of American citizens; for, notwithstanding the President's or "Round Island" proclamation, some things are inevitable, and at any moment, when least anticipated, a change may come over the spirit of things here. I send you, from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 25th, the clipt editorial upon the proclamation (and you will observe how the ever faithful propose to respond, should the "political cholera" visit this island, which has been sweeping off kings, and how they will punish "the pirates" that may land here. The language used towards General Taylor and his brave troops, while in Mexico, is now, in better taste, appropriated to the supposed New York movement, by the same journal—while it chants a paean in praise of the military chieftain. The President should feel the [illegible]

Havana, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

The reports this evening, are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the ball has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition wagons &c have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be found talking in parties at the street corners or in their own stores and dwellings.

Monday, Morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new-comer from the east, that we hardly know what to believe; but the government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere. A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery, guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable. They move in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. The reports are, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Iago de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised, as near to the facts as possible, which ever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this affair, and a few days more may bring others and greater changes. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting field—to the south side—and the term "pirates" will be exchanged for "liberators;" while land enough, of the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island, they may help to freedom. The climate is the most delicious in the world, and the season is not unfavorable.

Havana, Aug 29, 1849.

Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are Creoles. When they strike it will be for *Libertad*. Conde Lautereola, Conde O'Riley, and Marquis Estevan, have been appointed commanders of regiments. The doors of Havana are open. Anybody could walk in that chose to do so. The English Consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron that can be had, for the protection of British subjects and property. The American Consul does the same by this steamer—their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted at any time—twenty-four hours—six will do all needful work here. Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game he will let the blacks loose upon the whites, "en masse." The General of Marines says arm old and young Spaniards born to protect themselves in the streets, which means, assassinate all Creoles, and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy. To imprison all influential Creoles was negatived by the same. To levy an extraordinary voluntary forced contribution on the city was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Villa Nueva, Intendente, the only wise, good head the government has here. This is all effervescence, and will work off without the imagined evil; for if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be headless in twenty-four hours, such as the negro proposition—and the folly, on reflection, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home. If he can win fair fight, let him; if he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the sale to the United States; the payment of the English debt; all of which would put the last stroke to paralytic Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind, that industry and enterprise here will not be checked—nor will the commerce of this city.

August 28, 1849.

The withdrawal of troops from Havana to the East and South leaves the coast open from San Antonio to Cardenas. Should there be any vessels bound to Cardenas, it puts at command the railroad to the centre, a people all of one mind, and five hundred could hold against the world—of Cuba. About one hundred men of Isabel's within the city. Near three thousand men have left Havana up to this hour—seven o'clock, P. M.

The country militia are called into the public service. The people will be with the people.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following are the views of the Cuban authorities, in relation to the proclamation of the President against the alleged armed expeditions fitting up in this country. It is translated from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 26th ultimo, and as all the articles in the Cuban papers must pass through a governmental censorship, it may be considered as expressing the sentiments of the government on the subject. It is in rather a blarney style:—

In a previous number of our paper, we published a proclamation of the President of the United States, from which we learn two very important facts. First, that there is in process of organization, within the territory of the American Union, an expedition, having for its object the invasion of this island; second, that the American government not only reprobates the participation of its citizens in any such enterprise, but that it is determined to compel obedience to the laws, which punish, as crimes of the greatest magnitude, any

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most solemn compacts, or any endeavor to disturb its peaceful relations, by attacking the dependencies of a friendly country.

Neither of these two things has surprised us. As if social progress depends upon the complete disorganization of society, and the letting loose of all the passions; as if only ruins and corpses could enthrone the perfection of humanity; as if misery, desolation and mourning were the only fountain of good; a moral plague, a terrible vertigo, now spreads over the world, only comparable to the physical plague which desolates both continents, and whose energy, progress and hidden causes set at defiance the most expert and most powerful agents. We have said "a moral vertigo," because it appears that the men who raise new standards wherever they choose, have only lost moral sense, as some cannot tell us whither they travel; others journey in imagination, and others present a confused assemblage, raising a thousand different standards, with a thousand diverse systems, analogous, similar, contradictory, opposite, but all new with reference to the actual state of things. Everything should be changed, should be new, and nothing is of any importance in his sight who pretends that society should be moulded according to his views, and who, in his folly, believes himself sent to effect social regeneration. Where is there a place now devoid of those who pretend to such a distinction? More or less influential, in greater or less numbers, there can be said to be no country in the world free from this evil; and although we confide much in the Divine mercy, to preserve us from this contagious vertigo, it would not, however, surprise us, and for this reason we have already said that the proclamation issued by Mr Taylor does not astonish us.

On the other hand, the principle which elevated this honored soldier to the first magistracy of the American Union; his first manifesto (inaugural address,) opposed to all war, and all unauthorized invasion; so decided in favor of peace, and the rights of all nations; and lastly, his own conduct on recent occasions, offer us security that he will repress any attempt on the part of the citizens of his country, either on their own account, or to assist any enterprise, having for its object an attack on the territory of a friendly nation. These are the reasons why we were not surprised by the resolution announced in the proclamation.

Well, then, inhabitants of the country to which the President of the American Union gives such [illegible] advice, and shows such praiseworthy activity, in what manner should we reply to his manifesto? Were we only to obey our own feeling, which is the feeling of the country—noble, generous, and [illegible] high-minded as the sentiments of the Castilian race—our answer would be as brief as energetic. But those who plan this invasion, do not obey a principle. They are deluded; they are a prey to this horrible "vertigo," and, lost to moral sense, do not see that they violate all law, human and divine; that, pretending to improve, they intend to destroy the country to which they direct themselves, and which, en masse, repels their efforts, because it sees in them the perdition of the invaders and the ruin of the invaded. No, we do not answer alone in accordance with our feelings, that we are disposed to defend the lives and the property of this country, beneath the shadow of the Spanish flag; we, who do not need to exert all our strength, in order to dispel the infatuation of the adventurers; we, who knowing that if, for a moment, the invasion could be realized, it would have to be supported in uninhabited villages and desolated plains, where those would become victims who might have previously escaped the effects of the climate, we very sincerely will answer the President:—

"Your conduct is worthy of a valiant soldier who does not wish to stain his pure honor with the blackest crime, which the representative of a people can transfer to history, perfidy and treason.

"We acknowledge that your conduct is noble and worthy, and we thank you for it. But observe, that in your territory conspiracies are plotted, and the attack prepared; those who direct them, misled or deluded, journey towards certain death, whether they conduct their followers, because if the sentiment of nationality and justice, and our own interests, all do not raise us en masse to combat them, although the island has abundant military force to annihilate them, it would be sufficient for us to know that the main body of the adventurers is composed of the offscourings of all nations, of an unbridled multitude which only desires to gratify its perverse passions, in order to cause the inhabitants to rush to the defence of our country, our honor, our families, and our property; in short to rebut rapine, violence, and crime of all kind. To you, then, illustrious magistrate, it appertains to prevent such misfortunes; the religious observance of treaties demands it of you, and you will not hesitate to proclaim it. Humanity ever demands that you should exert yourself to save victims, and the interest of your country requires that you should protect its agriculture, its industry, and its commerce, because since they are connected with ours in the closest bonds, our losses would be also theirs, and our ruin a rude blow to their prosperity.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 5.]

Our cotemporary, the *Delta*, in an extra issued last evening, announced an impending revolution in the island of Cuba, and that, in several of the towns there, an insurrection had actually broken out, attended with some success to the insurgents. This information is derived from a correspondent in Havana, of that paper, whose letter, containing the intelligence, forwarded by the British steamer, it publishes.

After diligent inquiry among merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain any facts that would seem to confirm the above startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana, by the British steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and among these we have been permitted to see, there is not one that contains a syllable alluding to an insurrection.

As far as we have been able to learn, the extraordinary movement of troops and munitions of war from Havana to the different ports on the coast, Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, is attributable to the excitement caused in the minds of the members of the Cuban government by the arrival there of the papers containing President Taylor's proclamation relative to the secret expedition and the supposed intentions of the Round Island men. The Island of Cuba is mentioned therein, as one of the probable points of destination of the expedition, and with the evidence of the Captain General's excitable nature, and ill balanced mind before our eyes, in the late affair of the Jailer, Rey, we have a ready key to the haste and alarm which have characterised that official personage, in view of the possible appearance of the handful of Americans aimed to off the seat of his government. We, therefore, see little else in the despatch of troops and warlike stores to Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, the calling out of a militia force, &c., than precautionary measures, quite in character with the man. The consuls of the maritime nations resident in Havana—England and the United States—may have also taken alarm at the extensive preparations made by the Captain General to receive the expected invaders, and obeying an impulse of duty, have sent off for men-of-war to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in the impending troubles. In the absence of authoritative testimony of the reality of the outbreak—the *Delta*'s correspondent is far from being clear and definite in his statements; all he gives, being from rumor—the foregoing are the conclusions which strike us as being the most reasonable we can draw. We have also seen and conversed with a passenger, who came from Havana by the British steamer, who assures us that he heard nothing of this pretended insurrection previous to his departure. The only circumstance worthy of remark, which we noticed, was an order that had been given by the Captain General, interdicting the admission of newspapers coming from any part of the United States.

It is, however, possible, that the Creoles of Cuba, harrassed by years of misgovernment and long continued oppression, have risen in arms to strike for independence. If it prove so, we heartily bid them God speed! The Spanish government in that beautiful island is the only remnant of despotism that exists in the new world, and it is of so savage a character, that every one who has the welfare of humanity at heart, must rejoice at the probability of its overthrow. It is, however, doomed to extinction, and that before long; for Providence never can suffer the rooted minions of absolutism, after being expelled from every part of this continent, to fix permanently their abode on a near outpost of the chain of free nations that occupy the whole Atlantic shore.

[From the N. O. Crescent, Sept. 5.]

We understand, through an intelligent passenger by the British steamer Solway, that there had been reports in Havana of an insurrection in the country. But these reports proved to be unfounded. There had been movements of troops on the island, occasioned, no doubt, by the proclamation of President Taylor. The 4,000 militia, which, it has been said, were called out, were the disbanded Spanish soldiers who, on retiring from the service, receive a pension or a petty office from the government, on condition that they shall do military duty in case of emergency. The President's proclamation was very well received by those favorable to the Spanish rule in Cuba.

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LATE FROM ROUND ISLAND.

We learned yesterday, from a gentleman just from Tarragoula that Perr, S. Warfield, Esq., who, we understand has been employed by the persons on Round Island to take proceedings against the law and State-defying naval force now engaged in blockading the northern portion of the State of Mississippi, was intercepted by an officer and a boat's crew from one of the naval ships, as he was nearing Round Island, and was imperatively asked where he was going to, and what was his business? To which Mr Warfield very properly replied that it was no business of theirs—that he was on his own rebel in the bays of Mississippi, and had the right to proceed in any direction he wished. He was then asked if he had seen Commander Randolph's proclamation, forbidding all communications with Round Island? To which Mr. Warfield answered that he had, and drawing the proclamation out of his pocket, proceeded to say that it was an unconstitutional and unlawful document, for which Commander Randolph and all his aiders and abettors, would be held to account to the laws of the country, and particularly those of the State of Mississippi. Thereupon the boat left, and Mr Warfield succeeded in landing on the Island. We have despatched a special reporter over to the Island to learn all the facts in relation to the matter, which will be duly published in our paper.
—*N. O. Delta, Sept 5.*

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THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—The intelligence which we gave exclusively, yesterday, of an attempted revolution in Cuba, is partly confirmed by the extracts from New Orleans journals, given elsewhere. The extent of this movement is uncertain; one thing is very clear—if the Spanish military despotism which has oppressed Cuba for a century is to last yet longer, it will be indebted for that new lease of life to the sympathy and generosity of an American cabinet of ultra whigs. Oh! oh! oh!

THE DOUBLE SHEET HERALD.—The revival of business is so great, the increase of our advertising so rapid, and the pressure of important news on our columns so much, that we believe we shall have to resume the publication of our double sheet sometime next week. Advertisers, and persons of business of all descriptions, will be fully informed in a day or two, of the very extensive arrangements which we are making for their accommodation and interest. The circulation of the *Herald* is well known to the community—a circulation of a wider and more comprehensive character than that of any other journal in this country. And we believe there is but one journal in the world that has a circulation of a similar character, and that is the London *Times*, in England. The machinery in our establishment enables us, whenever the increase of business demands it, to publish a double sheet with great facility, with all the news of the day, and all the advertisements in every branch of business that may be offered. We don't expect yet, however, to be called upon for a double sheet daily. The population of London is two millions, that of New York only a little over half a million. But we increase rapidly, and we have no doubt our city will, before very long, contain as many inhabitants as Paris—about a million. The increase of advertisements, of business, of news, and of everything else connected with the publication of a daily newspaper, will demand the publication of a double sheet *Herald* every day before many years. That time is rapidly approaching.

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REVOLUTION IN CUBA!

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM HAVANA.

Severe Measures toward Foreigners.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

From the N. O. Delta, 5th.

By the British steamer, which left Havana on the 29th August, we have received, from our intelligent correspondent in that city, the following letters, containing the important intelligence of the probable commencement of the Revolution:

It will be seen that the Government has been driven to the desperate measure of calling out the militia, and has organized a force of 4,000 volunteers. These men will be among the most efficient supporters of the cause of independence. Though the movements on the Island seem to be premature, the great unanimity of the people in favor of independence, induces us to hope that it will meet with a brilliant success. The points which are reported to have pronounced are, next to Havana, the strongest places on the Island. They are the points, too, where the friends of independence rally with the greatest strength.

It will be seen that the English Consul has sent for reinforcements for the English fleet around Island, to be on hand to protect the property and lives of English residents in Cuba. In the meantime, our citizens are left without any adequate protection—there being *no* naval force stationed near that Island, the Raritan and Saratoga having merely stopped for a short time and then proceeded to the North. Our Government seems to think that our ships are better employed in watching and harassing our own citizens, and depriving them of the right for which our fathers fought, the right of expatriation.

The Ball Opened—Movement of Troops in Cuba—Departure of Ammunition Wagons for Puerto Principe—All Foreigners Registered—Reported Rising at Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

EDS. DELTA: The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the *ball* has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters—Ammunition wagons, &c. have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be *found talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.*

Monday Morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new-comer from the *east*, that we hardly know what to believe; but the Government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere. A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable. They move in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart prays for success to the cause against which they have to fight. *The reports are*, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people.

I will keep you advised, as near to the facts as possible, whichever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice, and a few days more may bring other and greater changes. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting-field—*to the south side*—and the term "*pirates*" will be exchanged for "liberators;" while land enough, the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island they may help to freedom. The climate is the most delicious in the world, and *the season is not unfavorable.*

AMERICAN.

"La Ultima Ultimorum!"

HAVANA, Aug. 29, 1849.

EDS. DELTA: Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are Creoles.—When they strike it will be for "*Libertad*." Conde Lautevenia, Conde O'Riley and Marquis Estevan have been appointed commanders of regiments. The doors of Havana are open. Anybody could walk in that chose to do so. The English Consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron than can be had, for the protection of British subjects and property.

The American Consul does the same by this steamer—their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted, *at any time twenty-four hours—six* will do all needful work here. Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game, he will let the blacks loose upon the whites, "*en junta*." The General of Marines says, arm old and young, *Spaniards born*, to protect *themselves* in the streets; which means, assassinate all Creoles and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy.—To imprison *all* influential Creoles was negatived by the same.

To levy an extraordinary voluntary *forced* contribution on the city, was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Vileo Nuevo, Intendente, the only wise, good head the Government has here. This is all effervescence, and will work off without the imagined evil; for if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be headless in twenty-four hours—such as the negro proposition, and the folly, on reflection, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home.

If he can win in fair fight, let him; if he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the sale to the United States; the payment of the English debt; all of which would put the last stroke to paralytic Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind that industry and enterprise here will not be checked—nor will the commerce of this city.

AMERICAN.

"Ultima Hora!"

AUGUST 28, 1849.

EDITORS DELTA: The withdrawal of troops from Havana to the East and South, leaves the coast open from San Antonio Cardenas. Should there be any vessels bound to Cardenas, it puts *at command* the railroad to the center, a people *all of one mind*, and *five hundred* could hold against the world—*of Cuba*. About 100 men of Isabel's within the city. Near 3,000 men have left Havana up to this hour—7 o'clock, P.M. AMERICANO.

The country Militia are called into the public service. *The people* will be *with the people.*

On the above intelligence the *Picayune* of the 5th remarks:

After diligent inquiry among merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain any facts that would seem to confirm the above-mentioned startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana by the British steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and among those we have been permitted to see, there is not one that contains a syllable alluding to an insurrection.

As far as we have been able to learn, the extraordinary movement of troops and munitions of war from Havana to the different ports on the coast, Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, is attributable to the excitement caused in the minds of the members of the Cuban Government by the arrival there of the papers containing President Taylor's proclamation relative to the secret expedition and the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders.

The Island of Cuba is mentioned therein as one of the probable points of destination of the expedition, and with the evidence of the Captain-General's excitable nature and ill-balanced mind in the late affair of the jailer, Rey, we have a ready key to the haste and alarm which have characterized that official personage in view of the possible appearance of the handful of Americans alluded to, off the seat of his Government.

We therefore see little else in the dispatch of troops and warlike stores to Puerto Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago de Cuba, the calling out of a militia force, &c. than precautionary measures, quite in character with the man. The Consuls of the maritime nations, resident in Havana—England and the United States—may have also taken alarm at the extensive preparations made by the Captain General to receive the expected invaders, and obeying an impulse of duty, have sent off for men-of-war to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in the impending troubles.

In the absence of corroborative testimony of the reality of the outbreak—the Delta's correspondent is far from being clear and definite in his statements, all he gives being from rumor—the foregoing are the conclusions which strike us as being the most reasonable we can draw. We have also seen and conversed with a passenger who came from Havana by the British steamer, who assures us that he heard nothing of this pretended insurrection previously to his departure.

The only circumstance worthy of remark which he noticed, was an order that had been given by the Captain General interdicting the admission of newspapers coming from any part of the United States.

It is, however, possible that the Creoles of Cuba, harrassed by years of misgovernment and long continued oppression, have risen in arms to strike for independence. If it prove so we heartily bid them God speed!

Another letter in the *Delta*, dated Aug. 24, has the following statements:

It is generally supposed that the *force* on this island is large, and the powers are very willing that it should be so supposed; but the truth is, they have not 10,000 effective men—they could not put on a *given field* 5,000. Havana could not be left without a large force. Only *one*-third could be taken, else they would have a "fire in the rear," and from other points, *none*. They have just enough for garrison service, and to half fight the works they man. On getting *information* at Madrid, a few thousand may be dispatched, if they can spare the *flower* of their chivalry from Italy. More details, '*luego*.'

The Captain General is not as cool as I had supposed he would be, when troubles should come upon him; he shows his want of nerve by playing at the child's game of anticipating, and making *threats* which may be premonition and the cause of the very evil of which his fears council his avoidance; instance, a few days ago he summoned to his presence a very intelligent young gentleman, and in public employment, who has a brother in the United States, *supposed* to be instrumental in the organization of a recent movement *(toward)* in New-York. He was told by the Conde, "that he so understood of this brother," &c; "but be careful, for if you or your brothers here make the least movement, I will have you hung on the instant." Orders have been transmitted, within two days past, to all the Governors at the different commercial towns, to be on the *qui vive* for any suspicious-looking vessels, with men aboard; and if seen, information to be expressed to Havana. Creoles are watched, and all foreigners looked after with kind care, lest they should fall by the way. They act here as if they expected some awful calamity, and did not know how to meet it—so that every folly begets a more foolish thing.

In relation to the *value* of the testimony of Rey, (which went by the Adams Gray,) for the defense of the Spanish Consul, I have it now in my power to say, having seen the *imperial* pardon, that it was dated on the 18th inst. Rey was taken from the "bartolino"—the cell from which they generally pass to the severing machine, called the "garotid"—at half past 4 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th, and taken before the Captain-General, at his "quinta," where he was *made* to sign a petition—for pardon and permission to return to the United States—*previously prepared*, after which the pardon was granted. A guard of *honor* waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadora, in charge of the captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana.

A few words will serve to show the feelings of some of the cliques, and the kindly thoughts which are predominant among the old Spain vampire-officials toward the "*barbarians*" of the North, yclept the Yankees.

On the evening of the 18th, at a barber's shop, just one door from the celebrated *Spanish* ship chandler's, Cubaga's, were gathered sundry *officials*, with their pockets well filled with the week's dividend of fraud, upon her Most Gracious Majesty's revenue, to get cleaned for Sunday, and glean their modicum of news, for the sustenance of *their intelligence* for another seven days. All the details of *the day's doings*, were, *of course*, communicated directly by the Secretary to the barber, and he delighted his auditory of *high* and *low*, with a full relation, closing with the declaration—"este es la hechura del punatero Consul Americano." In English—"This is the doing of the assassin, or stabber, American Consul:" using the most opprobrious language and epithets toward all connected with the release of Rey from death, and his restoration to liberty.

On the Plaza, Sunday evening, the conversation of three *old Spaniards*, and highly respectable, was accidentally overheard, and *one observed*, "If the Captain-General had possessed the spirit of a cur-dog, he would have *screwed* Rey, and then placed his body at the disposition of the American Consul, for such use as his Government might desire."

The *Crescent* has the following as to the alleged revolution:

We understand, through an intelligent passenger by the British steamer Severn, that there have been reports in Havana of an insurrection in the country. But these reports proved to be unfounded. There had been movements of troops on the Island, occasioned, no doubt, by the Proclamation of President Taylor. The 4,000 militia which, it has been said, were called out, were the disbanded Spanish soldiers who, on retiring from the service, receive a pension or a petty office from the Government, on condition that they shall do military duty in case of emergency. The President's Proclamation was very well received by those favorable to the Spanish rule in Cuba.

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THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The *Picayune* of the 7th says: We were informed last evening that Perry E. Warfield, Esq. one of the attorneys for Col. White, while crossing to Round Island, was intercepted by one of the boats of the blockading squadron and asked by what right he was proceeding to the place with which, by the proclamation of Capt. Randolph, all communication had been interdicted. Mr. Warfield replied that he did not acknowledge the authority of those who interrogated him, and that he intended to proceed to the island in spite of them. They then returned to the squadron to report, and Mr. W. landed at the place of his destination, but in a short time the naval gentlemen returned and captured his boat. The sequel of this interesting incident we have not learned. It was also rumored last evening that the blockade had been removed so far as relates to provisions.

The *Delta* of the 5th says: The latest news from Round Island is, that Commander Randolph has withdrawn from the absurd position which he assumed. He has now, it seems, changed his resolution of starving out the men assembled on Round Island, and, acting under the authority of alleged instructions from Washington, he no longer obstructs the provisions sent to them. We anticipate that he will have to make a still further retrograde movement. He will find it easier and more consonant with his duty to do so, than to carry out the provisions of his phase.

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GEN. WORTH AND CUBA.—The *New-Orleans Crescent* says that Gen. Worth did *not* intend to take part in any insurrectionary movements in Cuba. The *Crescent* is authorized to any this by a friend of the General's, who conversed with him freely and fully as to his intentions and prospects, but a short time before his death.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

15 September 1849, 2

THE ROUND ISLAND PARTY.—The Mobile papers publish some interesting particulars concerning the party on Round Island, derived from a gentleman just returned from that vicinity. Their number is 500, and all are in camp; but, beyond that, they give no signs of a military organisation. They are, nevertheless, kept under strict arrangements for the preservation of order, and it is believed they compose a portion of a regiment under the command of Col. White, of Yucatan memory, Lieut. Col. Briscoe and Maj. Harries. The Colonel and Major pass much of their time at Pascagoula. The *Register and Journal* says:

"The men on the island are in possession of plenty of money, and obtain their supplies of provisions from New-Orleans. Some apprehensions were entertained of obstructions in procuring supplies, in consequence of Commander Randolph's proclamations; but they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the five vessels, (the Albany, the Flirt, the Gen. Taylor, the Nymph, and the Water Witch,) which closely invest the island. On Sunday, a schooner arrived from New-Orleans laden with provisions and anchored at the wharf at Pascagoula. That night Major Harris went aboard and the schooner quietly slipped from her anchorage, and sailed for the west end of the island, where she was run on the beach. Immediately she was boarded by 150 men, and her cargo was taken out and floated, or carried ashore. Before it was entirely removed, however, the officers of the Nymph had got notice of the movement, and a boat was dispatched in pursuit. Upon arrival at the schooner, it found all the cargo gone except nine barrels of bread, one of sugar, and a bag of coffee.—These the officers of the boat forbid being taken ashore, and the Round Islanders were compelled to submit. Major Harris returned in boat, and passed the night upon the Nymph, being upon friendly terms with the commander."

Commander Randolph subsequently sent a communication to the island, that in future he would interfere with their proceedings no further than to prevent any armed departure in sea-going vessels. They should be allowed to receive provisions, but not arms.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* makes the following statements in relation to this subject:

"Dispatches, we understand, have been received from the American Consul at Havana, confirming, in a great measure the rumored insurrection in Cuba. A soldier in the Cautopian Regiment, while on parade, was heard to shout "Viva la Republica!" "Viva Gen. Lopez!"

The officer in command immediately drew his sword and advanced to cut him down, when at that instant another soldier levelled his musket and shot the officer through the heart. General Lopez, for whom the soldier shouted, is the Spaniard who has already made some noise in New-York, and is believed to be one of the principal movers in the late "secret expedition." If proof were necessary to show that the object of the expedition was a descent upon Cuba, this would go far to prove it. The Cuban Government were seriously thinking of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents; and if this horrible plan is put in operation, we may look for a repetition of the frightful scenes of St. Domingo.

The Consul, it is understood, wrote for a vessel of war to protect American citizens in Cuba, as there was a strong feeling against the Americans, upon the supposition that they were inciting the disturbances. Fortunately for the safety of our citizens there, the Government had dispatched, several days ago, the fine frigate Germantown to Havana, which place she probably reached a short time after the date of the Consul's dispatch. SPECTATOR.

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The Pensacola Gazette
15 September 1849, 2

Contemplated Cuba Movement.—Of this mysterious enterprize the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

"Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprizes, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, but not frustrated, by the interposition of this government. The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and munitions, the whole under the direction of Gen. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very sufficient aid could not be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprize a more American character. The existing design is to land twenty-five hundred men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance, and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistable popular clamor, in their behalf, and from every port in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign.

Naval.

The U. S. Steamer *Alleghany*, Lieut. Hunter commanding, arrived at this port on the evening of the 7th inst., after taking in a supply of coal, sailed on the 9th under sealed orders. We notice by the New Orleans papers that she has arrived off Round Island.

The Washington Intelligencer, referring to the rule adopted by the Spanish government of Cuba, to refuse to permit any foreign government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba, says, if persevered in, might at some day cause them them the loss of their island. It cites the recent difficulty with the French Consul (whom the jealous court of Madrid reluctantly allowed to go there in that capacity) growing out of the attempted enforcement upon Frenchmen of an old Spanish law, compelling foreigners to swear allegiance after five years' residence. The French Consul, Mr. Davids, it will be recollected, finally struck his flag and went home. We have not yet heard the denouement of this controversy; but it is believed the French government has approved his conduct.

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The Daily Picayune.

15 September 1849, 2

Threatened Insurrection in Cuba.

Despatches have been received at Washington from Havana, relative to the accounts of a threatened insurrection in the island. A soldier shouted "Viva la Republica! Viva el Gen Lopez!" when an officer advanced to cut him down. The officer was immediately shot through the head by another soldier. The U. S. Consul writes for a vessel to be sent to Havana for the protection of American commerce. The U. S sloop-of-war Germantown had already been ordered thither.

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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

15 September 1849, 1

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—The N. O. Delta, of the 6th instant, is filled with the details, by letter, of the "Revolution in Cuba," but they do not amount to anything definite or conclusive. The substance of the intelligence seems to be, that an insurrectionary spirit had manifested itself in the city of Havana, and that in some of the other large cities on the island some overt acts of revolution had actually occurred—or, as the expression is, they had pronounced for independence. The Government were taking active measures to put down the movement—mustering volunteers, and sending into the interior, men, arms, and other munitions of war. A strict *surveillance* was exercised over all foreigners, and measures were taken by the British and American Consuls to protect the lives and property of their respective countrymen. The Crescent City of the same date says—

We understand, through an intelligent passenger by the British steamer Severn, that there had been reports in Havana of an insurrection in the country. But these reports proved to be unfounded. There had been movements of troops on the Island, occasioned, no doubt, by the proclamation of President Taylor. The 4000 militia which, it has been said, were called out, were the disbanded Spanish soldiers who, on retiring from the service, receive a pension or a petty office from the government, on condition that they shall do military duty in case of emergency. The President's proclamation was well received by those favorable to the Spanish rule in Cuba.

The Delta has a translation from the *Diario de la Marina* of the 26th ult., which is supposed to express the sentiments of the Cuban government. It says in reference to President Taylor's conduct in publishing the recent proclamation against armed invasion:

"Your conduct is worthy of a valiant soldier who does not wish to stain his pure honor with the blackest crime, which the representative of a people can transfer to history, perfidy and treason.

We acknowledge that your conduct is noble and worthy, and we thank you for it. But observe that in your territory conspiracies are plotted and the attack prepared; those who direct them, misled or deluded, journey towards certain death, whither they conduct their followers, because if the sentiment of nationality and justice, and our own interests, all do not raise us *en masse* to combat them, although the island has abundant military force to annihilate them, it would be sufficient for us to know that the main body of the adventurers is composed of the offscourings of all nations, of an unbridled multitude which only desires to gratify its perverse passions, in order to cause the inhabitants to rush to the defence of our country, our honor, our families, and our property; in short to resist rapine, violence, and crime of all kind. To you then, illustrious magistrate, it appertains to prevent such misfortunes; the religious observance of treaties demands it of you, and you will not hesitate to proclaim it. Humanity ever demands that you should exert yourself to save victims, and the interest of your country requires that you should protect its agriculture, its industry, and its commerce, because since they are connected with ours in the closest bonds, our losses would be also theirs, and our ruin a rude blow to their prosperity."

THE ROUND ISLAND BLOCKADE has led to a serious result, the death of one man and the mortal wounding of another. The provisions of the men assembled at that place being cut off, and the men being half-starved, they made a rush for the commissary's stores, in defending which, the guard were under the necessity of killing one man and wounding another. This act adds to the excitement which prevails in New Orleans against Commander Randolph for interfering with the assemblage. The Delta views his act as an invasion of State rights and sovereignty, and says measures have been taken to test the responsibility of the officers of the squadron to the State of Mississippi for the acts of aggression they may commit on the civil rights of others within the limits of that State. It mentions this incident—

Perry S. Warfield, Esq., who has been employed by the persons on Round Island, to take proceedings against the law and State-defying naval force, now engaged in blockading the southern portion of the State of Mississippi, was intercepted by an officer and a boat's crew from one of the naval ships, as he was nearing Round Island, and was interrogated where he was going to, and what was his business? To which Mr. Warfield very properly replied that it was no business of theirs—that he was on his own vessel, in the bays of Mississippi, and had the right to proceed in any direction he wished. He was then asked if he had seen Commander Randolph's proclamation, forbidding all communication with Round Island? To which Mr. Warfield answered that he had, and drawing the proclamation out of his pocket, proceeded to say that it was an unconstitutional and unlawful document, for which Commander Randolph, and all his aiders and abettors, would be held to account to the laws of the country, and particularly those of the State of Mississippi. Thereupon the boat left, and Mr. Warfield succeeded in landing on the Island.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

15 September 1849, 3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION FROM NEW YORK.—The Sea-Gull, seized by virtue of a process issued at the instance of the United States, having given bonds in $50,000 not to violate the law, has been delivered to Messrs. Fox & Livingston. The arms are to be sold. No further arrests of the persons against whom warrants have been instituted have been effected. The New Orleans has been, or is shortly to be given up, and the whole affair appears to be abandoned for the present. The parties to this expedition say that they intend to have the law repealed at the next session of Congress, so that they can go to sea when and how they please.

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The Weekly South Carolinian.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.)

15 September 1849, 3

Latest from Havana.

We have been favored by a friend with the perusal of a private letter from Havana, coming from a well-informed source. It furnishes some interesting information touching the seditious movements in the Island. It appears that at Puerto Principe the Cantabrian Regiment had revolted, and pronounced in favor of Gen. Narcisso Lopez, who, our readers will remember, escaped some months ago from Cuba, where sentence of death had been pronounced against him, and is now in the United States. The regiment openly rebelled, murdered their Colonel, and killed and wounded several of their officers. As soon as the intelligence reached Havana, prompt means were taken by the Captain General to suppress the *emeute*. A large number of troops consisting of three battalions of the Havana Regiment, the Battallion de Espana, the Mule Artillery, King's Lancers, and the Rural and Militia Cavalry, were forthwith despatched to Puerto Principe and Trinidad. All the merchant vessels engaged in the coasting trade were pressed into the service, and employed in the transportation of the troops. There were no Spanish men-of-war in the port, the only one there, the brig Patriota, having been freighted with provisions and ammunition, and sent off at midnight on the 2d.

The authorities appeared to consider the affair very serious, and were determined to crush it in the bud. Their preparations were made actively, extensively, and the public panic is increased in consequence of the absence of correct and specific information in relation to the outbreak.

The American press is just now in very bad odor with the Captain General. He has issued a decree interdicting the distribution of any papers coming from the United States, exceping La Chronica, of New York. All others are detained in the Post office and burnt.

New Orleans Boc.]

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State of Things in Cuba.

We publish the following correspondence of the New Orleans Delta, alluded to by us yesterday, in order to show the state of things existing at the dates of the letters in the neighboring island of Cuba. It seems the President's proclamation was well received by the Spanish government and its adherents, but not so well liked by the American residents:

[Correspondance of the Delta.]

The surrender of Rey—The iniquities of the Cuban government—Language of the Cuban authorities towards our consul and government—Chastising the impudent Yankees—Spies—The Captain General loses his temper—Threatening a young American—Exaggerated reports of the Round Islanders—Two American ships-of-war appear off the island—The troops in Cuba only ten thousand—The delivery of New Orleans papers through the post office prohibited—Arrival of the Raritan and Saratoga—The Proclamation of General Taylor in Cuba, etc.

HAVANA, August 24 to 26, 1849.

EDITORS DELTA: Since I had this pleasure, on the 19th, per brig Salvadora, much has occurred in this "*tea-pot*," of an *exciting* and *tempestuous* character, growing out of the *crowning folly* of *this* government, in the return of the abducted Rey—more in the manner of, than in the act itself, the folly. In relation to the *value* of the testimony of Rey (which went by the Adams Gray) for the defence of the Spanish consul, I have it now in my power to say—having seen the *imperial* pardon—that it was dated on the 18th instant. Rey was taken from the "bartelino"—the cell from which they generally pass to the severing machine called the "garotid"—at half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 18th, and taken before the Captain General, at his "quinta," where he was *made* to sign a petition—for pardon and permission to return to the United States—*previously prepared*, after which the pardon was granted. A guard of *honor* waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadora, in charge of the captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana. This *voluntary* giving up has been variously analyzed according to the mental alembics to which it has been subjected

A few words will serve to show the feelings of some of the cliques, and the kindly thoughts which are predominant among the old Spain vampire-officials towards the "*barbarians*" of the North, yclept the Yankees. First, I would remark to you, for I think it should be generally understood, that this Captain General, Mr. Roncali, has, on several occasions, when wanting in argument, uttered the assertion "that *this government* were not bound by the treaty stipulations made between *the* government at Madrid and the United States"—used *most forcibly* in the iniquitous case of Bush, and is of record, or on the files of the State Department, with the able correspondence of the American consul upon that subject, (which I trust is to be kicked into animation again by a Foote, or some other like spirit in our national halls,) cutting off all right of reference to the government at home, where an act *of war or piracy* is committed by *the sanction* or under *the instructions* of this independent Prince.

The course proposed by our late lamented President was summary and correct. When, at the beginning of the Mexican war, the authorities here *countenanced the project* of fitting out privateers from the different ports of this island to cruise against American commerce, they were notified that the locale would be held responsible, and immediate punishment visited upon the island, without any reference *to the government at Madrid*. As soon as the official communication was made to the then Captain General, O'Donnel, messengers were despatched to every port, directing the authorities to cause various preparations to be suspended. But for the energetic and prompt action of the President, at that time, the gulf would have been filled with these island-protected pirates, and our commercial marine suffered serious injury. Taking their own diplomatic logic, if they do any wrong, they should be held immediately responsible; and if they commit piracy upon our shores, let them be punished as pirates, as Spain has recently done where her commerce has been interrupted. The return of Rey does not mend the act; that was a choice of evils with the Conde Alcoy, and the fear of a "file-closer" that would leave no alternative, notwithstanding the *whispered voluntary!* with which they soothe and strive to conceal the most "topioffical fall" that ever came *down* with Spanish pride, in this part of the world. But for items, without further digression to things.

On the evening of the 18th, at a barber's shop, just one door from the celebrated *Spanish* ship chandler's Cabaga's (I like to be particular, that the Yankees may know *where to get shaved*,) were gathered sundry *officials*, with their pockets well filled with the week's dividend of fraud upon her Most Gracious Majesty's revenue, to get cleaned for Sunday, and glean their modicum of news, for the sustenance of *their intelligence* for another seven days. All the details of the *day's doings* were, *of course*, communicated directly by the Secretary to the barber, and he delighted his auditory of *high* and *low*, with a full relation, closing with the declaration—"*este es la* hechura del punalero consul Americano." In English—"This is the doing of the assassin, or stabber, American consul:" using the most opprobrious language and epithets towards all connected with the release of Rey from death, and his restoration to liberty.

On the Plaza, Sunday evening, the conversation of three *old Spaniards*, and highly respectable, was accidentally overheard; and *one observed*, "If the Captain General had possessed the spirit of a cur dog, he would have *screwed* Rey, and then placed his body at the disposition of the American consul, for such use as his government might desire." In another remarkably wise set, on Monday, the 20th, I had the *pleasure* of hearing a pleasing commentary, in which it was suggested that the impudent Yankees would not be satisfied until they had received chastisement from Spanish valor. Well!—may I live till that time comes, if it might be, without too much of *Spanish infirmity*.

Such are the specimens; and the conversations of the whole city have had sprinklings of similar beauties—not confined to the vulgar or the "workies," for they care but little about it—but embracing the drawing and the *reception room* circles. The foreigners, although watched by spies that grace every corner, and linger about every table where "*frescos*" are dispensed at the public houses, have had their own amusement and conversation, which has been at least rational. They have no strong feeling in the local differences, and whether "*progresistas*" are up or down, they care not, so that they have protection, and see their flag respected. That their sympathies are with the party (a large majority) who would wish a change in the form of government, there can be no doubt, but they are careful to do nothing which could be offensive to the government as it *now* is. The Captain General is not as cool as I had supposed he would be when troubles should come upon him; he shows his want of nerve by playing at the child's game of anticipating, and making threats which may be premonition and cause of the very evil of which his fears counsel his avoidance: instance, a few days since he summoned to his presence a very intelligent young gentleman, and in public employment, who has a brother in the United States *supposed* to be instrumental in the organization of a recent movement (*toward*) in New York. He was told by the Conde "that he so understood of this brother," &c.; "but be careful, for if you or your brothers here make the least movement, I will have you hung on the instant." Orders have been transmitted, within the two days past, to all the governors at the different commercial towns, to be on the *qui vive* for any suspicious-looking vessels, with men aboard; and if seen, information to be expressed to Havana. Creoles are watched, and all foreigners looked after with kind care, lest they should fall by the way. They act here as if they expected some awful calamity, and did not know how to meet it—so that every folly begets a more foolish thing. The arrival of the English steamer from Vera Cruz, touching at Mobile Point, brings report that armed men are drilling at Cat island—magnified to nine thousand—intended for Cuba; so if a California hunting party is *now got up* in any part of the United States, the government here think themselves of so much importance, that they deem it intended for their "*ever faithful*" isle, and begin to don the panoply of war, by looking round the walls, *which are impregnable*, counting the awfully big guns, with rotten cases, giving an extra curl to the black moustache, which indicate the fierceness of their war propensities, and ordering their bands to compose something new in honor of the *Queen Mother pure* and *dulcet*, like her character, that shall soothe the fever coursing in their veins, until they shall find opportunity to cool themselves under the battle cloud. In the offing two American ships of war are reported this evening, and a thousand tissues of imagination are weaving out the cause; and the excitement has been intensely interesting. I presume they are bound north, and look in, for form, as well as to get a good cigar, and some of the "dulces," to cheer the voyage and make home welcomings; but it is well to let the Spaniard form his own opinions, and the coming carries up the Yankee stock, any how.

It is generally supposed that the force on this island is large, and the powers are very willing that it should be so supposed; but the truth is, they have not ten thousand effective—they could not put on a given field five thousand. Havana could not left without a large force. Only one-third could be taken, else they would have a "fire in the rear;" and from other points, none. They have just enough for garrison service, and to half-fight the works they man. On getting information at Madrid, a few thousands may be despatched, if they can spare the flower of their chivalry from Italy. More details, "*luego*."

August 25.—The two new men-of-war loom up in the distance, and curiosity is yet on tip-toe—but the morning papers give us the proclamation of the President; so that the idle have something to discuss. As the papers have not dared even to allude, in the most remote manner, *to any cause* for such a document, it strikes the reader with some surprise, and causes the belief with those who are purposely kept in ignorance, that there is no doubt but that the island is to be invaded by a formidable force. The action of the government is so cowardly, that they will not permit any of your late city papers, giving accounts of *the trial*, to be delivered from the post office; so that but for a little *contraband* by a friend's pocket, or through the letters of correspondents of the commercial houses, we would be kept in the dark in relation to many things of interest. If they would take a more manly view of these things, permit the distribution of papers, publish all that might affect the political interests of the government, and fearlessly combat what *they esteemed errors*, these matters would be shorn of half their terror. While we approve of the proclamation, we hope that no less prompt action will be had with those who have dared to visit our land *as pirates*—with the authority who has presumed to dictate the abduction of a man from one of our largest cities, in violation of all international law and propriety. Let him be held to answer, as well as the ignoble tools of his pleasure. But it seems as if we were ever more ready to punish our citizens than to *protect them*; it has such appearance to the stranger, and its effect is felt in every land by those who love the stars and stripes.

The proclamation is paraded in the papers here; let us have published the demand for *satisfaction*, for the *act of war* or the *act of piracy*, that we may see evenhanded justice meted out. That the laws of Louisiana will be vindicated by *their conservators* I have no doubt; but I do not believe the national indignity will be cleansed from *our skirts* by the equally energetic action of the administration. The Raritan and Saratoga, ten days from Pensacola, prove to be the ships in the offing; they have communicated with the American consul, by boats, and find no cause for remaining here, I presume, as under a full spread of canvass they are losing the land fast, bound to Newport.

In view of the excitement which seems at present to have possessed the population, from Cienfuegos to San Antonio, it would not be amiss to have an American ship-of-war lying in this harbor, for the protection of American interests, and the lives of American citizens; for, notwithstanding the President's or "*Round Island*" proclamation, *some things are inevitable*, and at any moment; when least anticipated, a change may come over the spirit of things here. I send you, from the Diario de la Marina of the 26th, the clipt editorial upon the proclamation; and you will observe how the ever faithful propose to respond, should the "*political cholera*" visit this island, which has been sweeping off kings, and how they will punish "*the pirates*" that may land here. The language used towards *Gen. Taylor* and his brave troops while in Mexico, is now, in better taste, appropriated to the supposed New York movement—*by the same journal*—while it chaunts a pæan in praise of the military chieftain. The President should feel the compliment, and appreciate the address.

With much respect,

THE AMERICAN.

The ball opened.—Movement of troops in Cuba.—Departure of ammunition wagons for Puerto Principe.—All foreigners registered.—Reported rising at Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Sunday evening, Aug. 26, 1849.

EDS DELTA: The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the *ball* has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition wagons, &c., have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be *found talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings*.

Monday morning, 27th.—The reports are so varied with every new comer from the *east*, that we hardly know what to believe; but the government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere. A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe; a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable. They move in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. *The reports are* that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised as near to the facts as possible, which ever way the tide may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice, and a few days more may bring other and greater changes. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?

THE AMERICAN.

HAVANA, August 29, 1849.

"La Ultima Ultimorum!"

EDITORS DELTA: Four thousand militia are called into service, two-thirds of which are Creoles. When they strike, it will be for "*libertad*." Counts Lantevenia, Conde O'Riley, and Marquis Esteban have been appointed commanders of regiments. The doors of Havana are open. Anybody could walk in that chose to do so. The English consul has written to Jamaica for all the English squadron that can be had for the protection of British subjects and property. The American consul does the same by this steamer; their being here will make all secure, and business will not be interrupted, *at any time—twenty-four hours—six* will do all needful work here. Alcoy says if he is to be loser in the game, he will let the blacks loose upon the whites, "*en junta*." The General of Marines says, arm old and young, *Spaniards born*, to protect *themselves* in the streets; which means, assassinate all Creoles and foreigners. This was put down by Alcoy. To imprison *all* influential Creoles was negatived by the same. To levy an extraordinary voluntary *forced* contribution on the city was proposed by Alcoy, and negatived by the Conde Vilso Nueve, Intendente, the only wise, good head the government has here. This is all effervescence, and will work off without the imagined evil; for if any improper act should be proposed, Alcoy would be headless in twenty-four hours—such as the negro proposition—and the folly, on reflection, will strike even his dull senses. He would be disgraced the world over—could not go home. If he can win in fair fight, let him. If he has to lose, he must not let Spain lose the sale to the United States, the payment of the English debt, all of which would put the last stroke to paralytic Spain. No time for more, only that you will bear in mind that industry and enterprise here will not be checked, nor will the commerce of this city.

AMERICAN.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
15 September 1849, 2

ROUND ISLAND.—Commander Randolph says his threatened determination to cut off the provender of the Round Islanders has never been carried into execution, and that he made it rather for the purpose of dispersing the men congregated there, and so preventing an attempt to depart on any unlawful enterprise, than with the view of carrying it into execution. He further states that he had no orders from Washington to inform the Round Islanders that he would keep supplies from reaching them, nor had he any authority to do so, without warning them to that effect. It seems that the Government is only responsible for informing the Round Islanders, through commander Randolph, that they were suspected of preparing for an unlawful expedition and that they should, if possible, be prevented from carrying out any such intention.

—THE ADMINISTRATION—CUBA.—A Washington correspondent says that the public policy of the Administration will, according to its duty, be clearly antagonistic to any American movement for the overthrow of the Spanish government in the Island of Cuba. But, he adds, that Gen. Taylor and Messrs. Clayton, Meredith, Johnson, Crawford and Preston are privately in favor of the accquisition, and will not hesitate to take hold of any legal advantage which may offer for the furtherance of that object. Messrs. Ewing and Collamer are understood to be opposed to the annexation.

The same correspondent adds that Mr. Clayton is of the opinion that the acquisition of Cuba as a Slave State, would be highly advantageous to all sections of the Union, and beneficial to the island and islanders as well as to the whole commercial world.

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☞Gen. Taylor, while passing through New York, directed the seizure and detention of three steamers which were about to depart from that port upon some 'secret expedition.' For particulars see telegraphic despatches.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
15 September 1849, 2

THE DEMAND FOR REY.—The question as to whether Rey the abducted jailer was really sent to N. O. in compliance with a demand from the Spanish Consul, seems to be definitely settled in the following remarks which we extract from the National Intelligencer of the 3J inst.:

The President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct Gen. Campbell, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Gen. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter." The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the Captain General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an American, a physician of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the U. S. District Attorney.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
15 September 1849, 2

QUICK WORK.—The National Intelligencer says that in the recent case of Roy, the President did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba, refusing to hearken to the representations of any diplomatic agent. But so soon as he heard of the abduction, he determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana. Accordingly, on the 28th of July last, the President directed the Secretary of State to instruct our Consul at Havana, to make an immediate demand for the abducted man and to send him back to New Orleans. The Consul was instructed that the issues of war and peace would depend upon his application, in case Roy had been abducted by Spanish authority. The result is well known. A more prompt, decided, and successful effort to maintain the honor of our government has not been recorded to the credit of any administration.

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NEW YORK HERALD

16 September 1849, 1

The Cuban Revolution Exploded.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th inst., says:—The steamship Falcon Capt. Hartstein, U.S.N., arrived here yesterday. She left New York on the 27th Aug., at 10 o'clock, P. M., Charleston Bar, August 30, the Tybee light, Savannah, August 31, and Havana, September 3. By her we have received files of the *Diario de la Marina*, and the *Faro Industrial*, to the 1st inst., inclusive.

We have looked through these papers in vain for evidence of a movement of the disaffected: in confirmation of the report which was current in this city after the arrival of the British steamer Severn. No account is given of the movement of troops to those parts of the island which are more assailable than Havana, although such has probably taken place, in consequence of the receipt by the authorities of Gen Taylor's proclamation, relative to the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. We are induced to believe from private accounts that the former report is unfounded, and we attribute the silence of the journalists in regard to the military precautions of the Captain-General, to the rigid censorship of the press which, it is well known, prevails in Havana.

The *Diario* of the 1st inst. contains an article, extracted from the *Boletin Official* of Merida, of the 10th August, commenting on the positive information which the Governor of Yucatan had received, that 500 or 600 men, under the command of Col. White, were about invading the Peninsula, with the view of joining the Indian insurgents, and thus compelling the Yucatecq authorities to pay them for their past services. The *Boletin* stigmatizes them as pirates, and declares that the government owes them nothing. When Col White's command left Yucatan they were paid, as that paper asserts, all that was due to them. As to the promises of grants of land which were made them in the original contract, they were only to be conceded on condition that they remained until the conclusion of the war. But the government found it necessary to discharge them in consequence of their want of discipline and pernicious conduct before the war was over, and they therefore forfeited all right to grants of land since they did not fulfil the conditions of the contract. The *Boletin* winds up a long tirade by denouncing the supposed expedition as being as ridiculous as it is rash.

We learn from a passenger on the Falcon that there are not less than fourteen or fifteen armed Spanish vessels cruising about the Island.

Since making up our summary of Havana news, we have been favored by the editors of the *Patria* with a proof of a letter published in their sheet of to-day, of which the following is a translation:—

Havana, Sept 3, 1849.

Yielding to your solicitations, I take up my pen for the purpose of giving you the information you require, in the best manner I possibly can.

Business here is in a state of stagnation, such as was never before witnessed in Havana. For eight or ten days nothing has been talked of in society but the recent affair of the jailer Garcia, of the Spanish Consul in your city, and of the expedition which it is said is organizing in the United States, for the purpose of invading this island. The mole is deserted, and the bay for the moment, presents an aspect of desolation. For the last ten years I do not recollect to have seen so few vessels in our port in the beginning of September. Commerce may be said to be almost paralyzed, and it is feared that things will grow worse day after day.

After publishing in the papers of the city the proclamation of the President of the United States, the Government has adopted precautionary measures, which give a still more terrible aspect to its acts. Almost all the newspapers and other periodicals from the United States have been detained, and I heard it stated this morning, that with the exception of the *N. Y. Chronicle*, every periodical, Spanish, French and English, printed in the republic, is strictly forbidden to be introduced into the island. The curious regard with avidity the thick walls of the palace, anxious to ascertain what is passing within.

The movement of troops within the last few days give rise to much speculation. Among the rumors which circulated *sotto voce* is one which gives out that in the near vicinity of Puerto Principe 8,000 adventurers from the United States have disembarked, having General Don Narciso Lopez at their head.

But, as you are perfectly aware, only those who are in the service of the government are acquainted with the real condition of things. As for us, the *profane*, we are not all used to ascertain, or even to inquire.

Among a few merchants of this port, particularly those who understand English, it is said there were at Cat Island several thousand men, preparing to embark for this island a few days after the departure of the British steamer Trent.

It is confidently stated, that the regiment of Calabria, which was stationed at Puerto Principe, had pronounced in favor of Narciso Lopez; that the soldiers had killed their colonel, and done other outrages of a similar nature. It was this circumstance which induced the Captain-General to put in movement several military bodies. Since the 27th ult, the following corps have marched for Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, and Trinidad. The Havana and Espana regiments of infantry; the light artillery, (*de mules;*) the King's Lancers; the Rural corps, and the militia cavalry. The four squadrons (militia, we presume) are under the command of the Marquis de Real and D Vicent de Larreinago. The movement of troops is considerable.

The steamers which run in the coast trade have been despatched with all haste to Trinidad, carrying round a portion of the troops, supposed to be the battalion of the Havana regiment, and a battalion of that of Spain.

There is not a single man-of-war now in this port; even the brig Patriota, which had just arrived from Vera Cruz, was forthwith loaded with powder and provisions, and set off again at midnight.

There has been a levy of veterans—men who had served before and been discharged—and the town of Regla is quite deserted.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of the same date, says:—Our apprehensions, that the revolution had broken out prematurely in Cuba were somewhat relieved yesterday by the news brought by the Falcon. The alarm there, which our correspondent was induced, by the mysterious air and movements of the authorities, to construe into evidences of an uprising of the people, has happily proved to be without foundation.

We have received the following letter by the Falcon, to which we invite attention. It furnishes details of the atrocious means resorted to by the Spanish authorities, in Cuba, to repress the rising spirit of independence among the people:—

Havana, Sept. 2, 1849.

The dust has cleared away a little, or the intensity of excitement has abated, so that we could look at things coolly, if we had anything to look at, but we can get no data untinctured with local prejudice, or else magnified by Spanish timidity. The effect of the recent amnesty of the Queen goes to release from service, here, a large number of Carlist soldiery, and should it take effect now, the Island force would be reduced some three or four thousand men, and, very properly, at this moment, the authorities decline giving the necessary action, which may, whilst it keeps up the numerical appearance, very much impair the efficiency of their troops, if they find a field for trial, as the discontent will spread, and be apt to paralyze the best planned strategy of their enlightened and invincible generals.

It seems to be well ascertained, that from twenty-four to twenty-six hundred regular troops, of all arms, have left Havana for the eastern part of the Island, and four thousand militia are called into service.

Not being allowed to receive papers from the post-office, we are left to imagine the cause for all the precaution we have seen or procure, by a more uncertain process, the version that may suit the thousand tongues that but half glean and less understand, the contraband information they affect to give. Letters are subject to the scrutinizing care of the government officials, before they are delivered, and if there is any allusion to the Island, or to political matters touching the interests of the pap feeders of her Majesty they are, suppressed, and the party addressed marked for police supervision.

If a Creole gentleman wishes to send his son to the United States, for the purpose of education, he is now refused passports, from fear of the corrupting influences of our institutions. Several have been refused in the past week, who had engaged passage by the bark Rapid, which sailed on Sunday, for New York. It has been supposed that there was a movement toward having the sanction of nine-tenths of the property and industry of the Island for a change to what is deemed a better sort of government, where the voice of the people will be effective for good; and that, on the landing of the force which this large majority have authorized, it will be proclaimed, and that letters of marque will be issued for privateers, or that they have already anticipated this action by agents duly empowered for that purpose; in which case, the new power will have an efficient force to operate against the commerce inimical to the enterprise. This is gathered from those who pretend to know something; but, indeed, I have seen nothing but the confused action of the government, that would indicate the threatening cloud. If there is anything of moment, the matter will be adjusted at the east and south side and all else will fall into the path there opened without a struggle—or but enough to make cover for a decent excuse—and the purchaser stands ready to bid for the fallen domain, and thus to salve the wounded national honor.

Don Juan Garcia Rey has been forgotten here, in the contemplation of other probabilities, or possibilities, that may, after all, prove a siren song, instead of a practical sermon, for the extension of civil and religious liberty.

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NEW YORK HERALD
16 September 1849, 2

Later from Havana—Markets, &c.

CHARLESTON, September 15, 1849.

We have received advices to the 4th inst., from Havana, but very little political news. The Island is represented to be perfectly tranquil; and the rumors in circulation, in regard to the "secret expedition" from the United States, had excited but little apprehension.

MARKETS AT HAVANA.—There was no change in the sugar market; prices continued high, and business very limited. Of rice, a cargo of 800 bbls Maranham sold at 10rs.; Manilla, from store, sold at 3½, and tomely; a cargo of Carolina sold at 11. Molasses was held at 2½ a 3 rials. Coffee was scarce, and selling at 5 a 7. Freights were dull; to the United States, rates were nominal. Exchange on London, 14 a 15; on Boston and New York, ¼ prem.

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The Daily Picayune.
16 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—It will be recollected that a few days ago we published a telegraphic despatch giving an account of the seizure of three vessels at New York, supposed to be concerned in the secret expedition. We find in the N. Y. Courier the following notice of the previous movements of the Government with regard to the Sea Gull and Union, from which it will be seen that the former was seized before, but allowed to depart:

One of them, the Union, is a regular packet ship, and cleared for New Orleans. She had on board ten or fifteen men, with arms, &c., who had been enlisted for some service or other—the nature of which was only suspected to be of an illegal character. It was supposed that on reaching New Orleans these men would make their way to Round Island—which has become, as our readers know, the rendezvous for several hundred persons destined for some unknown expedition. The Union, however, was not detained.

The Sea Gull, on the other hand, was seized by the United States' authorities, and a protracted investigation was immediately had into her destination, cargo, &c., in secret. We understand that no evidence was found sufficient to warrant her detention, and she accordingly took her departure day before yesterday for Curacoa, the port for which she cleared. It is now intimated that she was purchased by the Venezuelian Government. This, however, is very unlikely. We have heard that the evidence elicited during the investigation spoken of above was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of certain parties in this city on suspicion of being connected with illegal and criminal projects against nations with whom we are at peace.

The Sea Gull was a few months since running as a steam packet between New York and Baltimore.

The Philadelphia Ledger relates the following:

One of the "returned volunteers," taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping a remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person we allude to is a young man residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited last week for the expedition, being promised $1000 at the end of the affair, and plenty of plunder while engaged in it. He was told, notwithstanding the inference from the last mentioned fact, that it was a perfectly honorable project, and that its purposes should be disclosed before leaving the country. He went to New York on Friday last with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. On Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman named Maguire. After going forty miles to sea and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further, and put back. The Sea Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board and soldier clothes, and our informant assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel, but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained, and having misgivings of the object of the expedition, demanded to be put ashore. This demand was refused, till they declared that they would hail the revenue cutter and apprise the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect; the men were set ashore and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

By the Southern Line.

The Secret Expedition.

The steamers Sea Gull and Orleans, seized at New York on suspicion of being employed to convey an expedition to Cuba, have been restored to their owners, on security being given by the latter, that these vessels shall not be henceforward employed for illegal purposes.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
16 September 1849, 3

From the New Orleans Delta.

From Havana.

The steamship Falcon, Capt. Hartstene, U. S. N., arrived yesterday from Havana, having left that port on the 3d inst. The Falcon sailed from New York August 27, at 1 p m.; from Charleston bar, August 30; from Tybee light, (Savannah) August 31. She brings files of Havana papers to the 2d instant, but they are destitute of news. The list of her passengers we have already published.

We have received the following letter by the Falcon, to which we invite attention. It furnishes details of the atrocious means resorted to by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to repress the rising spirit of independence among the people.

HAVANA, Sept. 2, 1849.

EDITORS OF THE DELTA: The dust has cleared away a little, or the intensity of excitement has abated, so that we could look at things coolly, if we had anything to look at, but we can get no data untinctured with local prejudice, or else magnified by Spanish timidity. As to pronunciamientos, I doubt if there has been yet *one*, unless it should have occurred with part of a disaffected regiment. The effect of the recent amnesty of the Queen goes to release from service, here, a large number of Carlist soldiery, and should it take effect now, the island force would be reduced some three or four thousand men, and very properly, at this moment, the authorities decline giving the necessary action, which may, whilst it keeps up the numerical appearance, very much impair the efficiency of their troops, if they *find a field* for trial, as the discontent will spread, and be apt to paralyze the best planned strategy of their *enlightened* and *invincible* generals.

It seems to be well ascertained, that from twenty-four to twenty-six hundred regular troops of all arms have left Havana, for the eastern part of the island, and four thousand militia are called into service.

Not being allowed to receive papers from the post office, we are left to imagine the cause for all the preparation we have seen; or procure, by a more uncertain process, the version that may suit the thousand tongues, that but half glean, and less understand, the *contraband* information they affect to give. Letters are subject to the scrutinizing care of the government officials before they are delivered, and if there is any allusion to the island, or to political matters, touching the interests of the pap-feeders of her Majesty, they are suppressed, and the party addressed marked for police supervision.

If a Creole gentleman wishes to send his son to the United States, for the purposes of education, he is now refused passports, from fear of the *corrupting* influences of our institutions. Several have been refused in the past week, who had engaged passage by the barque Rapid, which sailed on Sunday for New-York. It has been supposed that there was a movement towards *having the sanction of nine-tenths of the property and industry of the island* for a change to what is deemed a better sort of government, where the voice of the people will be effective for good: and that on the landing of the force which *this large majority have authorized*, it will be proclaimed, and that letters of marque will be issued for privateers, or that they have already anticipated this action by agents duly empowered for that purpose; in which case the new power will have an efficient force to operate against the commerce inimical to the enterprise. This is gathered from those who pretend to know something; but indeed I have seen nothing but the confused action of the government, that would indicate the threatening cloud. *If there is anything of moment*, the matter will be adjusted at the *east and south side;* and all else will fall into the path *there opened without a struggle*, or but enough to make cover for a decent excuse, and *the purchaser* stands ready to bid for the fallen domain, and thus to salve the wounded national honor. I suppose, as we fight and *then pay the score*, we may with as much propriety pay for that, where the bond *is not sealed* with the blood of our gallant soldiery, and thus dispose of a national "bone of contention," to the advantage of the decaying power. It will be a severe blow to the Hidalgo pride; but, if the *predications are true*, the result is inevitable.

Don Juan Garcia Rey has been forgotten here, in the contemplation of other *probabilities*, or *possibilities*, that may after all prove a syren song, instead of a practical sermon, for the extension of civil and religious liberty; but I trust the chief offender will be held to accountability *for authorizing* the abduction. More important is the principle involved, I conceive, than is the acquisition of a half dozen Cubas.

Our market continues much the same, with the exception of lard, which has declined in *large* packages. The stock on hand is large for the season. The crops of sugar are in the prospect flattering; the growing season could not be better, thus far, for the whole island. Amusements, there are none, save to catch a Spanish scowl at a smiling Yankee phiz; and to hear a thousand fabrications more baseless than Spanish castles. A few days more will teach us *what is true*, and *what is false*.

Yours, etc., THE AMERICAN.

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360 PERSONS ON ROUND ISLAND

2 DEATHS ON ISLAND -- ONE

STABBED AND OTHER BRAIN FEVER --

ISLAND REPORTED VERY PLEASANT

PLACE

September 12, 1849

Daily Crescent - Monday, September 17, 1849

FROM ROUND ISLAND

The "Mobile Herald and Tribune" contains a letter, written by a correspondent who has lately spent four days on Round Island from Saturday the 8th to Wednesday the 12th.

He says there are now about 360 persons on the island--rough, healthy and contented--waiting for the signal to depart. They say they would leave on Saturday (September 15, 1849) for the place where they would get their equipments.

88 of the men left for New Orleans, but about 20 had returned and the rest would go back if they could get conveyance.

There had been two deaths upon the island; one who had been stabbed, and one of brain fever.

The Government vessels do not interfere with their provisions, and they are well supplied.

Round Island, however, is not a place to starve on, for a good while, even if the shore supplies should fail occasionally. It is a very pleasant place, high and dry, with pleasant groves of trees. A goodly number of cattle are ranging about, fresh water can be obtained by digging, and the fishing is abundant.

It would make good summer quarters for a pleasure party.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

17 September 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION—*Seizure of the Vessels at New York.*—The New York *Mirror* of the 8th inst. has the following:

We published yesterday, the account of the seizure of the *Sea Gull* at Quarantine, on suspicion of being connected in some way with the expedition against Cuba; and it is now stated, that directions were received from the Secretary of State by the U. S. District Attorney, to stop the propellers *Sea Gull*, *Florida* and the steamer *New Orleans*. There were but five persons on board the *Sea Gull*, and the mate professed to be quite pleased that the authorities had seized her, and to be entirely ignorant of her destination. There were found on board, 130 boxes with 1000 stand of muskets, together with an abundance of powder and provisions.

The vessel is now under the guns of the *North Carolina* and in charge of a midshipman and a file of marines.

The steamers *New Orleans* and *Florida* were seized yesterday; they were lying at the foot of Cherry street. The former was fitted up as a transport ship, and had accommodations for 800 or 900 passengers, and had been laden with a cargo, comprising among other articles, 120,000 rations. She is owned by a Mr. Wood, and was sold to the same parties who purchased the *Sea Gull*; and the detention of the vessels was caused by the failure of the purchasers to pay the whole amount of the purchase money. Wood had received $12,000 in part payment. The owner of the *Sea Gull* has agreed to resume possession of her, and to give security that she shall not be engaged in any illegal enterprise—to give up her license for the foreign trade, and use her only for domestic purposes. It is understood, therefore, that no further proceedings will take place against her.

The investigation of this matter was the means of disclosing the fact, that there were certain parties in this city, agents of the disaffected slave owners in Cuba, who have been busily engaged in arranging this expedition, and the names of some of them were given to the District Attorney, and under the direction of Government warrants were issued for the arrest of six persons: the names of five of them are—Edward Weir, Pigot, Clark, Mariott and McFarlan. The officers have only succeeded in arresting one, and he gave bail in $5000, and was discharged from custody. This man has been prominent in the meetings that have taken place in the city, and asserts, that the plan was known and sanctioned by the Government—that it was no illegal scheme, and he had entered into it with a full knowledge of the legal provision lately referred to. So the fact that there really was an organized expedition intended for the invasion of Cuba, would seem to be fully established. The crime is one of high misdemeanor, and subjects the party to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

The *Evening Post* of the same date, in speaking of the seizure of the *New Orleans*, says:

"The *New Orleans* is a staunch, useful steamer, and was, during the war, a government transport. She cost $130,000, and sold three months since for $31,000, and brought around to this port. She was sold by the purchaser to the parties concerned in the fitting out of the other vessel seized, and appears to have been put into good condition for a sea voyage. A small part only of the purchase money had been paid."

Connected with the affair, we find the following letter in the Mobile *Herald* of Saturday. The correspondent says:

"I arrived on the island, Saturday evening, the 8th instant, and left day before yesterday at 4 o'clock. There are at present about three hundred and sixty persons on the island. They are the healthiest and roughest looking set of men that I ever saw. They are all contented and waiting patiently for their departure. When I arrived they were nearly out of provisions, but on Monday night a schooner arrived with eight days' rations on board. It has been reported that they have nearly all been starved, or, at least, that they had no provisions. Who could ever imagine that they would suffer with hunger, as long as there are plenty of cattle running on the island? They all have good places to sleep, the island being entirely dry, and containing an abundance of grass. They obtain the best of water at any place on the island by digging a hole about four feet deep, and those that are fond of fishing, have plenty of fish and crabs. I was on the island four days and messed with the officers all the time, and am confident that not more than three men know where they are going. They say that they will leave next Saturday for some place where they will receive their equipments. They have only had two deaths on the island—one man was stabbed and the other died with brain fever—and few cases of sickness of any kind. Eighty eight of the men left last week and went to New Orleans. Twenty of them subsequently came back together. All the rest will return if they can get back. The government vessels do not interfere with them at all. The *Water Witch* and *Flirt* have been lying off near Horn Island until yesterday, when the *Water Witch* raised steam and ran up to Pascagoula. But for what purpose we know not. The *Flirt* is at the same place, but I do not think she has any men on board of her. The Mississippians, I think, are rather down on the officers of the government for using too much authority over the Round Islanders.

We learned yesterday from good authority, that the men on the island have suffered very much during the inclement weather of last week, the majority of them being without tents, or any other means of shelter. Some few huts have been erected, but they are any thing but comfortable. Our informant states that the [illegible] leaving the island by every opportunity.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The New York papers are occupied with speculations upon the probable character and purposes of the military expeditions that are being organized in different cities of the Union. They all agree upon one point, that a secret military expedition of some sort is on foot, in the city of New York, and that the proceedings of the Government have been well timed, judicious, and altogether proper. It will be seen from the extracts we have given elsewhere, that all the vessels engaged in the expedition in New York have been seized, and likewise a number of individuals arrested. The following is the section of the statute, upon which the proceeding of the government officers is predicated:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

The New York *Post* thinks, that the real object of the enlistments is to invade the republic of Mexico, for the restoration of SANTA ANNA; that a very large sum of money—three millions of dollars—has been sent to New York by SANTA ANNA himself, who projects the enterprise, and that men are enrolled for a year at $11 per month, and a $1000 in cash bounty at the end of the year, who engage to do what may be required of them and no questions to be asked.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
17 September 1849, 4

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITIONISTS.—The blockaded party at Round Island are dispersing, but rather slowly. They seem to be in no hurry to obey Commander Randolph's notice to go home. Since the interdiction upon their supplies of provisions has been removed, they have filled up the larder and enjoyed themselves, taking things as easily as though there were no fleet about, watching and threatening them. Three or four score of them came over to the city yesterday, and some have gone by the way of Mobile. But a goodly number still dwell in their tents, waiting for the good time promised them. Perhaps the chiefs know where to find the others again when they are wanted. This easy indifference to Commander Randolph's imperious mandate shows a good deal of confidence in the right of their position, against any forcible attempt of the U S authorities to drive them away. The tone of command has lowered very much, and the consequent determination to carry on hostilities vigorously has softened into a patient watching to prevent an armed expedition from quitting the country. There must surely be a lack of proofs to establish any illegal design, else proceedings would have been long since instituted in the civil courts for the arrest and punishment of the conspirators. No such thing having been done or attempted, we are inclined to the opinion that the government has proceeded on grounds of mere suspicion, and not upon any facts capable of proof. The arbitrary harshness with which these men were treated, on such grounds, is yet an unsettled question of responsibility with the officers of the government.—*New Orleans Crescent*, Sept. 8.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

17 September, 1849, 2

ROUND ISLAND.—The blockaded party at Round Island are dispersing, but rather slowly. They seem to be in no hurry to obey Commander Randolph's notice to go home. Since the interdiction upon their supplies of provisions has been removed they have filled up the larder and enjoyed themselves, taking things as easily as though there were no fleet about watching and threatening them. Three or four score of them came over to the city yesterday, and some have gone by the way of Mobile. But a goodly number still dwell in their seats, waiting for the good time promised them. Perhaps the chiefs know where to find the others again when they are wanted. [N.O. Crescent, 8th

CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the *New Orleans Delta*, dating on the 2d instant, appears to have expected an uprising of the people of Cuba. The *Delta* says, that the alarm has "happily proved to be without foundation."

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

17 September 1849, 4

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Falcon at New-Orleans—Nothing Further about the Revelation—Movement of Troops Confirmed—Censorship of the Press Enforced, &c.

From the N. O. Picayune, 7th inst.

The steamship Falcon, Capt. Harstein, U. S. N. arrived here yesterday. She left New-York on the 27th Aug. at 10 o'clock, P. M. Charleston Bar Aug. 30, the Tyber Light, Savannah, Aug. 31, and Havana Sept. 3.—By her we have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* and the *Faro Industrial* to the 1st inst. inclusive.

We have looked through these papers in vain for evidence of a movement of the disaffected, in confirmation of the report which was current in this city after the arrival of the British steamer Severn: *No account is given of the movement of troops to those parts of the island which are more assailable than Havana*, although such has probably taken place in consequence of the receipt by the authorities of Gen. Taylor's Proclamation relative to the supposed intentions of the Round Islanders. We are induced to believe from private accounts that the former report is unfounded, and we attribute the silence of the journalists, in regard to the military precautions of the Captain-General, to the rigid censorship of the Press which it is well known prevails at Havana.

The *Diario* of the 1st inst. contains an article extracted from the *Boletin Oficial* of Merida, of the 10th Aug. commenting on the positive information which the Governor of Yucatan had received, that 500 or 600 men, under the command of Col. White, were about invading the Peninsular with the view of joining the Indian insurgents, and thus compelling the Yucateco authorities to pay them for their past services. The *Boletin* stigmatizes them as pirates, and declared that the Government owes them nothing. When Col. White's command left Yucatan they were paid, as that paper asserts, all that was due to them. As to the promises of grants of land, which were made to them in the original contract, they were only to be conceded on condition that they remained until the conclusion of the war. But the Government found it necessary to discharge them, in consequence of their want of discipline and their pernicious conduct before the war was over, and they therefore forfeited all right to grants of land, since they did not fulfill the conditions of the contract. The *Boletin* winds up a long tirade by denouncing the supposed expedition as being as ridiculous as it rash.

We learn from a passenger on the Falcon that there are not less than 14 or 15 armed Spanish vessels cruising about the island.

P. S.—Since making up our summary of Havana news we have been favored by the Editors of the *Patria* with a proof of a letter published in their sheet of to-day, of which the following is a translation:

HAVANA, Sept. 3, 1849.

Business here is in a state of stagnation, such as was never before witnessed in Havana. For eight or ten days nothing has been talked of in society but the recent affair of the jailer, Garcia, of the Spanish Consul in your city, and of the expedition which it is said is organizing in the United States, for the purpose of invading this island. The mole is deserted, and the bay for the moment presents an aspect of desolation. For the last ten years I do not recollect to have seen so few vessels in our port in the beginning of September.—Commerce may be said to be almost paralyzed, and it is feared that things will grow worse day after day.

After publishing in the papers of the City the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the Government has adopted precautionary measures, which give a still more terrible aspect to its acts. Almost all the newspapers and other periodicals from the United States have been detained, and I heard it stated this morning, that with the exception of the *New-York Chronica*, every periodical, Spanish, French and English, printed in the Republic, is strictly forbidden to be introduced into the Island. The curious regard with avidity the thick walls of the palace, anxious to ascertain what is passing within.

The movements of troops within the last few days give rise to much speculation. Among the rumors which circulated *sotto voce*, is one which gives out that in the near vicinity of Puerto Principe 8,000 adventurers from the United States have disembarked, having Gen. Don Narciso Lopez at their head.

But, as you are perfectly aware, only those who are in the service of the Government are acquainted with the real condition of things. As for us, the *profane*, we are not all used to ascertain, or even to inquire.

Among a few merchants of this port, particularly those who understand English, it is said there were at Cat Island several thousand men preparing to embark for this island a few days after the departure of the British steamer Trent.

It is *confidently stated* that the regiment of Calabria, which was stationed at Puerto Principe, had pronounced in favor of Narciso Lopez; that the soldiers had killed their Colonel, and done other outrages of a similar nature. It was this circumstance which induced the Captain-General to put in movement several military bodies. Since the 27th ult. the following corps have marched for Nuevitas, Puerto Principe and Trinidad: The "Havana" and "Espana" regiments of infantry; light artillery (*de mulas*;) the King's Lancers; the Rural corps, and the militia cavalry. The four squadrons (militia, we presume, are under the command of the Marquis de Real and Don Vincent de Larrinaga. The movement of troops is considerable.

The steamers which run in the coast trade have been dispatched with all haste to Trinidad, carrying round a portion of the troops, supposed to be the battalion of the "Havana" regiment, and a battalion of that of "Spain."

There is not a single man-of-war now in this port; even the brig Patriota, who had just arrived from Vera Cruz, was forthwith loaded with powder and provisions, and set off again at midnight.

There has been a levy of veterans—men who had served before and been discharged—and the town of Regla is quite deserted.

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

17 September 1849, 1

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Mary A. Jones, Capt. Simons, from Havana the 8th inst., we have received files of the *Faro Industrial* to the date of her departure.

They contain nothing in allusion to the late attempt at revolt by the regiment of Cantabria at Puerto Principe.

The Bee says that the editors of the *Patria*, however, have received a letter announcing that the most severe measures will be taken to punish the disaffected. There was a talk about decimating the regiment; that would be a sanguinary step indeed.

The interments in Havana for August were 456, which is not a high figure, considering the season, and that the yellow fever was in that city.

The island is represented to be tranquil at present.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 7th inst., when the following numbers came out principal prizes: 7824 $30,000, 32.965 $16,000; 15,577 $12,000; 3706 $6000; 7427. 8146, 14,845, 19.798 $2000 each; 369,4044, 6897, 12,732, 21,170, 25,649, 27 379, 31,856 $1000 each; 1374, 2767, 8154, 15.818, 18,730, 22,712, 30,839, 32,270, 35,069, 35,627 $500 each, and other smaller prizes of $200 and $100 each.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

17 September 1849, 2

Cuba.

From the following article which we copy from the Philadelphia *North American*, our readers will gather some information that has not hitherto been made public.

"It will be seen from the Havana correspondence, extracted from the New Orleans *Delta*, that Gen. Campbell, the American consul, had formerly applied to the authorities at Washington for the presence of a vessel of war, to protect the persons and property of American citizens, in anticipation of an apprehended revolution on the island of Cuba. We have the satisfaction to inform the public and all interested in the commerce of Cuba, that the Administration took early and precautionary measures, growing out of the Rey abduction, to afford every necessary military protection to our citizens; and that besides the presence of the force ordered to the gulf of Mexico, to be used as emergency might require, the Germantown, which sailed from Boston on the 25th August, was ordered to Havana, and doubtless, ere this time, has reached her destination, and relieved any apprehensions entertained by the consul. In this, as in all other matters connected with our foreign policy, the Administration has exhibited a degree of sagacity and resolution which cannot fail to attract the confidence of the country, while at the same time it exhibits a stern and unfaltering purpose to sustain the rights of the American flag, by whomsoever it may be assailed.

"The President and his Cabinet are the friends of peace with all the world, but on no terms inconsistent with the nicest obligations of national honor and duty."

Havana.

The New Orleans *Bee* of September 7 has seen a letter from Havana, which furnishes some interesting information touching the seditions movements in the island. It appears that at Puerto Principe the Cantabrian regiment had revolted, and pronounced in favor of General Narcisso Lopez, who, our readers will remember, escaped some months ago from Cuba, where sentence of death had been pronounced against him, and is now in the United States. The regiment openly rebelled, murdered their colonel, and killed and wounded several of the officers. As soon as the intelligence reached Havana, prompt means were taken by the captain general to suppress the *emeute*. A large number of troops, consisting of three battalions of the Havana regiment, the *Batallon de España*, the Mule artillery, King's lancers, and the Rural and Militia cavalry, were forthwith despatched to Puerto Principe and Trinidad. All the merchant vessels engaged in the coasting trade were pressed into the service, and employed in the transportation of troops. There were no Spanish men-of-war in the port—the only one there, the brig *Patriota*, having been freighted with provisions and ammunition, and sent off at midnight on the 2nd.

The authorities appeared to consider the affair very serious, and were determined to crush it in the bud. Their preparations were made actively, extensively, and secretly; and the public panic is increased in consequence of the absence of correct and specific information in relation to the outbreak.

The American press is just now in very bad odor with the captain general. He has issued a decree interdicting the distribution of any papers coming from the United States, excepting *La Crónica*, of New York. All others are detained in the post office and burnt.

It was rumored, last evening, that the Spanish consul, in this city, had chartered the steamer Creole, Captain Auld, to carry despatches to Havana. We believe the report is authentic, as the Creole was cleared at the Custom House, yesterday, for that port.—*New Orleans Delta*, 9th.

GEN. WORTH AND CUBA.—The *New Orleans Crescent* says that Gen. Worth did not intend to take part in any insurrectionary movements in Cuba. The *Crescent* is authorized to say this by a friend of the General's, who conversed with him freely and fully as to his intentions and prospects, but a short time before his death.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* states that there was a frost a few miles from that place on Saturday night last, sufficiently heavy to kill a large vine, and to be perceptible on the ground.

The Whig ticket which the telegraph made for Illinois, a day or two since, was nominated in the State of Wisconsin. There is no State election in Illinois for three years to come, the elections last year being under their new constitution, which had but a short time previous been adopted by the people of that State.

In a letter from the Captain General of Cuba to a gentleman in the city of New Orleans, allusion is thus made, says the New Orleans *Bee*, to the proclamation of the President:

"The proclamation and action of the President of the United States is no more than I expected from the brave soldier who so successfully led his troops to victory, through an enemy's country, and who, in every advantage, gained an additional glory by his generosity and mercy."

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

17 September 1849, 2

The Cuba Expedition and Opposition Sympathy.

We have seldom seen any thing more absurd than the heroics of some of the Opposition journals, in regard to the militant adventurers of Round and Cat Islands. They dare not cavil at the PRESIDENT's proclamation; for that finds a response in the heart of every order-loving and peace-loving citizen. They dare not cavil at the measures ordered by the PRESIDENT; for these were indispensable to carry out the objects of the proclamation. They object, therefore, to the *mode* in which the PRESIDENT's orders have been executed. They mount their high horse, and gassify to any extent, because Commander RANDOLPH and Lieutenant TOTTEN have borne themselves in the matter like a couple of old salts, and given the adventurers a piece of their mind. Instead of the *fortiter in re* of Rough and Ready, they require a *suaviter in modo* bordering on the Chesterfieldian. The letters of the rude tars were quite offensive; they ought to have been couched in terms of diplomatic politeness, and ended with assurances of very high consideration.

We do not propose to discuss the question of taste involved in this matter. Here were several hundred men, patriots and ex-patriots, assembled on an island with the well-understood purpose of organizing a descent upon some foreign country with which the United States were at peace. The expedition was in every respect illegal. By the law of nations and the statute law of the land, it was the duty of the Executive Government to break it up, and to employ force of the nature, and to the extent necessary for this purpose. How this force was to be applied was within the judgment and discretion of the officer charged with the execution of the law. The case was not such as called for a very dainty and gingerly conduct on the part of the officer; it was one of flagrant and criminal outrage, and was dealt with accordingly.

The public opinion of the United States is too sound and just to contemplate any such expedition without abhorrence. It will never consider too curiously as to the manner in which a right thing is done, if it is done promptly, energetically, and in a substantially right way. It cannot be denied that Commander RANDOLPH might have been a little less fervid in his expressions. He may have forgotten the advice of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, to "do every thing in a mild and agreeable manner." He was not writing a billet-doux, however, or an invitation to dinner. His object was to arrest a lawless expedition, and he employed the terms which he considered appropriate to the enterprise and the men engaged in it.

The Opposition journals, however, cannot be satisfied with any thing that is done by the PRESIDENT or his officers; they must sympathize with the victim of the law. If a man is a defaulter, he is not a "dishonorable defaulter." If he grossly violates the law, and is arraigned for the violation of it, the law, and the ministers of the law, and not the "poor" culprit, must be assailed. It is "persecution" for the PRESIDENT to execute the law which he is bound by his oath to execute faithfully. The law-breakers are all injured innocents, and every arraignment of admitted and notorious delinquency or crime is regarded as a source of political capital to the Opposition!

This diseased and depraved spirit does not belong to the honest and manly American character. That, we believe, rejoices in the observance and the integrity of the law, and sympathizes with the impartial and intrepid temper in which President TAYLOR preserves our neutral relations inviolate, on the one hand, and vindicates our national honor on the other.

The Government is not desirous of prosecuting the individuals engaged in the expedition for the misdemeanor; and so far from Commander Randolph wishing to use means harsher than he deemed the occasion demanded, as soon as he became satisfied that the expedition was frustrated, he not only assisted with his boats such of the Round Islanders as wished to leave the rendezvous, but issued rations to those who remained, lest they might be straightened for food.

In returning once more to the interruption and defeat of the illegal organization "begun" and "set on foot" in the territory of the United States, against the dominions of a state at peace with the United States, it is scarcely necessary to quote again the sections of the act of 1818 which bear upon the case. The act is as broad and general as possible, and the means given the PRESIDENT to suppress such an organization, either "begun," or "set on foot," contemplates the employment of the whole force of the United States, *land* and *naval*, and the *militia*. The duty of the PRESIDENT to enforce that law is as peremptory as its provisions are clear, searching, and comprehensive. All doubt of the illegal design of the organization "begun," or "set on foot," having been removed, it is obvious that the Executive would have fallen short of the obligations of law, had the means adopted for its suppression, within the provisions of the statute, been inadequate to the accomplishment of that object.

There were many persons implicated in the expedition, who did not know they were violating the law of the land. There were others, doubtless, who joined the enterprise from an excess of misdirected ardor. No one would desire to see such persons pursued for a penal offence. When the excitement of the occasion passes away, they will, perchance, learn that, in this instance, the act of the Government was, in so far as they are concerned, an act of humanity as well as of duty.

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The Daily Delta
18 September 1849, 1

The Cuban Expedition.

In relation to the mysterious movements in New York, of parties supposed to be connected with an expedition to Cuba, the New York Herald, of the 9th instant, observes:

"As far as appearance goes, the expedition from this country to Cuba, Sierra Madre, or wherever its destination was, is knocked in the head. We have been told that it is not yet dead; it only sleeps. And certainly if there is, or ever was, a will and means for such an enterprise, we see nothing to prevent it. The idea of its being stopped by fifty marines, with the District Attorney at their head, is too ludicrous for refutation. It would seem that want of money has been attributed as the cause of the failure, if failure it be. On Friday evening, for instance, twenty young men applied to the first ward station for a night's lodging, having been turned out of their boarding-house for want of prompt payment. They said they belonged to the Cuban expedition, and were of Captain Tompkins's Company. In the same way the steamboat Sea Gull, it is stated, was not paid for, which was the cause of her detention at Staten Island, for the last week, her owner not being willing to let her go to sea till the cash was in his pocket. The consequence was that the United States District Attorney had abundance of time to make the seizure of the vessel and the arms and ammunition she contained. It is said he has undertaken to give security that she shall not be engaged in any illegal enterprise, and that further proceedings against her will be stayed. The steam-packet New Orleans, lying at the head of Cherry street, was only paid for in part; her owner, Mr. Wood, having received twelve thousand dollars on account. She had on board 120,000 rations. This vessel was bought by the United States Government at the commencement of the Mexican war, during which she was used as a transport. At the close of the war she was sold again, and has been since running as a packet to the Texan ports. She has been here during the summer for repairs. The statement that the Florida has been seized is not exactly correct. It is true that some of the subordinates of the United States District Attorney, and of the United States Marshal, have been on board and hovering about the vessel, but they have not seized her."

Referring to the same affair, the New York Sun of the 8th instant, says:

"The seizure of the steamer Sea Gull night before last, by the United States authorities, was a wanton interference with the rights of American citizens. What business has a professed free Government to arrest Americans, and seize their property on the bare suspicion of an intended expedition against Cuba, Venezuela, Yucatan, or Sierra Madre. How does it know that the Sea Gull was not bound for California, and have not California vessels and associations been permitted to leave this port armed to the teeth, without a question of their ultimate designs being asked? Is our government setting down with the policy and practice of scenting out conspiracies against despotism? Does it intend to covertly and openly oppose the spread of liberty? If so, let the people be on their guard lest despotism creep into the very Union itself—and its spies and abductors be shielded by the arm of republican law."

Very appropos, in our opinion, to the subject and the duty of the Government in the premises, are the following remarks of the Charleston Courier, a paper ably and judiciously conducted, and one which favors the general policy of the Administration:

"The enlistments in any enterprise [illegible] its object the opening new sources of [illegible] and profit, or for the extension [illegible] gious liberty, will always be [illegible] country, and it is in our opinion [illegible] ment to allow our citizens to [illegible] judgment in such matters, on their own [illegible] sponsibility on their own [illegible] failure. That the Government [illegible] take every precaution to prevent [illegible] trality is to be expected [illegible]

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The Daily Delta
18 September 1849, 2

Havana Correspondence of the Delta.

[illegible] Spy for Round Island—La Cronica—More Troops for Trinidad—More Regiments expected from Spain—The Rey affair—Spanish aggressions in Cuba—Outrages upon American Citizens—The case of Bush—A Gallant Marquis—The Crops—The Markets, &c.—Rumor of a Steamer and three suspicious Craft off the Coast.

HAVANA, Sept. 6, 1849.

Eds. Delta: On the arrival of the Falcon, on the 3d inst., quietus was given to all excitement here, with both officials and citizens, and the malignant scowl of Isabella's *ever faithfuls* was exchanged for the most self-complacent smile that ever mantled over the dingy palor of a Spanish phiz. On the 2d inst. the Government authorized a charter for the fishing smack Moro Castle, through the agency of the grand caterer of ocean and earth, for the palates and musical taste of Havana—the licensed fishmonger of the city and proprietor of the Tacon Theatre—Don Pancho Marty, for the purpose of bearing to the vicinity of "Cat Island" a trusty spy, to see if there were indeed any Col. White there, with such force as had been represented, and to gather all needful information. The arrival of the Falcon, giving intelligence that Rough and Ready had followed word with blow, caused the withdrawal of the charter.

The Cronica, published in New York, under the protection of the Spanish Government, through Calderon de la Barca, and sustained by the authorities of this island, more for seditious action against free institutions than for any *needful* service to the crown, breathes into existence, on the 25th ult., an article that would be well, good and true, were it not wanting in a small item of fact, which may be of little value in *Spanish* consideration; and that is, that nine-tenths of the population of the Island of Cuba are weary of the iron yoke which they endure only under the influence of a soldiery that *they have not the means to resist.* Where they have looked for sympathy, and *the means*, from the only land that could give either—through their agents in the United States—they have been cut off by a Proclamation and the direct coercive action of the Government. Has not such a majority, without arms, without any implements of war, a right to seek those things from the most convenient friends, their nearest neighbors, professing the same political faith, which is to regenerate the world? Is it not a natural right?—and pray how else can they ever win the freedom they long for—the good government for which they suffer?

This Cronica directs its fire, in the article alluded to, against the Sun, Herald, Union, and Charleston Mercury. I take it, that it cannot be denied, as a natural right, that the people—the whole people—have the power inherent for such organization as may be for the welfare and prosperity of the whole—and if, for the reason that they are held in chains, by what is, *in fact, a foreign force*, having no sympathy, (scarcely in blood) and no interest, *save in robbery*, with the industry and labor of the mass of the community, they are compelled to adopt their measures *in secresy*, and develop their plans and material in the neighboring *friendly land*, that they do not thereby lose their moral force, their political rights, or their *social claims*. Wherefore, I infer, that all those papers, so obnoxious to the Cronica, who would protect the *only organization* that the Creoles of this Island have it in their power to make, are advocating the cause that God will approve and bless, notwithstanding the efforts of man to thwart. But all in due time, there are other things, which, if properly handled, will bring the same result, and make one of the purest and most beneficent movements of one people to another, that the teeming history of a changing world can show—which lies, too, in the power of the present Administration.

On the 5th, three hundred more troops left the city for Trinidad. The late fright has pointed the attention of the Government to the weak spots, and they will strengthen them as speedily as possible, for the moment, at the expense of the city troops. A few regiments, of a thousand each, may shortly be looked for from Spain. I see published in the Picayune, a letter purporting to be from the American Consul to the Conde Alcoy, in relation to his visit to Rey in quarantine, which I presume has got into the shape it bears, by the force of double translation—once from English to Spanish, by the Government interpreter here, and again to English, in New Orleans. The changes of sense occur, I presume, in the first; as it there appears, it never could have come from the pen of General Campbell; but I do not know that it is of much consequence *now*.

A few words more in relation to that article in the Cronica, the contemptible tool of an expiring tyranny, and I have done with it, for the present. Its statement that Rey's letters, after the interview with the American Consul, were caused by influence upon his fears, must fall to the ground—for where was the power of the Consul for such purpose? But for the action of the Consul, prompt and energetic, Rey would not have been living to give his testimony, at this moment—and, if possible, he will yet be assassinated, to defeat the purposes of justice. The closing declaration of that article, written in despair, "that the Island of Cuba will be held by Spain as long at it is held by *any civilized power*," or words to that effect—(I have not the article by me)—shows where the editor who was shipped from this by the Government, within the year, got his tone; it tallies too closely with the oft-repeated threat of Roncalli, "that he will turn the negroes upon the whites," when he finds he can no longer be the titled robber of the island. Would Spain permit the Government of the United States to establish, under the protection of our minister, a paper, to publish articles obnoxious to her peculiar interest, at war with her institutions? Never; nor would she permit it, even for the defence of any principles, or for any purpose of good, disconnected with views of Government, for fear of the very freedom it would breathe in discussion. We find the Spaniard, with consummate impudence, even leaving the dictation, with a covert threat of war, if the proclamation is not followed by certain and *effected* action, in the largest city in the Union—and taking upon himself to lash into *his* propriety the whole press of the country. Well, he has a task. Now, there is a volume of matter that might be brought to the attention of those who think that the people of this island have not lost their natural rights, because they have been bound hand and foot for many years—to stimulate them in giving a proper direction to public sentiment, and to force the powers of the Government itself into exercise for the correction of the evils, while they take indemnity and satisfaction for insults to the flag, and abuses unnumbered, which have been with impunity and wantonly perpetrated upon our citizens.

I will allude most briefly to one or two prominent points in the history of past aggression. It is but a few years since, that an American seaman was shot by a Spanish soldier, at the wharf, in the presence of officials of the Government and a crowd of the business men of the city, without a particle of provocation, but in the merest wantonness. The Government ordered a trial of the soldier and the sargeant of the guard, I think; at any rate it was all a piece of mockery. The sentence was for a year or two of imprisonment, and after the expiration of a month or two the sentenced party, or parties, were pardoned by the Government; it was only the killing of a Yankee, a matter of no consequence. There are but few Americans who have resided here any length of time, who have not had this fact thrown at them, as evidence that our Government did not protect its citizens abroad—especially of that class most important, as the humble agents of our commerce; and often have they been compelled to make the mortifying admission, that there was an appearance of truth in it. An American captain was imprisoned here for several months, where there had been no offence committed against the Government, but to gratify the caprice of an American consular agent and the malice of a Spanish official; American sailors have been frequently held months in prison, without any cause that could be ascertained; their imprisonment often kept secret, until some accident discovered them, when they have been released on the applications of the commandants of our naval vessels, when they happened to be here, and through some kindly voice, ascertained the facts. This last class of cases, which have been numerous, have not occurred since the present Consul has been here, to any great extent, except when it could be done covertly. The case of Bush, stewart of the Childe Harold, was one of the most aggravated cases of recent occurrence; where there was not a shadow of an offence committed, but where the whole action was had upon information received through the spies of this Government, located in New York. The release of Bush was the day following the arrival of a mail which brought advice that the American sloop-of-war Albany had sailed from Norfork for Havana! or justice would have been long in finding out his innocence.

The last act, in a list that, if all made out, would reach across the gulf to your very halls of justice, is the *crowning crime*,—and I trust to God, will lead to *progression, annexation, assumption, or absorption*, so that the glorious flag will be *thrown over this land*, to relieve it from the wretchedness that follows a wicked and polluted government, and give joy to the thousands that have no other hope. If this was a well armed people, they would require no aid; but with a small soldiery, and the *intermediate servile array* which the government holds in terror over them, they are compelled to be passive:—the long habit of submission, makes more difficult the effort to throw off the burthen, *or to seek the means for that end.*

Not having been able to obtain a correct account of the trial before Justice Bright, I do not know what weight may have been given to the testimony of constable Robinson, who, under another name was a passenger in the Mary Ellen, with the *volunteer* Rey, with a *double object in view*,—his principal use on board being to impress upon Rey the belief that he was in charge of *an American police officer*, and thereby induce that quietness of demeanor and conduct so necessary, as was deemed, for the consummation of the conspiracy, as is well known and understood here.

Permit me to close with a Spanish military anecdote, that will speak for itself of the local chivalry in high place. A certain Marquis, when ready to take his command in the field, on the recent alarming occasion, called to say farewell, and receive his last instructions from the Conde Alcoy; and when about leaving the saloon of audience, the Condesa [illegible] present, he made his *adios* in due form to her, to which she replied, that she hoped he "would speedily return, covered with laurels." The Marquis responded, with the full sense pressing on his mind, of the "barbarous hordes" that were to cross his path, *"I shall be too happy, good lady, if I return just as I am!"* A gentle laugh following, he roused the spirit of the sleeping lion within, and continued, "but I have sworn fidelity to the Queen, and I will die for the Queen,"—to which the "bravo" echoed round the room, from fair lips as well as from some braver hearts, that composed the auditory.

There are some less spirit-stirring things than I have been thinking of, however little justice I may have done them—and of them, is lard, which counts to-day, unsold, 8000 kegs and 2000 barrels, prices tending down to a losing point for shippers from your city that are not freighters, and it will pay no freight if allowed to increase. The growing cane continues full of promise. The tobacco is not good, and will be short from Vuelta Abago. There are sixty-eight vessels in the harbor—eight American, seven English, eleven North of Europe, and the balance Spanish—and no good freights offering for any part of the world. The balance of sugars are mostly held by speculators, except where the planters are able to hold their own crops for the upward tendency of a closing market. The speculators are more or less connected with the large houses—the factors of the planter, and the agents of the consumer abroad, and consequently have it in their power this year to place the buying and selling figures.

September 6th.—A coaster, which came in this morning, reports having seen a steamer and three low, black looking schooners, crowded with men, west of Cape San Antonio. This may be humbug.

As usual, I am your devoted, &c.

Cuba.

The following extract of a letter, addressed by a Cuban gentleman to a friend in this city, throws some light upon the situation of affairs in the ever-faithful island. The writer is a native of the island, and one of the leading spirits of the independence party. His statements may be relied upon:

HAVANA, Sept. 7, 1849.

The appearance of General Taylor's proclamation produced the effect of inspiring with confidence and courage the government, which had been before in a state of great alarm; and it diffused a corresponding feeling of pain and depression among the Cubans, both natives and of Spanish birth, who are sighing and striving after their liberty. Happily, the tone of the American press, with which it is evident that this policy of the administration does not meet with much favor, has revived our hopes and dissipated that cloud; and an extraordinary excitement has been produced in the country by the idea that the American people will rise superior to any efforts of the administration, and far from opposing the rescue of Cuba from her present odious and intolerable thraldom, will cheer on and assist her generous supporters. The government here, too, at first so much delighted with the favor with which it was treated by President Taylor, and which was profuse in compliments and flatteries to him and his administration, has again fallen back into a state of alarm and dreadful uncertainty. The republicans, on their side, regard their cause as further advanced this day than ever, and are laboring to hasten the longed-for moment that shall witness their liberation from Spain, and their incorporation into our Union.

The Government is keeping all the troops daily in action, marching and countermarching through the streets and squares, as though with a view to intimidate the people. Up to this time, about three thousand have been sent from here to different points in the interior

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The Daily Delta
18 September 1849, 2

under the command of the Lieutenant General, Castro. The general belief is, that these troops will never fight against the republicans, and that the first victim of the fire will be Castro himself, who is an object of deadly hatred to the whole army. The Government itself has given proof enough of its own want of confidence in the army, for, besides having sent to Spain for six or eight thousand chosen troops to be immediately sent out, it has promised to the Cuban army *double pay from the day of the landing of the enemy.* While this betrays their own conscious weakness, you can yourself judge what weight such an offer as this will carry against the advantages which will, of course, be offered to the same troops, fraternizing with the republicans.

As the craving necessities of Spain are always draining the coffers of Cuba, rich as they are, the Government here is, at this moment, *very short of money*, and is determined to raise a forced loan of about a million from some of the wealthy proprietors. For this purpose, a list has been made of a number of them, to whom has been signified the respective sums they are expected to contribute, receiving a receipt from the Government therefor. Among these are included the Counts of Fernandina, Santobenia, Peñalver, the Marquis de Esteves, and others, some of whom are the real friends of the impending revolution. In a few days, we shall no doubt have it announced that the first proprietors of the country have patriotically come forward, and offered their lives and estates for the service of the Queen, and have at once placed seven or eight hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the Government for the first expenses of the defence. You will know how to estimate this at its true value.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the flag of Liberty.

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The Nashville True Whig
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LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The N. O. Delta of the 8th has dates from Mexico to the 21st ult. We exract as follows:

Congress leisurely proceeded with the business before it, and no subject of importance had latterly been acted upon.

The Trait d'Union states that Great Britian had offered to mediate between the races in Yucatan, who are now waging a war of extermination against each other, and that the subject had been discussed in several secret sessions of Congress, but the deliberations had not transpired. That journal adds that the origin of this apparently friendly offer, on the part of England, is in her hostility to the spread of the Anglo-American race on this continent, and her desire to augment her possessions in the vicinity of Honduras.

Gen Bustamente had nearly recovered from his recent severe illness, and had received leave of absence. General Minon was to succeed him in the command of the forces in the Sierra. Gen. Guzman was convalescent at San Luis Potosi.

The cholera was raging in Durango,—625 persons having died in seven days. It has also broken out in several parts of Zacatecas.

The journals state that smuggling is carried on to a great extent, to the serious injury of the Mexican treasury. Recently complaints were made about the matter at Vera Cruz; now, complaints come from several quarters—Matamoras, Monterey, Camargo, and Comitan. It is charged that the Mexican officers connive at these frauds upon the revenue, and enrich themselves by bribery.—The government was about to resort to severe measures to execute the laws.

The Globo is very much alarmed lest the men on Round Island should be destined to land at Tampico, to aid in the establishment of the Sierra Madre republic. It sounds the alarm to the Government (if reports be true, that the 427 men on Round Island are going to invade and conquer the following countries; Cuba, the Sierra Madre, Yucatan, the Nicaragua and Venezuela.)

The same journal relates that an *emeute* recently occurred at Mazatlan. An American is stated to have thrown the entire population into trepidation by rushing through the streets with a loaded revolver in his hand. Efforts were made to arrest him, but they did not succeed. A soldier leveled his gun at him, when the American laid him dead at his feet, by a shot from his pistol. The whole Mexican population then arose with cries of death to the Yankees! The Americans, who are quite numerous at Mazatlan, armed themselves to assist their countrymen. After much difficulty, however, the authorities succeeded in calming the turbulent and restoring order.

The Mexican journals complain bitterly of the practice still kept up by the English at Belize, Honduras, of furnishing the Indians of Yucatan with weapons and provisions, whereby they are enabled to carry on the war against the whites.

From the New York Express.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States, in his Proclamation suppressing the Cuban expedition, and in his measures relative thereto, of course, meets with the reprehension of the Loco Foco Press,—*of course*, we say; for reckless opposition is blind enough to oppose every thing right or wrong, in the absurd belief that it may make headway by so doing. But as the President has only done his duty; that is, only obeyed the laws, as well as kept the faith of treaties—it is not difficult to see that opposition will not make much of such material as that. The law in regard to foreign enlistments, etc., is found in the acts of June the 5th, 1794, re-enacted in that of April 20th, 1818.

These acts make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any citizen to *accept and exercise*, within the United States, a commission to serve "any foreign power, state, colony, district or people, in war against any other with whom the United States are in peace." It is also a misdemeanor, punishable in like way, for any "person to enlist himself or others, or engage others to *to go out of the United States* with a view of enlisting in the service of any foreign power, state, people, etc., in any military or naval capacity against any other with which the United States are in peace." It is a misdemeanor, also, punishable in the same manner, for "any person within the United States to begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any state or people who are at peace with the United States." We omit as irrelevent, all that relates to naval expeditions.

By the 8th section, the land and naval forces of the United States are put into the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion in enforcing the prohibitions of the act, and in preventing the carrying on of any expedition from the United States.

But according to some of the Loco Foco moralists, the President, hearing of and knowing of these expeditions,—with these laws staring him in the face, and in violation of a solemn treaty of amity and, concord with Spain—is to look on and let the armed expedition pass!

But, it will be borne in mind that the President of the United States, the moment he felt convinced that Rey, though a seeming fool and a self-proved scoundrel, had been unlawfully abducted from New Orleans by Cuban or Spanish agency, that moment Gen. Taylor demanded and secured his instant surrender and return to New Orleans. Justice and obedience to law, and the faith of treaties, admirably dictated the spirit of the proclamation; but the same spirit of Justice hesitated not one instant, in demanding of the same parties that the proclamation was protecting, the immediate surrender of Rey. With such a President, there is no fear for the honor or good faith of the Republic.

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CAPT. RANDOLPH, in a letter to a friend at New Orleans says, it is entirely *false* that any provisions for the men assembled on Round Island were stopped by his order—he mentioned such a purpose in his proclamation, but never carried it out. On the contrary, when the Round Islanders were at their greatest extremity, he fed them from his own supplies.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.—The N. O. Delta of the 10th publishes the following letter, from Havana, brought by the ship Mary Ellen. It is the latest item we have seen from Cuba.—The reported revolution on the Island turns out, as we supposed at the time, nothing better than a very unjustifiable *quiz*:

AUGUST 30, 1849.

Dear ——: Captain Coleman is now waiting for this letter, so therefore you must excuse my brevity. We are in a terrible stew here, in consequence of the report of the intended invasion of the island by the Cat (Round) Island expedition. Troops are daily moving to the South side of the island, so as to secure the invading Cat Islanders a warm reception. Several vessels of war have gone round; and two steamers, with troops, are destined for Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—By the ship Falcon, U. S. N., the N. O. Picayune of the 7th has dates from Havana to the 3d, and files Havana papers to the 1st inst. inclusive. The Falcon brings no confirmation whatever of the reported Revolution in Cuba. The Picayune says:

We have looked through these papers in vain for evidence of a movement of the disaffected, in confirmation of the report which was current in this city after the arrival of the British steamer Severn. No account is given of the movement of troops to those parts of the island which are more assailable than Havana, although such has probably taken place in consequence of the receipt by the authorities of Gen. Taylor's proclamation relative to the supposed intentions of the Round Islandees. We are induced to believe from private accounts that the former report is unfounded, and we attribute the silence of the journalists, in regard to the military precautions of the Captain General to the rigid censorship of the press which it is well known prevails in Havana.

The *Diario* of the 1st inst. contains an article extracted from the *Boletin Official* of Merida.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
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CUBA.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

In some of the newspapers the Administration is censured for its measures to prevent the invasion of Cuba by citizens of the United States; and the members of the Cabinet are charged with the disposition to suppress the efforts which may be made by the people of that island to acquire their independence. Now, in this matter the Administration has done nothing more than was plainly enjoined by the law of the land; and would have been justly chargeable with neglect of duty, had they, from sympathy with the Cubans, or from any other cause, permitted men to be enlisted in the United States and sent to revolutionize Cuba. But, were there no law forbidding such expeditions against territory with which we were at peace, it would be sound policy to prevent them, if possible; otherwise the nation might be involved in wars by the acts of desperate individuals. There is, unfortunately, too great a disposition prevailing in this country to interfere with the affairs of other nations, and to make the United States a party to all conflicts said to be waged for the promotion of freedom. We hastened to recognise and congratulate the revolutionists of France on the establishment of a free republic; and yet this new republic rules the people more despotically than the monarch who was dethroned. We sympathized with the Hungarians in their contest for independence, as was natural and proper, and the tendency of public feeling was to enlist our Government on the side of Hungary. Inhabitants of Cuba visited us, and by appeals to our love of liberty, excited a general desire for the liberation of the Cubans; and then, forthwith, an army is enlisted and arms provided to make the people of the United States undertake the conquest of that island; and, because the Administration will not permit this violation of treaty stipulations, and plunge into war to give freedom to Cuba, the President and the Cabinet are charged with siding with the despots of Europe in their efforts to enslave mankind. These denunciations are illiberal and unjustifiable. The duty of our rulers is to adhere to the laws of the land—to protect the rights and interests of American citizens—and to abstain from all interference with the domestic concerns of other nations.

If the people of Cuba desire to shake off their dependence upon Spain, let them make the effort upon their own responsibility, and without attempting to involve the United States in the contest. If they wish to be annexed to this country, they should either purchase the island from Spain, or obtain possession of it by their own valor. They cannot expect that the Government of the United States will sanction the participation of its citizens in the enterprise, and thus prove faithless to its duty.

The policy pursued by the Administration in reference to giving aid to the Cubans, is precisely that which was adopted by the administration of General Jackson when Texas undertook to assert her independence of Mexico. Then, as now, American citizens were warned not to engage in the contest; and instructions were issued by the Secretary of State to the District Attorney to prosecute those who might be found furnishing aid to the Texans. The following is a copy of the circular which was addressed to them on that occasion:

"WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1835.

"SIR: It has become necessary for me to call your attention to the probable event of a contest between the different portions of the Mexican empire in the vicinity of the United States. Some of our citizens may, from their connexion with the settlers there, and from their enterprise and love of change, be induced to forget their duty to their own Government and its obligations to foreign Powers; but it is the fixed determination of the Executive faithfully to discharge, so far as its power extends, all the obligations of the Government, and more especially that which requires that we shall abstain, under every temptation, from intermeddling with the domestic disputes of other nations.

"You are, therefore, earnestly enjoined, should the contest begin, to be attentive to all the movements of a hostile character which may be contemplated or attempted within your district, and to prosecute, without discrimination, all violations of those laws of the United States which have been enacted for the purpose of preserving peace and of fulfilling the obligations of treaties with foreign Powers.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN FORSYTH."

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

18 September 1849, 2

Rey and Cuba.

This is a singular combination, and furnishes a concatenation from which some sanguine people anticipate great results. The N. Y. *Sun* is a most zealous advocate of the acquisition of Cuba. It was one of the first newspapers in the country that started the idea, and it has been most sedulously and perseveringly engaged in urging upon the Government some immediate action in the premises. The recent abduction of Rey, it was confidently hoped, would furnish a cause of quarrel with old Spain, and as a matter of course, Cuba would fall in our hands. The *Sun* is not alone in feeling disappointment at the turn affairs have taken: it was believed and hoped by many, that the government of Cuba, after planning and executing this outrage upon our soil, would have had the courage, or the rashness, or hardihood, whichever it may be called, to justify its conduct and brave it out;—that at least, it would "show fight." But, alas! the old Hidalgo spirit is extinct, it has not life enough left to act even the bully. The *Sun* editor is very indignant that the Rey case is suffered to sleep, and that there is not some immediate action, on the part of the Government, to seek redress for the insult that has been inflicted upon our national honor; it insists that the Government should demand "*instant and complete satisfaction* for the abduction of Rey, and not only *pecuniary indemnification for the injured individual*, but the recall of the instrument at New Orleans—the Spanish Consul—and the prompt supersedence of the Captain General of Cuba." If the *Sun* will wait awhile, all these consequences may follow; it might be, however, difficult to assess the damages sustained by Rey. By the bye, the *Sun* need be under no uneasiness about Rey. He is in first rate keeping—he never fared half as well in all his life, and he gets more to eat and drink in one day than would suffice him in Havana for a month.

The *Sun* man has taken upon himself a responsible and unenviable office: he protests, "in the name of the large, respectable, and most patriotic foreign born population, against the apparent disposition of the cabinet to give the go-by to the Rey affair." Now, we have too much respect for the "foreign born population" to believe that they ever authorized the *Sun* to make such a protest: if they have done so, for their insolence and falsification of the truth, they have forfeited all claims to *respectability* and *patriotism*. The administration have acted most promptly throughout the whole of this Rey affair, so much so as to extort even the commendation of our opponents. "Apparent disposition to give the go-by." Nonsense! what does the man want? Is not the Spanish Consul under heavy bonds, as well as all his confederates, and Rey himself in custody, to attend the trial of the case? Can he not wait the issue of the trial, before making a national quarrel of it? The people of the South are not remarkable for excess of discretion and forbearance under the infliction of injuries, but the Spanish Consul has not an enemy in New Orleans, who would not freely give him all the benefits of a fair trial before the tribunals of the country. The *fast man* of the *Sun* is too mettlesome, by half: we hope that he will slacken his pace and cool off by the first Monday in November, when the Rey case comes on for trial and justice will be done to all parties.

The Cuban Expedition.—As far as appearance goes, the expedition from this country to Cuba, Sierra Madre, or wherever its destination was, is knocked in the head. We have been told that it is not yet dead; it only sleeps. And certainly if there is, or ever was, a will and means for such an enterprise, we see nothing to prevent it. The idea of its being stopped by 50 marines, with the District Attorney at their head, is too ludicrous for refutation. It would seem that want of money has been attributed as the cause of the failure, if failure it be. On Friday evening, for instance, twenty young men applied to the First ward station for a night's lodging, having been turned out of their boarding house for want of prompt payment. They said they belonged to the Cuban expedition, and were of Captain Tompkin's company. In the same way the steamboat *Sea Gull*, it is stated, was not paid for, which was the cause of her detention at Staten Island for the last week, her owner not being willing to let her go to sea till the cash was in his pocket. The consequence was, that the United States District Attorney had abundance of time to make the seizure of the vessel and the arms and ammunition she contained. It is said he has undertaken to give security that she shall not be engaged in any illegal enterprise, and that further proceedings against her will be stayed. The steam packet *New Orleans*, lying at the head of Cherry street, was only paid for in part, her owner Mr. Wood, having received twelve thousand dollars on account. She had on board 120,000 rations. This vessel was bought by the United States government at the commencement of the Mexican war, during which she was used as a transport. At the close of the war she was sold again, and has been since running as a packet to the Texan ports. She has been here during the summer for repairs. The statement that the *Florida* has been seized is not exactly correct. It is true that some of the subordinates of the United States District Attorney, and of the United States Marshal, have been on board and hovering about the vessel, but they have not seized her. What led to suspicion was, that she is mounted with four brass guns; but these she has carried for the last year, together with ammunition, as it is quite customary for merchant vessels to do. She has carriages and ports like a man-of war. She has been, during that time, a regular packet between Chagres and New Orleans. She is now advertised for the trade between New York and Chagres, and, as may be seen by advertisement, will be in the North River tomorrow, probably at the foot of Warren street, to take passengers for Chagres. She is to sail in about ten days. Another ground of suspicion was, that she has a rakish look; but looks are not always to be depended on. A third cause of the *surveillance* of the authorities in her case was, that she has been lying at Corlear's Hook; but that was in order to have repairs effected, the vessel having been struck by lightning at Hatteras on her last voyage. As an instance of the ignorance of the officers, we may mention that they asked for her papers! She is not a propeller, though she once was. She is now rigged as a bark, and a right good sailer she appears to be. Her owner, Mr. B. Shaw, effected three insurances upon her yesterday of $4000 each, in all $12,000 in Wall street. We supposed the District Attorney was on a "wild goose chase" in respect to some of the suspected vessels.—*N. Y. Herald*, 9th inst.

Naval.—The U. S. frigate *Raritan*, (flag ship,) Captain Benjamin Page, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Commanding Home Squadron—and the sloop of war *Saratoga*, in company, Commander N. C. Nicholson, arrived at Newport, on Thursday the 6th, and anchored in the other harbor. They left Pensacola on the 15th of August, and communicated with Havana on the 25th.

The U. S. ship *Vandalia*, Commander W. H. Gardner, sailed from Hamilton Roads at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, bound for the Pacific.

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New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

18 September 1849, 2

New York—The Cholera—Washington City Willard's Hotel, etc.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, dated 6th instant:

"New York can now shake hands with New Orleans, and each can congratulate the other on the absence of the pestilence. When one of these two great cities suffers, no matter from what cause, the other sympathises. New York felt in her every nerve the recent calamity which fell like another night upon midnight, upon New Orleans; and when the dawn of the light of health was perceived, a general rejoicing went like electricity, through this great metropolis.

Business is active here. The city is being filled with its population, whilst the retreats that had been sought by the thousands who fled from the pestilence, are being vacated. Saratoga, Newport, Fairfield, will soon have put on their winter apparel, and go to rest, 'till time shall bring round the season of pleasure-taking, in the coming year.

You have seen, doubtless, the loss by fire of the splendid packet ship *Henry Clay*. The smoke is yet rising from the wreck. Want of vigilance supposed to be the cause. The loss is great.

I have had occasion to make a couple of trips to Washington, lately. I have been intimate with that metropolis since the inauguration of President Madison, at which time there was but one store in it, no hotel worthy of being so called, and scattered here and there were blocks of buildings miles apart, indicating the spots where each adventurer, like Greenleaf, supposed *the heart* of the city would be. That heart proved to be the Pennsylvania Avenue. The Capitol at one end, and the President's house at the other. Stores every where abound, as to boarding-houses without number, and also hotels. But *the* hotel of the metropolis, is *Willard's*. It occupies a fine position, at the West end of Pennsylvania Avenue, in close proximity to the Treasury, and all the public offices, being at the same time, within five minutes' walk of the President's House. It is within the circle of both *fashion and business*. Its attractions are very decided, and far above any hotel that has been in Washington since I first knew the city. These, besides its location, are in the finely arranged apartments; in the fare and its admirable cooking; in the satin like cleanliness of the bed rooms; in the beverages; in the never tiring personal attentions of Willard, and his immediate associates. I thought on my visit last spring, when President Taylor had his rooms there, that all was then complete. But the ever vigilant spirit of Willard, when I saw his house last week, had been busy in remodelling, and enlarging and beautifying the entire establishment. The ladies' drawing-room and ordinary, will show as much attraction as any other like rooms in the land. The furniture, with the almost velvet-tufted carpets, are reflected back upon by the beautiful adornings of Fresco work, which give life and beauty to those fine halls. The fact is, Willard is never happy, unless he is making outlays for the accommodation and *comfort of his patrons*. He will reap the reward of such liberality—as he deserves. When you go to Washington, go to Willard's, west end of Pennsylvania Avenue, and near the President's mansion."

T. McK.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

18 September 1847, 4

CAPT. RANDOLPH AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The Picayune of the 9th says: "We have been permitted to copy a portion of a private letter addred by Capt. Randolph, U. S. N. to a friend in this city, relative to the comments of the New-Orleans press, on the stringent measures adopted by him against the Round Islanders. He therein complains of being misrepresented by the papers, and declares that "it is entirely false that any provisions have been stopped which were sent to the men on Round Island. On the contrary, when they were in a starving condition, owing to the indifference or inability of their leaders in sending them supplies, we," says the Captain, "took pity upon them, and fed them from our vessels for two days."

Capt. Randolph says he regrets that anything was said in his notice about cutting off supplies, "but this was never enforced." He regrets nothing besides.

The following very explicit postscript is appended to the letter:

"Were you to see my instructions you would not blame me, excepting for the stoppage of provisions—on paper."

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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
18 September 1849, 2

The Cuba Hunt Broken Up.

The New York Express of Friday has the following:

The United States District Attorney has broken up the Cuban expedition from this port. He has in United States possession the propeller Sea Gull, (of a very warlike look,) the Orleans, and the Florida, which are in possession of United States marines or United States deputy marshals and their *posses*.

One of the leaders of the expedition was arrested last night, but gave bail.

Processes are out against other adventurers, and United States officers are on the look out.

It is ascertained that $150,000 have been put at the disposal of these adventurers in New York alone.

The act of Congress under which this is done is the act which put the army and navy at the disposal of the President to execute the laws, and it is shown that the laws have been violated by affidavit before the United States district attorney.

One of the principal men connected with the expedition from this port, now under arrest, has assured us this morning that he has abandoned the enterprise, and that it may be regarded as now at an end.

The President was officially consulted this morning in regard to the Cuba expedition, and manifested a disposition to preserve the neutrality of the Government at all hazards. At the same time he said he wished to go no further than this. The honor of the Government, more than the punishment of persons, was what he desired.

United States marines are on board the steamer Orleans.

One of the recruits for the above expedition, who was enlisted in Philadelphia, has divulged all he knows in relation to it. The Ledger of Friday gives his story as follows:

"One of the 'returned volunteers,' taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping a remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person we allude to is a young man residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited last week for the expedition, being promised one thousand dollars at the end of the affair and plenty of *plunder* while engaged in it. He was told, notwithstanding the inference from the last mentioned fact, that it was a perfectly honorable project, and that its purpose should be disclosed before he left the country. He went to New York on Friday last with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. On Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman named Maguire. After going forty miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further, and put back. The Sea Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board and soldier clothes, and our informant assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel, but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained, and, having misgivings of the object of the expedition, determined to be put ashore. This demand was refused for they declared that they would hail the revenue cutter and apprise the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect; the men were set ashore, and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended."

The propeller *Sea Gull* was taken possession of at the New York quarantine ground, by a detachment of armed men from the United States ship North Carolina, lying in the harbor. No resistance was made by the persons on board of the captured vessel, consisting principally of Spaniards and Cubanese, who were taken by surprise, and appeared to be in a state of much trepidation. The steam ship *New Orleans*, was taken possession of whilst lying at the foot of Grand street, New York. Though information had been received a short time previously that she contained a considerable number of men, she was found to be deserted.—Both vessels were seized in the name of the President of the United States, on a charge of violating the neutrality act. The New York Courier of Saturday says:

"We understand that some weeks since the *Sea Gull* was sold by her owners to parties here, whom it is not necessary to name, but who were well understood to have been connected with the Cuban expedition. She had been handed over to them and laden with muskets, ammunition, &c., and had cleared for Curacoa. There was also a number of Spaniards on board. Her detention since Saturday of last week at quarantine, was caused by the failure of those who bought her to make payment as promised. The owner was unwilling to let her go to sea until she was paid for. We understand that he has promised to resume possession of her, take out her cargo, and give bonds in any required amount that she shall not be engaged in any illegal expedition. He promises, if required, to give up her license for the foreign trade, and use her only for domestic traffic. Under the circumstances, we understand no further proceedings will be had against her.

"The steam packet *New Orleans*, lying at the head of Cherry street, was also seized under the same authority. She is owned by Mr. Wood, who had sold her to the same parties, and had received $2,000 in part payment of the purchase money. She had been laden with a cargo, comprising among other articles, 120,000 rations.

"During the investigation into the matter of the vessels, the *names* of a number of persons in this city, who were prominently concerned in the same expedition, were ascertained, and unquestionable evidence of their complicity was laid before the District Attorney. He immediately inquired, by telegraph, of the Secretary of State whether he should arrest *persons*, as well as vessels, who had violated the law in question, and received for answer orders to so. He procured warrants for the arrest of six persons—five of whom are said by the Evening Post to be Edward Wier, Mariot, Pigot, Clark, and McFall. Whether these names are correctly given or not, we are not aware. One of the parties arrested yesterday was brought up for examination, and bailed in the sum of $5,000. We understand that he has taken part as one of the leaders of the intended expedition at some of the meetings that have been held in this city."

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The Daily Picayune.

18 September 1849, Z

NAVAL.— The U. S. frigate Raritan, flag ship, Capt. Benjamin Page, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Foxhall A. Parker, commanding Home Squadron, and the sloop-of-war Saratoga, in company, Com'r M. C. Nicholson, arrived at Newport on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., and anchored in the outer harbor. They left Pensacola on the 15th August, and communicated with Havana on the 25th.

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The Evening Picayune.

18 September 1849, 1

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Baltimore Sun of the 10th inst. contains the following letter from Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 2 P. M.

Recruits for the Cuban Expedition — Stabbing Case—Stock Sales, &c.

The emissaries of the secret expedition against Cuba, or some other place, are at work in this city, and have been rather munificent in their promises to those disposed to embark in the mysterious undertaking. The terms are $50 bounty, $8 per month, and $1000 at the expiration of a year. It is said that Col. Wyncoop is to be Major General of the forces raised.

A great number of the Mexican returned volunteers have engaged to join the expedition, for the purpose of enjoying their love for adventure, which the Mexican campaign was not sufficient to cool. As it is the exhibition of this same spirit which disgraces our Southern districts by their frequent broils, the citizens will not be sorry at the scenes of their exploits being transferred to some other locality.

George Black, a returned Mexican volunteer, was seriously stabbed on Saturday, in Eighth street, below South, by some person unknown, without the slightest provocation.

CUBA HUNTERS TURNED LOOSE.—Since the discovery of their plans, the Cuba Hunters in New York have been turned loose to shift for themselves. On Friday evening, the 7th inst., some twenty-five young men, who stated that they belonged to the expedition, applied at one of the police stations for lodgings, having been turned from the house where they boarded because of having no funds.

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Richmond Enquirer.
18 September 1849, 2

THE ROUND ISLAND OUTRAGE.

The Republic justifies the proclamations of Commander Randolph and Lieut. Totten of the Navy—says: "Gen Taylor is not apt to do things by halves—and we have no doubt our naval officers in the Gulf *had sufficient powers* granted them to accomplish their object, when they became satisfied that an unlawful enterprize was on foot." The Regency then shoulder the whole responsibility of their officials.—The Lynchburg Virginian bears down very hard upon "the buccaneers of Round Island," and, with cordial zeal, approves the conduct of Commander Randolph. It says:

"It is fortunate that duties, so delicate and important, have devolved upon an officer so qualified, by intelligence, energy and courteousness, for their execution. We entertain no apprehension that he has transgressed the letter of his instructions, or gone beyond what his duty enjoined. These piratical patriots, with all their ardent zeal for the extension of the area of freedom, and their not less enthusiastic love of plunder, will find themselves frustrated in their intention to make a descent upon Cuba, or upon Mexico. When dispersed and sent back to their respective retreats, we commend them as worthy objects of Locofoco sympathy. No doubt much party capital can be made out of these victims of Government persecution—these martyrs of liberty."

We shall add nothing to the comments we have already made, but, in justification of what we have said, and to expose the mischievous consequences of a proceeding, at war with the first principles of our institutions, placing the citizen's life and liberty at the control of the military power, wielded by an irresponsible Regency, we quote the powerful and conclusive views of the New Orleans Picayune, a paper friendly to the administration. Public attention cannot be too strongly invoked, to reprobate what we regard as a tyrannous blow at popular liberty:

CAPT. RANDOLPH AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—We are induced to believe that the proclamation addressed to the adventurers on Round Island, posted on the walls of Mobile on the 30th ult. and signed "V. M. Randolph, Com'r. U. S ship Albany," is authentic. We were exceedingly reluctant to suppose that so ill-advised a document could proceed from an officer holding so high a rank in the service, and we readily fell into the venal error of attributing it to some wag, anxious to enliven society at Mobile by the perpetration of a wicked joke. There has been no contradiction of the genuineness of the proclamation, and we therefore believe in its authenticity. Capt. Randolph in this instance has allowed his zeal to outstrip his discretion, and has no doubt unwittingly come into direct collision with the laws of the land he is employed to serve. We do not believe that orders could have been transmitted from Washington to him to establish a blockade of Round Island, and to intercept the conveyance of provisions to the persons congregated there, whatever may be their objects in making it their temporary place of abode. It is an invasion of State rights, a violation of the laws of Mississippi, to which the island belongs, for which he is amenable to its tribunals. It would be a hideous principle, indeed, in our Federal Government, if we were to admit the right of national ships to lay an embargo on vessels in any of our ports, or to establish a blockade, without consulting the constituted authorities of the States in which those ports are situated. If these adventurers had gone to the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi, or had taken up their residence at Pass Christian, Biloxi, or any of the watering places on the lake shore, perhaps in the excessive latitude with which Capt. Randolph has probably construed his instructions, he might have laid an embargo on fishing boats, vegetable skiffs, and other similar small craft, under the pretext that they were engaged in supplying an unlawful assemblage of men with the common necessaries of life. Independently of the direct effect of his stringent measures on the unfortunate objects against whom he is acting, they operate unjustly on the industry of a large number of persons who gain their bread by the supply of articles of daily consumption. This he has not the shadow of a right to do, and *the feeling of reprobation which his proclamation has elicited, is participated in by almost every man in the community here, and in other places where it has been made known.*

In the illegality of Captain Randolph's proceedings, the manner in which he has announced his intentions might almost have escaped notice—might be lost in the wonder excited at the complacency which he manifests in violating the rights of a sovereign State. But we will take the liberty of remarking that no man, although invested with the highest rank in the army or navy, or in civil employ, is permitted to designate his fellow-citizens vagrants, without proving that they are a burthen on public charity, or that they are living on public spoil.

Altogether, we think that a great deal too much has been made out of this supposed plan of the Round Islanders to invade the territory of a nation with which we are at peace; and we take it as a gratuitous assumption, that the projected expedition is intended for any one of the destinations attributed to it. If these adventurers choose to assert that they are going to colonize a spot in Mexico, agreeably to the invitations which have been publicly given through the public prints, by order of the Mexican Congress, who is to gainsay them? Or, suppose they declare that they intended to march through Mexico, or through the valley of the Rio Grande to the land of golden promise in California, have we the right to say that they shall not go armed or unarmed?

Besides, these men have neither arms nor ammunition, so far as we have yet discovered.—They are there on Round Island, living on resources which render them independent of any man's beck or sign. As long as they behave themselves peaceably, we have no right to molest them, nor have we the right to interfere with their modes of life by impertinent curiosity. We might with quite as great a show of justice go to Cape May, Newport, Nahant or Rockaway, and tell the bathers they have had enough of the sea and to be off!

It would have been much better if the Executive had confined himself to the simple warning contained in his proclamation, letting the adventurers know, that in weal or woe, after surrendoning the soil of their own country and entering on that of another, they would no longer be entitled to the protection of the American flag. We do not set up for ultra proselitizers in either morals or politics, although we share with all right minded men in the satisfaction every American should feel in the expansion of enlightened freedom, but really in this case of the Round Islanders, we believe that to meddle with them directly, to thwart or to forward their purposes, whatever they may be, is a duty that does not legitimately come within the mission of our Government, either in its naval or military arm. Until certain overt acts specified by the laws be discovered, the Government has no right to trouble them.

It is still fresh in the recollection of all, that during the Texan war companies of American citizens were raised, organized, armed and equipped, and actually proceeded to Texas where they assisted the people of that State in achieving their independence. A proclamation was then, as now, issued by the General Government, but it was not followed up by any forcible measures to prevent the departure of the persons who had engaged in the enterprise. Many of the most influential citizens of this Union joined the Texan army, and by so doing they forfeited all claim to the protection of their Government, which however they or any one else had a perfect right to renounce whenever they chose.

The interference of Capt Randolph has already borne unhappy fruits, as will be perceived from the disturbance caused by an interruption of the daily supply of provisions to the men on Round Island.

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Richmond Enquirer.

18 September 1849, 2

CAPT. RANDOLPH AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—We have been permitted to copy a portion of a private letter addressed by Capt. Randolph, U. S. N., to a friend in this city, relative to the comments of the New Orleans press, on the stringent measures adopted by him against the Round Islanders. He therein complains of being misrepresented by the papers, and declares that "it is entirely false that any provisions have been stopped which were sent to the men on Round Island. On the contrary when they were in a starving condition, owing to the indifference or inability of their leaders in sending them supplies, we," says the captain, "took pity upon them, and fed them from our vessels for two days."

Capt. Randolph says he regrets that anything was said in this notice about cutting off supplies, "but this was *never enforced*." He regrets nothing besides.

The following very explicit postscript is appended to the letter;

"Were you to see my instructions you would not blame me, excepting for the stoppage of provisions—*on paper*."—*N. O. Picayune, 9th.*

Here is undoubted proof that Capt. Randolph had full instructions for his extraordinary proceedings and for more besides.

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Richmond Enquirer.

18 September 1849, 4

ROUND ISLAND BLOCKADE RAISED.

Colonel White arrived in town yesterday, from Round Island. He reports that the legal steps which he was about to take against Commander Randolph, and the naval force stationed in the bay, were rendered unnecessary, by the withdrawal of the vessels employed in the blockade, and the free permission to all persons to land at the island. Colonel White went over prepared to call on the magistrates and laws of Mississippi to protect the rights of the citizens sojourning within its limits.

On Sunday, a schooner, loaded with bread and pork, ran the blockade, and nearing the island, threw out her barrels in the shallow water, which the Round Islanders wading out to, took upon their shoulders, and carried ashore. Before, however, the schooner had succeeded in landing all her cargo, boats from the squadron captured her and took her into possession, and after a short time released her, when she returned to Pascagoula. Colonel White then removed the balance of the cargo from the schooner into an open boat, and intimating to the officers of the squadron his determination to try the legality of their proceedings, sent the boat with the provisions to the island, to test the question. But lo! as soon as the commander of the squadron heard of the intention of the Round Islanders to appeal to the State law, he hauled his vessels off and anchored outside of Horn Island, allowing free communication with the Round Islanders. Boats, with provisions, were landed, and the Round Islanders are now well supplied with the necessaries of life. We are happy to perceive that our naval officers have come to their senses, and receded from their absurd position. It was well they did so, for, we understand, that the men on Round Island were reduced to their last rations on Sunday.

We wish we could stop here all further reference to this disgraceful transaction. But a sense of justice to our fellow-citizens compels us to refer to certain measures taken by the squadron at Round Island, which go far to aggravate the enormity of their acts, and display a feeling of vindictiveness that we never imagined could find a home in the hearts of our gallant naval officers. We understand that during the late blockade the commander of the squadron, not satisfied with prohibiting the landing of all provisions in vessels, to complete his purpose of starving the men, prohibited them from fishing at night, the only time when they could fish with much success, or in pirogues at any time. Boats, with piles of muskets and a large force of men were sent out every night to drive the Round Islanders ashore. We learn, further, that taking advantage of the reduced and half-starved condition of the men, some of the officers of the squadron went ashore and decoyed twelve or fifteen of the men aboard of their ships and persuaded them to enlist in the naval service. If there is law or justice in the country, we trust that the commander of the squadron in Pascagoula Bay will be held to answer for this extraordinary conduct towards our citizens.—[*N. Orleans Delta.*

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

18 September 1849, 1

TYRANNICAL EXACTIONS ON THE CUBANS. By the following, from *La Verdad*, the Spanish paper in New York, it appears that the Cubans really deserve almost as much sympathy as the Hungarians. Scarcely any Government ever made more tyranical exactions. We copy some of them:

Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the expenses of the Government of these United States, in which are counted more than twenty millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

Flour and many other articles of the first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes are charged with a duty varying from 50 to 200 per cent. of the first price of the article, such as rice, salt, fish, Indian meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, &c. &c.; Salt fish, on which we find a charge of 33 per cent only in the tariff, when imported in foreign vessels, pays 66 per cent. and the same thing happens with other articles enumerated and numerous others of first necessity.

Our farmers have to pay 2½ per cent. on sugar, and 10 per cent. on other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from exportation.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and pay for the same, even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence.

He cannot remove his residence from one house into another without giving notice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

He is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

He may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain and pay for a license ($2 50) or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

He pays 6 to 6½ per cent. of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c.

There is stamped paper, the use of which is forced by the government, and sold by it at the price of $8 every sheet, and it is necessary on a solemn oath to prove one's poverty, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

Some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the Island prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feign it for their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

In the whole island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the Government, from the Captain General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

In Matanzas, Cardenas, Guines, Madruga, and other places, the most revolting scenes of torture, gallows, butcheries and infernal machination were enacted in the year 1845, under pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes.

In the year 1845, different Regideres and other members of the corporation of Matanzas were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the Government officials, &c.

Another article contains the following. The editor is recording events which have transpired since 1827:

More than a million of African savages, imported into the Island of Cuba, insurrections of slaves, and tortures, gibbets and slaughter to punish and subdue them; now fetters added to those which oppressed Cuba, arbitrary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions, all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity."

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

18 September 1849, 2

INDEPENDENCE—ANNEXATION.—H. B. Wilson, the son of a former speaker of the Provincial Assembly, is about to commence the publication of a newspaper at Hamilton, Canada, which will advocate the independence of Canada, and its annexation to the United States. In his prospectus, he takes the ground that independence is the leading question of the time, for and with the people of Canada, and that in Lower Canada its advocacy is almost unanimous, while in Upper Canada it is favored by a large proportion of the citizens.

CONTEMPLATED CUBAN MOVEMENT.—Of this mysterious enterprise the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

"Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprise, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, and not frustrated, by the interposition of this government. The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and munitions, the whole to be under the direction of Gen. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprise a more American character. The existing design is to land twenty-five hundred men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the Island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance, and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistable popular clamor, in their behalf, and from every port in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign.

☞ Luke Lea is said to entertain the opinion that Gen. Quitman, according to his own showing, does not deserve support growing out of admiration of his military services. This opinion is derived from the fact that Gen. Quitman voted against Generals Jackson, Harrison, and Taylor, the only military men who have run for the Presidency since the present Democratic candidate for Governor was old enough to vote. There is no doubt that Quitman does rely almost entirely on his military reputation in this canvass, and in so doing he admits the belief that other people have a higher regard for gunpowder popularity than he has himself.

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The Evening Mirror
[N.Y. Whig Newspaper]
September 19, 1849, 2

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA

It is the duty of a nation, as far as possible, to throw around itself the elements of protection, against the assaults of foreign powers. The advantages resulting from such a force two-fold. It wins that respect and forebearance from foreign governments, which power seldon fails to produce; and it yields facilities for a prompt and effectual vindication of rights, which the unscrupulous are so ready to infringe.

If the interest of a country required thhe acquisition of contiguous territory, the proper means should most unquestionably be used by that government to acquire that territory. If our nationality depended upon the *forcible* possession of any portion of this earth, it would be as justifiable upon the part of the government, to employ the requisite force to accomplish that end, as it would be for a drowning man to thrust his fellow from a plank, which would not support them both. They are both reconcilable upon the principle of "self-preservation being the first law of nature."

Apply this doctrine to the Island of Cuba. Any one will see by reference to a map of North America, that the Island is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. It can lock up or set free that vast commerce which flows forth from the Mississippi, like a second Nile, to supply the world with food. Estimate to its full extent the illimitable resources of that country which is watered by the Father of waters and his tributaries. Cast the eye over the vast expanse, which commences at the summit of the Alleghanies, and terminates at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and take in then the thousand hamlets, cities, and villages, which will become the homes of one hundred millions of freemen, and then ask yourself if they are to be hemmed in, and their commerce cut off and destroyed, by the possessors of the Island of Cuba?

Who are to control the destiny of that island, when the sceptre now held by the tyrannical, yet tremulous hand of old Spain shall be forced from her? If the wishes of the "governed" were consulted the inhabitants of Cuba would, to-morrow, declare themselves free and independent of the mother country. And who within this broad land would, by word or deed, deny them that sacred privilege? It is evident the enormous taxes imposed upon the Cubans, not only for internal purposes, but to support a rotten govenment at home, taken in connection with a contemptible espionage, exercised over them by the Governor General of Cuba, is rapidly preparing the people for forcible resistance against the government. Whenever the struggle does come, our sympathies, at least, will be with the patriots. And it will be beyond the power of this government to prevent those who are resolved to expatriate themselves, from taking with them the American rifle. Sooner or later those who are engaged in so just a cause will triumph, and Cuba will be free.

When that event is accomplished, what will be the course of this Government? Most unquestionably it should make the greatest exertions to produce a political union with this country. The benefits to be obtained are too many to be overlooked, and the danger too hazardous, in case of failure, to be dwelt upon for a moment with any thing like equanimity.

Suppose, by any fault of ours, Cuba having won her freedom, should remain an independent State--the danger to us might be as great as though she belonged to any of the powers of Europe. Alliances might make her even more formidable. Again, an unscrupulous power might forcibly take possession of the Island as a means of annoying us, so easy is it for the strong to overawe and control

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the weak. The English press, even now, allude with most amusing coolness to the occupation of the Island by that government. We take the following paragraph from the London Standard of 31st August. Speaking of the acquisition of that Island by the United States, that paper remarks:--

"If made while Great Britain maintains that naval preponderance which she has maintained for nearly two centuries; that is while her navigation laws were in force, the States could not hope to retain the island in permanent occupation without the consent of this country, and in that way, it would be a constant curb upon them, for at the very first warlike movement between the nations, Cuba must fall into British hands and thus all the southern ports of the States would be sealed up."

The power of this country to retain the possession of Cuba without the consent of England is denied. If the United States cannot retain a possession once obtained, then neither the Cubans or Spaniards, can hope to hold it, when the government which is so fond of the "Lion's share" stretches forth its remorseless grasp to seize the prize.

As to the ability of the United States to hold the island, against England or any other power on earth, no people *ought* to be better satisfied than the English themselves. In our infancy that haughty nation was taught that we would do very much as we pleased; since which time our resources hhave immeasurably increased, while the power of England is upon the decline.

To obtain a union of the island with this country, should command the earnest and untiring exertions of every administration until it is accomplished. We have not referred to the incalculable advantages which would result to this country in a commercial point of view from the union. We will defer that for future discussion. Suffice it to say, that in a political aspect the advantages are immense.

The people of this country so regard it, and they will hold to a fearful account each and every public man who attempts, by any extra-official means, to thwart the measure.

The Proclamation of the President, and the arrest of armed vessels fitted out for the purpose of revolutionizing the Island, we do *not* consider as extra-official acts.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

19 September, 1849, 2

The Chatham Nomination.

The Whigs of Chatham County have nominated Hon. WILLIAM LAW for the Senate, and R. R. COYLER and F. S. BARTOW, Esqrs., for the Representative branch in the next Legislature. This, we regard, as intellectually the strongest ticket which has ever been presented to the constituency of any single county in Georgia. We can scarcely conceive how any citizen of the county, having its honor and interests at heart, could hesitate to support such men. We are especially rejoiced that Judge Law has at last consented to give the State the benefit of his highly cultivated intellect, his acknowledged purity of purpose and his well balanced judgment in counsel. When the people select such men as their rulers, they give substantial evidence of their capacity for self-government. It is certainly time that public attention should be seriously attracted to the importance of elevating the standard of Legislators in the State. The business of making laws, in many counties, seems to have been almost entirely abandoned to ignorant demagogues and beardless boys. In some counties, acknowledged merit and intellect are regarded as positive incumbrances, and act as a complete bar to public favor. We are happy to find, that in many of the counties during the present year, the people have taken this matter in hand, and have brought out their ablest and best men.

The wisdom of the policy adopted by Richmond, Clarke, Chatham, and a few other counties, will be strikingly exhibited in the extensive influence which they will wield in the next Legislature. It is impossible to separate the character of the people from that of their representatives, in the public mind. Communities will be judged of by the ability and character of those upon whom they bestow honor and confidence, and will be respected or contemned accordingly. If the people, therefore, wish to wield an influence, or to have their interest protected, their true policy is plainly to select their purest and ablest men for that purpose.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

19 September 1849, 2

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Election on Monday, the 1st day of October.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD Y. HILL,

OF TROUP COUNTY.

For Representatives—Bibb County.

JAMES A. NISBET,
ROLAND BIVINS.

FOR THE SENATE,

1st—Chatham County, WILLIAM LAW.
2d—Liberty and Bryan, GEO. W. WALTHOUR.
5th—Ware and Lowndes, DAVID J. SIRMAN.
6th—Montgomery and Appling DANIEL F. McRAE.
7th—Bullock and Tatnall, JOHN DELOACH.
8th—Scriven and Effiingham, THOMAS R. HINES.
9th—Burke and Emanuel, Col. JAMES GRUBBS.
10th—Laurens and Wilkinson, EDWD J. BLACKSHEAR.
12th—Thomas and Decatur, PETER E. LOVE.
14th—Stewart and Randolph, J. E. BROWN.
15th—Sumter and Lee, Dr. JARED TOMLINSON.
16th—Muscogee and Harris, VAN LEONARD.
17th—Houston and Macon, W. N. L. CROCKER.
18th—Talbot and Marion, ROBT. DIXON.
21st—Washington and Jefferson, JAMES R. SMITH.
22d—Richmond and Columbia, ANDREW J. MILLER.
23d—Warren and Taliafero, JOSEPH W. THOMAS.
24th—Hancock and Baldwin, JOSEPH GONDER.
25th—Jones and Putnam, JAMES GODARD.
26th—Monroe and Pike, MICKLEBERRY MERRITT.
27th—Crawford and Upson, JAMES A. MILLER.
28th—Meriwether and Coweta, CLARK D. PARKS.
29th—Troup and Heard, BLOUNT C. FERRILL.
33d—Newton and Walton, DR. ELIAS BELL.
34th—Green and Morgan, H. F. SANDFORD.
35th—Wilkes and Lincoln, W. Q. ANDERSON.
36th—Elbert and Franklin, THOMAS JOHNSON.
37th—Oglethorpe and Madison, JACOB EBERHART.
38th—Clarke and Jackson, W. W. CLAYTON.
39th—Gwinnett and DeKalb, HIRAM R. WILLIAMS.
47th—Floyd and Chattooga, MADISON MONTGOMERY.

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The Daily Picayune.

19 September 1849, 2

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]
WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1849.

Editors Pic.—To recover from the fatigues and consequences of his travel and illness, the President has secluded himself, and will see no one for ten days or a fortnight but the members of the Cabinet and his immediate family. The step is most judicious, as he is worn out completely by the confusion of the crowds of thousands and tens of thousands to which he has been subjected. He has, however, returned without disease, and with a bright eye and unimpaired energies. The stupid proclamations of Capt. Randolph and Lieut. Totten, of the navy, meet with universal disapprobation. No one speaks with so much dissatisfaction, I learn, as do the members of the Cabinet. At the same time that the Government is determined to enforce obedience to our treaty obligations with Spain and other powers, it is resolved not to thwart, either directly or indirectly, the spirit of the law, and to afford no cause for a charge of being hostile to human liberty, or of being careless of the prosperity of the world, so that its own interests be maintained. An evidence of this will be the decided course it will adopt in relation to Mr. Walsh, the Consul at Paris, who, I think, has already been recalled. If he has not he will be, if we may judge from a scathing he has received in almost all those papers which are presumed to have opportunities to know the sentiments of the Cabinet and to speak for it.

The people of Florida have worked themselves into a fury because Gen. Taylor would not order out two or three regiments of militia to pursue a force of refugee Indians, which the largest estimate does not place above twenty, all told. One would fancy that his military talents placed him beyond the criticism of the heroes of the Alachua. But this is not the case, and I fear he has committed an inexcusable fault by not opening the door of the Treasury and suffering the golden stream to run with the profusion which made the peninsula almost a California in the days of Mr. Van Buren and Gen Jackson. The former, however, was by no means responsible for the fact, as the waste became enormous only in the time of him who strove in vain to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. I imagine that one of the reasons which induced the Secretary of War to send regular rather than volunteer troops to Florida, was the certainty that in case of difficulty in relation to Rey, or the Cuban expedition, it would be no disadvantage to have in the peninsula the nucleus of an army, as large, by the by, as that which won the battles of Palo Alto and La Rosaca. That affair has, however, passed away, and the veteran seventh will not be needed for that purpose, unless the desperate men who have undertaken an enterprise contrary to all probabilities of success, should force Old Zack to interfere to protect them from their own folly.

To return for a moment to the affairs and men at Round Island, there was no necessity for any bluster or parade in the order suppressing the expedition, which should have been done as quietly as possible. A midshipman sent to the head of the party would have had as much effect as a proclamation, and would have answered better, as the communication would have been oral, and not liable to be printed and made a theme of party comment.

A translation of De Lamartine's history of the late French revolution is about to appear in Boston, made principally by a Mr. Durivage, I learn, the brother of a gentleman well and favorably known in New Orleans. The original sparkles with the brilliancy which characterized the style of the ex-chief of the executive power before he interfered in politics, and from the specimens I have seen it has been faithfully and beautifully rendered by Mr. Durivage and his associate. A portion of the proofs I have been permitted to see, and they will justify me in recommending the book to your notice.

The autumn has come, and persons commence to cluster around the stoves in this city of caravanserais, and as that increases character will be developed and drawn out, so that from the attraction of other minds I shall acquire new ideas and incidents to write to you, instead of the everlasting jargon of office-holders and removals, of which I doubt not you are as weary as I am.

Mr. Balie Peyton has not yet reached the city, but I hear is hourly expected. He has taken rooms somewhere in the city, and proposes to remain for some time. The late occupant of the mission to Chili, to which it is said he is to go, is now in the city, with his South American wife and sister, both of whom possess in a high degree the charms for which the women of that country are so famous. He, you may remember, had a quarrel with the Archbishop of Valparaiso about his marriage, which induced him to leave the country in an ill-humor, and I think her eyes two fair enough excuses to justify any man either in choosing peace or war as they might happen to dictate.

But enough. PHI. RO.

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

The Evening Picayune.

19 September 1849, 1

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A letter from New York to the Baltimore Sun, dated September 10th, contains the following:

The Cuban expedition, it appears, has been postponed for the present, in order to lull the apprehensions of the Government officers, but there is scarcely any doubt that the leaders are not disposed to be so thwarted, and will take the first opportunity to put them into effect.

There has been a speculative demand for Cuba tobacco in our market, in consequence of the supposition that an embargo will be laid upon American vessels. Every bale has been bought up by the speculators.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA—*Last Day.*—Yesterday the much talked of boat race for the club challenge cup, a rich and beautiful prize, free for winning boats only, came off at Pass Christian. Four boats were entered. These were the *Pilgrim*, by Mr. J. G. Robinson; the *Undine*, by Dr. A. L. Saunders; the *Coralie*, by Mr. Thomas Byrne, and the *Picayune*, by Mr. J. A. Amelung.

The race afforded but little excitement. Soon after getting under way, it was evident that the *Pilgrim*—we may say the indomitable *Pilgrim*—was bound to win. She outsailed all her competitors, and finally came home far, very far ahead of all. The *Coralie* came in second; the *Undine* third, and the *Picayune* fourth.

The *Pilgrim* is one of the prettiest boats that we have yet seen in the various regattas, and proudly, as justly, bears away the club challenge cup. She wears her laurels gracefully, and it will prove difficult to find another craft to beat her.

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Richmond Palladium (Whig)
Richmond, Indiana
19 September 1849, 1

Annexation, North and South.

It is not often that the people or the editors of South Carolina become excited; but when they do they talk with remarkable vehemence. We recollect that a few weeks since, the Charleston Mercury declared itself opposed to any movement intended to bring about the annexation of Canada, or, in fact, any other territory on the northern side of the republic; but the annexation of Cuba is quite another affair. It is disposed to regard the late proclamation of the President as designed to prevent the latter consummation, and protests against it in the following terms:—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

"President Taylor may put forth his proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to truckle to northern fanaticism, and to repress any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors.—Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or negro domination, if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—this key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the south and the great valley of the west, than all the middle states or the northern to boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests.

"In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. Webster asserts to be genuine whiggery, declaring that no more slave states shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine forever. The frowns of a weak and already prostrated administration—the opposition of southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of northern aspirants to power by a northern predominance, or of furious fanatics, poisoned, like the rattle-snake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these southern states—and of these United States."

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Richmond Palladium (Whig)
Richmond, Indiana
19 September 1849, 2

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—NEW ORLEANS, September 7.—The Steamship Falcon has arrived from New York; she touched at Havanna on the 3d.

Letters received here say that the island is in a state of commotion, but make no mention of any thing like revolution. There had been something like such a spirit manifested in one regiment of the troops, and a Colonel and several other officers have been murdered. The Captain-General had taken prompt measures to put it down. He refused to permit the Falcon to take on passengers at Havanna, and United States papers were not permitted to pass through the post-office.

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Richmond Palladium (Whig)
Richmond, Indiana
19 September 1849, 2

☞ The Cuba expedition has been entirely broken up—three vessels were recently seized in the port of N. York—a leader of the expedition was arrested and bailed, and process is out for others.—$150,000 is said to have been placed at the disposal of these adventurers in New York alone. President Taylor, in the the city was consulted, and expressed a strong desire to preserve our nutrality—he desired the honor of the Government more than the punishment. One of the leaders of the expedition has declared that the enterprize has failed. So says the N. York Express.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

19 September 1849, 2

United States, Mail Steamship Ohio.

On Saturday afternoon last an experimental trip down the bay was made with the steamship Ohio, the first of the four vessels contracted to be built by Mr. Sloo, two years ago, for the United States Navy Department, but to be employed in the transportation of the mails. George Law, esq., of this city, was associated with Mr. Sloo subsequently to the contract being obtained.

The Ohio is to be commanded by Captain Schenck, United States navy, and will set out upon her first voyage next Thursday. We have frequently before referred to the model and the progress towards completion of this large and beautiful vessel, and therefore need here give but a very brief description of her. The Ohio is on her upper or spar-deck 276 feet long, her width inside the wheelhouses is 46 feet, and including them 68 feet. Her bow projects very much, and is very sharp, which adds much to the beauty of her handsome frame. Her depth of hold is 33 feet. She has four decks, but the fourth, called the spar-deck, was not a part of the model as originally designed, and can be taken off in a short time, should the vessel be required for war purposes, without affecting the solidity or proportions of the ship's hull. By the addition of this deck, a fine saloon has been formed, which adds greatly to her capacity as a passenger vessel, and will prove an important addition to the comfort and convenience of those who travel in her.

The engines were built by Messrs. Secor & Co., and are said to have cost $185,000. The diameter of the cylinders is ninety inches, and the stroke of the piston is eight feet. The ship has four boilers, which cost together $50,000, but whether this is to be added to, or is included in the sum above given as the cost of the engines, we are not informed.

It ought to be mentioned that the hull was built by Messrs. Bishop & Simonson, and certainly is a credit to her constructors. The registered tonnage of the Ohio is 2,750 tons, and the aggregate cost of the ship is said to have been $440,000.

Having thus briefly described the vessel, it is no injustice to any one to say the arrangements for the excursion were bad. The number of persons admitted, and who did not leave the ship before her departure, was estimated, with perhaps a little too much liberality, at 1,200 or 1,500. There were not quite as many as the ship would have held had greater attention been paid to packing, but there certainly were twice as many on board as could have been made comfortable, and as a consequence two-thirds of all on board were rendered uncomfortable. We would lay it down as an axiom for the guidance of those who have the management of these affairs, that no vessel ever built, or that probably ever will be built, has been or will be large enough to accommodate at one time a quarter of all the persons who will desire to be guests of the proprietors on an occasion like this. In issuing their invitations, they should reflect that it is better to make comfortable a small number, than to entail *ennui* and discomfort for four or five mortal hours upon a crowd of persons who come together upon the presumption that the master of the festivity has exercised a due discretion in summoning his guests.

The Ohio left her wharf at half-past one, and proceeded to within a few miles of Sandy Hook. She reached the foot of Warren street at half-past five. The weather was delightful, and the view of the three cities of New York, Williamsburg, and Brooklyn, as the ship proceeded slowly down through the East river, was very fine. The hull of the steamship Franklin, now receiving her machinery at Stillman & Allen's wharf, was the object of general admiration. Though a leviathan in size, she sits like a water fowl in her element. Having turned Corlear's Hook, the steamship Hibernia was seen backing into the dock. She had just arrived from Halifax, and was about to be taken up on the floating dry-dock. And near the crippled steamer lay the charred and blackened hull of the unfortunate Henry Clay, which, though one of the largest and finest ships ever built in the port, has met with a series of accidents that has given her an unlucky name among the sailors; notwithstanding which, she is to be rebuilt.

When opposite Quarantine, the steamer, Cherokee, from Savannah, was passed going up in fine style. Returning, near the same point, the Empire City was met, having left the wharf one hour before, on her third voyage to Chagres. The Empire City was steaming at a beautiful rate, and was crowded down with passengers for the gold coast. The two fine ships passed very close to each other, and the crowd on the deck of each mutually cheered the other in the most enthusiastic manner.

Soon after the steamer Northerner was met, having left half an hour after the Empire, on a voyage to Charleston, S. C. When the Ohio neared the Battery, the frigate Raritan had just hauled up her anchors, and was unfurling her sails, and had commenced gliding down with a light breeze, preparatory to a long cruise in the Gulf. At a signal from an officer, her numerous crew sprang into the rigging, and saluted the steamship with nine hearty cheers, delivered with a will and emphasis that seemed to indicate that the gallant tars appreciated her performance. Their cheers were returned with enthusiasm from the steamer.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Sept.* 17.

President's Proclamation.—The Courier and Enquirer, alluding to the President's proclamation, says:

"If the people of Cuba choose to throw off the Spanish yoke, which at once dishonors and depresses them, they will find no obstacle, we venture to say, in any act of the present administration in the United States. Nor will Americans who choose to expatriate themselves and become citizens of Cuba, find any opposition to their wishes on the part of General Taylor. But they must understand distinctly that in leaving their own country and uniting themselves to the fortunes of another, they forfeit all claim to recognition and protection as Americans. The proclamation was intended to give this warning—leaving them free to act for themselves, with a full knowledge of the responsibility they will incur, and of the penalty they may invoke."

When the Courier and Enquirer hears of the measures of the fleet at Round Island purporting to be taken in pursuance of the orders of the Executive, it will not be disposed to regard the President's proclamation as a mere caution to our citizens of the consequences of their expatriation.—*New Orleans Delta.*

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The Weekly Raleigh Register,
and North Carolina Gazette
(Whig)

19 September 1849, 1

☞ Speaking of the late contemplated unlawful invasion of Cuba, by an expedition from this country, the ramifications of which appear to be very wide, extending, it would seem, to New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and some of the Western Cities, the Republic says, that the parties concerned will have reason to thank the Government for its interference, there is no doubt; it being incontestable that, if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point of the Island of Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force; for the Captain General was familiar with all the plan, and few or none would have escaped masacre or the *garrote*.

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The Charleston Courier.
20 September 1849, 2

[*From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 14.*]

THE ACCIDENT TO THE UNDINE.—Capt Mitchell, of the Undine, called on us last evening and stated that he left with his yatch for Biloxi on Tuesday last and when about eight miles from the lake end of the Ponchartrain rail road, a sudden squall struck the vessel and almost instantly capsized her. Capt Mitchell and two men who were with him managed, as the Undine lay on her beam ends, to get across her side, and in that perilous position floated all night. In the morning they were taken off by the schooner Perseverance and landed at the lake end of the new canal. The Undine was towed to the end of the rail road by the yacht Titus, and will be ready by to-morrow to make another start.

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The Daily Delta
20 September 1849, 2

The Spanish Organs in the United States.

EL TELEGRAFO.

The Union is one of the largest liberty of the press. The only restriction we recognize, as congruent with this liberty, are those imposed by the Municipal Law, which prohibits the employment of this glorious privilege to the gratification of personal malice, or the propagation of calumny. In regard to all political, religious, and social doctrines, we advocate the utmost freedom of discussion and inquiry. Many baneful errors and pestilent theories may, it is true, be thus brought before the public,—indeed may, through sophistry and false statements, be introduced into the minds of the people; but Truth, armed with the weapons of inquiry and unrestricted liberty of publication and comment, must soon triumph over all these errors, and the popular mind be strengthened and invigorated, by the exercise of such conflicts and discussions. This is the doctrine in this great Republic, the prevalence of which has been found beneficial to its prosperity, enlightenment and advancement. In the beautiful island, that stands just at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, or as our friend, the gallant Captain of the Alleghany, would say, just at the mouth of the Mississippi, quite a different doctrine prevails. There the press is muzzled, chained, shackled, subjected to a tyranny and censorship, the most absolute and degrading known in the world or on the pages of history. Every article, every paragraph, every advertisement, all that is printed to be published, are subjected to the scrutiny and censorship of the Foreigners, who are sent over in hungry hordes to fatten on the wealth of that teeming and inexhaustible isle. Their style of censorship, too, is quite efficient and radical. They do not trouble their intellects to alter, qualify, modify, or expurgate, but content themselves by an unvarying rule of exclusion of all allusions to political facts. Even the great events of Europe, the revolutions that have transpired there within the last twelve months, have been included in this universal Ostracism. The people of Cuba, so far as the journals they are permitted to read, inform them, remain in blissful ignorance, of the most important events of history. Their minds are a perfect historical blank. They are kept duly informed of the result of the drawing of the Havana lottery, and of the movements of their great Fishmonger, who divides his time between tickling the palates of his patrons with fresh fish, and their auriculars with the grand flourishes of his imported Opera singers. And here their knowledge of public events terminates.

The Government is particularly cautious in prohibiting all discussions or references, in their journals, to the facts of the movement in Cuba and in this country, to throw off the yoke of Spain, and establish the independence of that island. In this, the Government of Cuba pays the highest compliment it can offer to the power of the press. But it does more than this, in the way of exhibiting its appreciation of the influence of journalism, to wit: by establishing journals in this country that are permitted the largest liberty of remark and discussion. Hence, the origin of *La Cronica*, in New York, and *El Telegrafo*, in New Orleans. These papers are supported by the Spanish authorities and their spies and adherents in this country, to oppose and counteract the growing feeling in favor of Cuban independence and eventual annexation.—They perform their duty faithfully, and we suppose are well paid for it. We have no objections to their full enjoyment, abuse it as they do to the furtherance of tyranny, of the glorious privilege of the freedom of the press. It is an eloquent proof, alike of the strength and of the liberality of our institutions, and a scathing reproach to the degrading government that banishes every kind of liberty from its own island, but is eager to employ the freedom of this country to promote its own ends. As long as the agents of foreign despotism use an engine like that of the public press, to prolong their power, we, who repose upon the omnipotence of truth, and the power of free discussion, have no cause to complain. It is when they resort to secret conspiracies—when they employ spies, such as Llorente and Ayala—when they threaten assassination, and abduct persons under the protection of our flag, and establish in our midst a regular espionage, that we think it is time to tell the authorities of Cuba that they must not abuse the liberty and courtesy extended to them in this country—they must submit to our laws, and respect our flag and our dignity.

We like to hear and see despotism coming out boldly and openly in its own defence. It loses much of its power when it emerges from its congenial darkness. Therefore, we think El Telegrafo is truly, without intending it, an efficient agent in the cause of freedom. Like the unfortunate client of an injudicious lawyer, the Cuban authorities may well exclaim, "If that fellow doesn't stop his mouth, I am a gone case." He is of that class of friends from whom Shakspeare prayed to be protected, whose kindness is much more perilous than the hostility of all the world beside. Let us look into some of the sentiments declared here, in this enlightened city of New Orleans, by the organ of Don Conde de Alcoy and his Secretary, Sandoval. In his last edition he falls foul of our doughty cotemporary of the Republic, with merciless ferocity. Referring to an article in that paper, in which it was stated that the people of Cuba were dissatisfied with their government, and desired to be independent, or annexed to this Union, this "speaking out friend" of Don Sandoval says, that it contained so many lies—such a torrent of calumny and defamation, that he could with difficulty keep from tearing the paper, whilst he read it. This is a peculiar mode—a Cuban mode of manifesting disapproval of the contents of a newspaper! Some people exhibit this feeling by stopping their subscription, and even this has proved inefficacious; but the cruel manifestation of hostility, of mutilating the poor innocent compound of rags, the unoffending paper, is something entirely novel.

El Telegrafo then proceeds to anathematize the whole Press of the Union, which, he says, does not express the public opinion, and "is treated with intolerable moderation." The Press of the United States is thankful to El Telegrafo for this "moderation." He then declares, with a solemnity perfectly appalling, that it is false and defamatory to say that the people of Cuba are not perfectly loyal and devoted to their Government,—that any disaffection exists among the gallant soldiery, who, with so much heroism, guard the island against the desecration of foreign invaders; that a revolution is desired or is practicable in so faithful a colony of so indulgent and affectionate a mother. He then proceeds to denounce as Vandals—as abandoned men, as pirates and highway robbers, all persons who would seek to introduce the crime of revolution and disorder into this peaceful and contented island. He places such men out of the pale of the law, as a horde, whom all civilized nations should combine to punish and destroy. He denies every imputation that is cast against the wisdom, the honor, the justice, the truth of the Government of Cuba, and avers that their administration of Justice is far superior in purity and efficiency to that which exists in this country.

Much more of the same character, he saith, all tending to the elevation of the Rulers of Cuba and the depreciation of our own humble, unpretending Republic.

These denunciations, this unfavorable estimate of our national character, expressed by El Telegrafo, will no doubt occasion the people of the United States deep mortification and chagrin. The Cubaneros will, too, be proportionately delighted to hear what a fine, happy, contented people they are. The world at large will prick its ears and look astonished at such an eloquent tribute to the blessings of despotism, uttered from the very midst of the freest people on the globe. The Emperor of Russia will, no doubt, imitate the laudable conduct of his imitator on this side of the Atlantic, El Conde de Alcoy, and subscribe for a thousand copies of a journal which, we think, might be published with safety in the city of St. Petersburg.

New Orleans is too contracted a sphere for so grand an ambition as that which prompts the eloquence of El Telegrafo. The Round Islanders and the press of the United States are too insignificant objects for such lofty eloquence, such burning declamation, such scorching Philippics. El Telegrafo must look higher—aim higher. The small clique of spies and retainers that hover around the courtly Don Carlos de España, are not a fit audience for the music of such an organ.

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New York Morning Express
[Whig newspaper]
September 20, 1849, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION from New York is, we believe, entirely broken up. The three vessels, viz: the Sea Gull, the New Orleans and the Florida, which were seized, have been surrendered to their owners, upon their giving bonds that the vessels be employed for no such purpose as that to which they were destined. The parties concerned have been permitted to go at large. This has been a great act of clemency on the part of the Government, as the laws are severe against such expeditions; but there was no disposition to force the matter to the extreme.

It is to be hoped, now, that the Round Islanders have given up their piratical intentions, and abandoned the absurd expedition that has been set on foot.

But adventurers must remember the experiment cannot be repeated with impunity. A government will not be always thus clement, nor would public opinion always permit it.

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The Daily Picayune.

20 September 1849, 2

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from the Republic that the U. S. vessels Raritan and Saratoga, which arrived at Newport on the 6th inst., found orders there directing them to sail at once for Cat Island. Such was the exigency that the vessels immediately put to sea without waiting for letters expected from Boston.

CUBA.—The Island of Cuba pays annually to the Spanish Government, in taxes, a sum nearly equal to $20,000,000.

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The Evening Picayune.

20 September 1849, 1

FROM TAMPA BAY.—The towboat Anglo-Saxon. Capt. Davis, arrived this morning from Tampa Bay, which port she left on the evening of the 17th inst. We learn from Capt. Davis that Gen. Twiggs and Capt. Cassey, with a detachment of U. S troops, left Tampa on the 16th inst., to have a talk with Billy Bow-Legs.

The bark Caroline Nesmith had arrived at Tampa Bay, from New York, with U. S. troops; had discharged her cargo and sent the troops ashore, and was to leave for this port on the 18th inst.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The U. S. steamer Walker is still at Pensacola, and the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor had returned thither from Round Island.

The steamship Globe has taken the remaining U. S. troops that were at Barancas to Tampa Bay.

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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

20 September 1849, 1

THE PROCLAMATION ABROAD.—In a letter of M. Guillardet, published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 13th inst., we find the following passage:—"The proclamation of Gen. Taylor, in relation to certain expeditions projected against the Island of Cuba and Mexico, has produced here very earnest sensations. The courageous probity of old 'Rough and Ready' has been much applauded; and the *Constitutionnel* has thought proper to call the attention of those ambitious personages who covet Cuba, to the fact that, according to a treaty between the United States, France and England, that Island, like Hayti, must remain independent in case it ever be severed from Spain. The Island of Cuba, then, cannot belong to the American Union, except by violation of a mutual agreement between the three great maritime powers."

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

21 September 1849, 3

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

Distinct epochs of the world carry with them distinct habits, new and special events which characterize an age wholly unknown before. What would we say if while resting carelessly on the green grass, breathing the cool evening breeze in sight of some gothic cottage's graceful tower, as the country seats are built called now a days, there were to appear before us, armed in full array under the knightly vigor our next neighbor, inviting us calmly to assemble our men at arms and to sally forth in his company, either in the pursuit of some reckless Baron, or to oppose the first pretensions of some aspiring King as badly provided at times as the least of the nobles, or perchance to the conquest of the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem? Such a state of society which seen through the long spell of time appears hazardous, incomprehensible and barbarous was notwithstanding, like all which have succeeded it, one of the transition and progress, and not more surprising and marvellous in our eyes than could appear to the generations preceding or succeeding us, the system of expeditions called secret so much in vogue in the United States and which possesses the singular property of placing in the hands of the people the cause of that same people. The Gospel of Jesus Christ since the day it proclaimed equality and love among men, let fixed on the horizon of ages the beneficent star which for ever is to guide mankind in the glorious path of their regeneration. To take away from a distinguished portion of the Roman people the chains of slavery, to soften the asperity of the barbarian conquerors coming from the North, to mitigate the ferocity of the laws of war, to minister to the wants of the orphan and the sick and the helpless in asylums not provided by the civil institutions of the times, to curb despotism and to limit legally and constitutionally the power of the monarchs; such were the successive and direct effects produced by Christianity. If the corruption of a society vicious from antiquity, and the natural rebellion of human passions occasionally and unfortunately for the fallen race, tarnished the lustre and purity of its light; sufficient sparks were kindled, however, to make manifest its divine origin, its invariable and eternal course, and its progressive and indefinite diffusion. The invaluable extension of individual rights among the citizens of each nation, and the preponderance of governments sustained by popular principles, are doubtless the work of Christian civilization.

While America unencumbered with olden obstacles, offering in her virgin nature ample return to industry, permitted successfully and without risk the uttermost enjoyment of that liberty so often calumniated by her enemies, and called for european emigration, Europe giving way to the same influence has witnessed the crumbling of her strange structures of tyranny, and had herself opened her outlets to the stream of peaceful emigrants, who without warlike arms, and hungry and needy have brought to the new world morality, industry, wealth, and inextinguishable hatred to despotism, the recollection of which haunts and torments them like an ominous spectre

Precious recollections! which by constantly giving life and spirit to their philanthropy inspires the republicans of the United States, with the wish and anxiety to extend their well being to the whole human race? There was a time when this generous impulse found vent only in a stifled voice, weak as was the republic amongst the remaining, and opposing governments of the earth, and timid because the mighty interests of commerce hushed it in the name of peace. What change within a few years! The American confederacy, formerly so feeble and small, expanded by the emigration of european freemen, is now strong and gigantic in its proportions; the vast commerce carried on from its ports to the markets of the whole world can neither be destroyed by a war, nor, is it any longer the basis of the national wealth; and lastly the voice of American philanthropy, or call it liberating propaganda is no longer a feeble cry; it thunders afar its magnanimous tale to the awed and delighted millions, and also to the affrighted partizans of tyranny. It is a vain task for despots to endeavour to arouse against a government so much beloved by the citizens under its sway, an ill will grounded on each separate nationality. The people all over the world have become aware, that to make war on the United States, is to make war on their best friend; they have become aware that the sentiment of nationality has been heretofore an instrument of oppression to enslave the greatest number, and to raise the few and less worthy; they have become aware that their and their children's well being, and the personal independence and safety of both, are positive realities, and that the reminiscences of the Cid and Pelayo, useless and idle dreams, if worked upon are only useful to enhance unworthy rulers, to consecrate abuses, and to perpetuate misery among the mass of the people.

All those who have once breathed the pure and free atmosphere of the American States miss it if they lose sight of them but for a short while; the Spaniards themselves have in New Orleans, at this very hour as it were appealed to the sacredness of their free institutions, in opposition to the machiavelic supporters of Spanish nationality and wicked agents of a blind tyranny, inconceivable under the influence of that freedom, which like a sun is ever diffusing life throughout this western hemisphere.

The petty arts of diplomacy, the regard given to the sophistical titles of oppressors and sovereigns in times past, and which still play their part in official communications and documents are frail network which this bold and generous people, this unconquerable lion will tear asunder without scruple or remorse, his stern look fixed on the brilliant future where he contemplates mankinds regeneration, and his own glorious mission! Louisiana, Mississipi, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, are living and indisputable proofs that what we here assert is else than declamatory language; that these are truths within the reach of every reflecting man, and beyond all possible contradiction.

Public meetings, enlisting of men, even warlike preparations may take place without the possibility of legal interference from the government, in whatever meets the sanction of the people. The tone in which the news papers of this city have spoken of the secret expedition, leaves no misapprehension as to the decided approval which it has merited at their hands. Whither was the expedition then directing its course? Was its objects to extend the limits of the American Union over Mexican territory? Was it to transport adventurers anxious to make a fortune in the distant shores of the Pacific. Did it intend by means of practical anglo American genius to give stability to republican institutions amongst the Venezuelans? Was it an attempt to support the white Spanish race in Haiti, or the spirit of freedom waking in Cuba? Careless of its precise destination, convinced that the expedition was one step further in the onward march of liberty, the American people have looked with kindly and enthusiastic feeling on this great effort carried on in their own sight; it has been enough for them to know, that its success would have been one additional triumph to republican America to excite their sympathy at once. What matters it that a series of circumstances which are known to few, should have caused the expedition to fail? It has left fully established that the interference of the cabinet, tardy though it came, has yet snatched from its members the last hope they had for popularity, and that it is only by a further increase of territory, only by ministering unceasing homage to the popular cry, that General Taylor can expect to recover the place which he loves to hold in the heart of his countrymen. And there is reason and there is justice in this firm will of the republicans. What! shall the mighty commonwealth of humanity bound by the openness and publicity of her acts and principles, look upon the unwearied efforts of despotism both in Europe and America, upon the resources and the blood of the people, upon the bribery and corruption, and armed propaganda, all unscrupulously employed to crush the natural attempts in favor of liberal institutions, without rendering their sympathy in a noble cause? No; the boundless liberty which the laws of the United States confer on their citizens in the disposal of their persons and fortunes, and the guaranty which they have that they never can be condemned on mere suppositions, will be constant and powerful means of aid for all seeking it under their jurisdiction to promote a glorious undertaking.

The funds from the Havana treasury spent in Mexico to re-establish monarchy; the parricidal expedition destructive of American liberty, which General Flores was to guide to Equador; and at these present sorrowful moments for European freedom, the encroachments of Russia and France, and the doleful cries of the Hungarians, and of the generous Roman people, are lessons and sad forebodings which should give fresh and permanent vigor to American propaganda before a new league of the crowned heads shall threaten to annihilate, or strike in Europe the noblest sentiment of the human heart. The American people are well aware of this, and when in the next meeting of Congress their thundering voice shall be heard, despotism shall let his wings fall to the ground, and dismayed and hopeless shall reflect additional brilliancy on the ascendancy and victory of liberal principles.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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21 September 1849, 3

Notice :—As this Periodical is devoted to the political interests of Cuba and Cuban patriots circulate it gratis, in order to render unnecessary applications which are made to us so frequently, in respect to its conditions of subscriptions, we publish this notice.

Persons residing in this City desirous of securing it will please apply to the office of publication at No. 47 Warren-street, or to the printing office of *La Verdad* at No. 102 Nassau-street, in the second story.

Persons residing out of the City and abroad will address themseles by letter (post paid) to the Editors of *La Verdad* in the City of New York.

T. E. of *La Verdad.*

INTELLIGINCE OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

MERIT REWARDED.

La Crónica of New York has at last received from the Spanish government of Cuba the distinction, it so well deserves as its worthy organ and defender, in excepting it from the absolute and total prohibition, which precludes in that blessed island any news paper printed in this country, from being introduced there. We cannot forego recognising in this act of favor of the pashalic government of Spain the justice and dignity with which it rewards loyal servility and congradulate it on this remarkable proof it gives of delicate discrimination and munificence.

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CITY OF JACKSON

21 September 1849, 1

Col. R. T. ALLEN, of Kentucky, has been appointed an officer of the revenue in California. The Louisville *Courier*, a neutral paper, says: "If the reports concerning some of Col. Allen's recent transactions are true, we fear that Gen. Taylor has been outrageously imposed upon."

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—Gen. Taylor, when passing through New York, on Friday, (7th) directed the seizure of the three steamers supposed to be destined for Cuba, but ordered all the men who were on board to be set at liberty. He declared that his sole object was to preserve the neutrality of the country. The steamers are anchored under the guns of the U. S. ship North Carolina. They have a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

21 September 1849, 3

THE DEMAND FOR REY.—The question as to whether Rey, the abducted jailer, was really sent to this city in compliance with a demand from the Spanish Consul, seems to be definitely settled by the following remarks, which we extract from the *National Intelligencer* of the 3d instant:

"The President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct Gen. Campbell, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if 'not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter.' The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the Captain-General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans, early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an American of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the U. S. District Attorney."

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NEW YORK HERALD
21 September 1849, 4

Passengers Sailed.

HAVANA, New Orleans, and Matanzas—Steamship Ohio—Hon S S Prentiss, lady, 3 children and servant, J Osgood, Master Osgood, Mrs Osgood and servant, L De Rouba, A Fernandez, Pedro Fernandez, Mrs Ruden, Miss Ruden, Mrs Randall, Mrs Marion, C R James, W A Peace, Mrs Peck and 3 children, Miss Henrietta and servant, Miss Watts, Miss Watts, Mr Linton, Mr Jackson, Mrs Gilbert and servant, W Bradner Smith, Mrs Smith, 4 children and servant, Judge Watts, Mr Gasquet, Mr Pender and boy, V S Allens, G H Cutting, J O Grady, C F Brainard, R Warren, F Kittredge, Seth C Ames, Geo Coleman, Wm F Hyde, Jas Sandiker, W A Batson, Mrs Batson and 2 children, Capt Bailey, Mrs Bailey and infant, J B Chure, F A Cartright, Joseph C Chillingham, Mr Kirkland 2 children, Horace B Harrison, Thos B Soyre, Thos M'Clure, George Coleman, Francis Tiebout, R S Fenno, John C Campbell, C Hubbard, Geo Foster, W W Ripley, Wm Walsh, A Lazard, John Northcot, Edw Cribb, T K Dwyer, L Hurd, P V Bassett, G Gompert, H P Bueller, W Blatchford, Edw Reames, John Moore, John Commes, C S Ogden, G W Begeland, Christopher Tiene, J Fla, Jas R Caldwell, Chas Fred Wetmore, R Cequel, C Lambert, Wr Allspace, F Dunbar, E L Parks, R R Call, C Rosalter, Mrs Sandsker and servant, W White, J W Peck, Hugh Lynch, C T Keller, C N Stanton, D Maxwell, Mrs Copland, Miss Chamberman, Senora Cardinal, Lemica & Mare, Mrs Johnson, Master Mare, G W Hulse, Mr Meade, Mr Eaton, T Philman, J H Strycar, J W Lawrence, Mr Mansell, Thomas, Scott, Jacob Griffin, David Tyler, W H Herrick, D Conklin, J W Tuttle, Owen Wortors, Abel Wores, Albert Crane, Luther Pabb, P B Folger, J J Wolf, Jr, W B Ingersoll, Saml Brickley, J Bernstein, A J Hayton, James N Jones, R N Pettit, Pat Ireland, F C Goodrich, J B & E Williams, Henry Vail, John Thomas, James M'Quade and boy, Alonzo Wattis, P le Doran, H G Hubon, D N Hunter, M W Brown, A Hunter, C Carrick, A Torriani, A C B, G Berahl, I Bradshaw, Geo Morris, Geo W Smith, Geo B. Brown, E Swansell, P Job, John D Palmer, John Darbridge, Ashley Hubbard, Robert F Ford, T S Pepper, Uriah Neilson, Joseph W Stuart, Wyman Turner, Randall Ward, Lutter Allen, A Curtis, N S Carter, N F Averill, A Winter, J J Wiegerick, C C Cady, J Edwards, J H Hollis, F Rogers, M Vetter, F E Burns, Henry Hamilton, F A Hughes, E R Bryce, James Lane, David R Jones, F Frain, E Hurd, K Schwerein, F L Church, A Williams, C F Phillips, M Hanson, N L John, Joseph Fulton, W Fulton, T Knapp, J O Hayes,

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The Evening Picayune.

21 September 1849, 1

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]
WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 14, 1849.

Editors Picayune—The firemen are gone and I do not err when I say all are glad that this is the case. The visiters, the Washington fire company of Philadelphia, are, however, one of the most respectable in the United States, and behaved in the most orderly manner. Even the ordeal of a dinner at Willard's, got up in his best style, they were able to stand without any alteration of deportment. The Mayor of Washington, Mr. Seaton, presided, assisted by Mr. George Gideon, one of the proprietors of the "Republic," and though champagne and the *etcetera* were in profusion, all was regular and orderly. I do not know whether I was more amused or disgusted by a letter which lately appeared in the N. Y. Republican and Argus, the purport of which was that the President looked upon this firemen's visit as a recruiting party of the Cuban expeditionists, and therefore ordered them to be carefully watched. It is intimated that they were refused permission to see him on that account. The fact is, the General is yet very unwell, not having recovered from the effects of his attack, and Dr. Wood, U. S. A., positively refused permission to the applicants for a reception of the firemen—not because he would be unable to receive a party of forty strong, but because it would be a violation of a rule which has been prescribed until the health of the President shall be restored. It is currently stated in the city, that he receives no one but the members of the Cabinet; and those who are really his friends, wisely abstain from intruding on the rule and from thus giving a pretext for others to disturb him.

I think we are about to witness some strange things in the political world; the headlong opposition of the Union and its pendants have certainly disgusted a large portion of the Democratic party. The manner in which the most exalted and the humblest have been reviled and persecuted has been no less unsatisfactory to the opposition than to the Administration. Unless I err, the first step taken will be the reëstablishment of the Globe of Blair & Rives, under which will rally all the true and conscientious members of the Democratic party, while to Mr. Ritchie and the ex-patent man will be left the *elite* of Richmond, the regency of Albany, and those who have lived in office and will die out of it, unless indeed the last have discrimination enough to repudiate the connection. Over this two-headed monster, it is not difficult to say that the popularity, considerateness and rectitude of Gen. Taylor must triumph, and that at no distant day the country will look back with amazement at the recklessness with which he had been misrepresented.

I see in *La Cronica*, of New York, of the 11th inst., a statement that Rey, or Garcia, applied to the Captain-General to be sent back to the United States that he might entirely exculpate the Consul of Spain. I know enough of Cuban rule to be aware that such is not the case, but I know also that thousands would be paid willingly by the Captain-General to effect the release of his minion. Is Garcia in the prison at New Orleans beyond the reach of the agents of Don Carlos de España?

I have read, during the last two days, that strange book of Thackeray, Pendennis, one of the most graphic sketches of life and society which has appeared for a long time; it reminds me of Dickens, without, however, the latter's passion for cockney life and vulgar scenes. As the author of a work called "The Spirit of the Age," about to be published, aptly observes, Boz seems to fancy that the rest of all creation are faithful footmen, and the worst are schoolmasters, the average being made up of retired cockneys. In the writings of Thackeray there is no such defect, his men are real, substantial personages, fair extracts from that world in which the author has lived. Equally are they removed from the poetical conceptions of Bulwer, whose combinations of good and evil no one ever saw or ever will see, until one-half of mankind shall be a great deal better and the other a great deal worse than I think they are in the age we live in. As Smollet has been called the painter of the life of the English untitled gentry of his times, I should not hesitate to call Thackeray the Smollet of our own.

A subject which attracts much attention now is the number of journals devoted to foreign interests in the United States. The first established was the N. Y. Albion, which was inoffensive, because conducted with dignity and propriety. Next came the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, which deservedly enjoyed and still enjoys a high reputation.

Now, however, we have *La Cronica*, advocating despotism, *La Verdad*, the advocate of universal violation of treaties, and some half dozen others of similar character. May it not be asked, if the spirit of the law which prohibits foreign armaments being fitted out in our country, will not also prohibit the press, which is far mightier than the sword, from being used as a means of disturbing the peace of our own country and of the rest of the world? Of the vanity of the efforts of these journals recent events give us a striking proof. I do not refer to the Cuban movement now, but to Canada. If we had believed all accounts that came to hand, Canada was on the verge of commotion and revolution; but Sir Allan McNab arrives from England, not with a concession of the rights the Canadians claimed and for which they said they were about to fight, but with orders to begin a new railroad, when at once all Canada becomes quiet, and the party which prayed for annexation as the greatest of blessings, begins at once to damn our Yankee eyes, and in fact assumes the attitude of 1840, when an American gentleman could scarcely travel in the provinces without insult.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Collamer, are in the city. Col. Bliss is at White Sulphur Springs. Balie Peyton is hourly expected. Mr. Barton is not here, as I stated a few days since, but only a portion of his family. Señor de la Barca, Spanish Minister, has gone from Washington to Long Island. Truman Smith left yesterday for home, and the new Governor of Oregon, McGaughey, is in the city, and Washington at this date is just as stupid as ever. Yours, PHI. RO.

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The Evening Picayune.

21 September 1849, 1

Gold Digging in California.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Angel's Camp, California, June 27, 1849, written by Willard W. Hayden to his uncle, David Hayden, Esq, of this city. It will be read with interest, giving so life-like a description of the *modus operandi* of the gold digger, the chance fortune that awaits him, and the quality of the auriferous soil in different elevations of California:

I have been in the gold region now, about five weeks. I did not more than clear expenses until within the last ten days, when I struck a lead of gold deposit from which I have taken $1000.

There is no telling how much my *hole* will yield me as yet. I am in what is called by miners *a pocket*, where gold is deposited in the lowest place by means of its own superior specific gravity. I may not get $100 more, and I may get thousands of dollars. My best day's work was $400, my second best $150, third $150, yesterday only $100, but I did not work much on account of the excessive heat. It costs me $1 50 per day to live. My subsistence consists of pork, hams, fresh beef, flour, pickles, &c., all of which is season'd with good health, and good digestion. I see every body throwing away money here in drinking, gambling, &c., but I neither go where these scenes occur, nor indulge in any kind of dissipation. I am for making money and getting home. It is no easy matter to make money *here*, unless one is lucky enough to strike good *leads*. Some get rich in a few weeks, while others, hundreds even, remain poor. I predict that in a few years there will be more poor people in California than in the good agricultural States. Those portions of California which I have seen are worthless for any purpose but gold digging. The earth every where appears to contain more or less *gold*.

I have examined the soil, both on the hill tops and in the valleys, and have never washed a pan of earth without finding some particles of gold. When labor becomes cheap, the poorest gold earths, by scientific appliances, can be made profitable, but not now.

This is the country for young men of iron nerve and good and industrious habits, who have nothing to do at home, and for the sake of making money would not think it a hardship to sleep on the edge of a rock, work in mud and water all day, chase Indians (though the Indians are not troublesome here,) upset rocks, tear down mountains, drain rivers and dig up their foundations. Let this description of men come to California—all others had better keep away from the gold diggings. While some persons have luck, and get rich rapidly, others obtain but from $5 to $16 per day. This is in the *dry diggings*. Many spend their money in gambling and dissipation as fast as they make it, and with a recklessness that is perfectly astonishing. I enclose you a specimen of the gold dust, such as I am finding. Charles has not yet arrived here, but I expect him daily. I feel confident that in two or three years we shall make a fortune; then I will be off. This is no country to live in. H.

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21 September 1849 3

"THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE."—The New Orleans Patria asserts positively that the plan of separating from Mexico the States this side of the Sierra Madre, and setting up an independent republic, is still prosecuted with great zeal. Some 3,000 men, according to this paper, are to establish themselves along the southern boundary of Texas, procure arms and ammunition, and, when the right time arrives, cross the Rio Grande and raise the new standard. The plan is said to be most skilfully arranged, and the leaders are provided with funds. The Patria is of opinion that the Round Island assemblage is really destined for Tampico, and has in reality nothing to do with the expedition to Cuba.

Interesting News from Florida.

We understand that the following gratifying intelligence has been received at the War Department from Gen. Twiggs: An interview had taken place between an officer of our government and some of the leading men of the Florida Seminoles, which resulted most satisfactorily. It has been ascertained that the outrages committed on Indian river and Pease creek were committed by a party of five young Indians, one of whom was a refugee, who thought that he might escape from justice by embroiling his people in a war with the United States. The Seminoles disclaimed all connexion with the perpetrators of the outrages, and stated that immediately after the offence was committed on Indian river an effort was made to capture the offenders, but that they were not taken until after the second outrage. The offenders are now in custody, however, and will in due time be delivered to the proper authorities. A meeting between the head chief of the Seminoles and Gen. Twiggs was appointed to take place at Charlotte Harbor, on the 18th instant, and we may presume, therefore, that the interview has already occurred. That the Florida Indians are peaceably disposed is now considered beyond a doubt.

[*Intelligencer of yesterday.*

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The Charleston Courier.

22 September 1849, 2

Naval.—The U. S. Steamer Alleghany, Lieut. Hunter commanding, arrived at this port on the evening of the 7th inst., after taking in a supply of coal, sailed on the 9th under sealed orders. We notice by the New-Orleans papers that she has arrived off Round Island.

[*Pensacola Gazette, Sept.* 15.

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NEW YORK HERALD
22 September 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, Postmaster General and family; Samuel McCutcheon and family, New Orleans; N. Chandler, Boston; Hon. Thomas Douglass, Florida; J. Joseph and sister, Montreal; J. Butler, Ohio; E. D Smith, Mr. Childs, Rochester; William C. O'Driscoll and family, Savannah; William Collins, Washington; John McLoop, Montreal; E. C. Hutchings, Boston; J. L. Wayne and lady, Cincinnati; Lieut James McIntosh, U S A.; W. B Ogden, Chicago; S. Parkey and lady, Washington; J. E. Duncan and lady, Boston; Mr. Fassett and family, Philadelphia; J J Polk, Jr., S C.; F. Newland and family, West Point; William Butler Duncan, Providence R. I.; Charles Marins, H. O. Lovell, Delhi, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

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The New York Journal of Commerce
September 22, 1849, 2

ANNEXATION OF CUBA

ASTOR HOUSE, SEPT. 21, 1849

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce

Sir:--Public attention has of late been much attracted to Cuban affairs. There are two distinct matters; one is an anticipated insurrection in Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke; the other is the annexation or incorporation of that island into the American Union. Annexation is doubtless regarded as one of the contingencies of a successful revolution. Though these two matters are thus connected, it suits my purpose to consider them separately, as my few remarks will be wholly devoted to the latter, to wit, the annexation of Cuba. It is true that the United States are bound by treaty not to take possession of Cuba, yet hitherto in the history of the world, treaty stipulations have formed no obstacle to acquisitions of territory by one Power from another; nor need we expect that our country will form an exception to the practice of nations. I regard then our treaty obligations as likely to interpose but a slight barrier to the annexation of Cuba; I shall therefore consider it as a very possible contingency, and to be met as a practical question.

The annexation of Cuba would be fatal to the interest of the slave-holding States; and in different ways.

The sugar planters of Louisiana and Texas would be immediately smitten with ruin. Cuba peaceably annexed to the United States, under the advantage of a stable government such as annexation ought to give it, would drive our southern sugars out of the market. What then would our planters do? Return to cotton with a total loss of the immense properties now invested in sugar planting? Cotton planting is already overdone, and in many districts of large extent,--I speak of nearly all the northern cotton-growing belt of the South States--scarcely affords renumerating returns. Cotton which may now be set down as ruling at 7 or 8 cents, would fall to three or four cents; a frightful depreciation of Southern property, which would cause the complete ruin of a large proportion of the small planters. Besides, the cotton crop has proved so uncertain in the Gulf districts of Louisiana and Texas, as to render these regions practically not well adapted to its culture.

By the consequences resulting to the two great staples of cotton and sugar from the annexation of Cuba, slave property in the Northern slave-holding States, viz: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, would at once be rendered nearly worthless; for their value in these States depends not a little on the profitableness of their labor in more favored districts farther south. The annexation of Cuba would be more disastrous to the slaves even than their masters. The profits of their labor being greatly impaired, the slave would be worse fed, worse clothed, less cared for in sickness, and his habits of good conduct less attended by the master, at first from inability of the master, and in time probably from disinclination.

It is some three months since I left my home in Texas, during which time I have seen the Southern newspapers only occasionally. They are, I believe, silent on the annexation of Cuba; but so far as I have conversed with Southern gentleman here, I find them very generally opposed to the measure. The feeling about Cuba annexation has been raised and fanned in this section of the Union. That Cuba being slave holding would add to the political strength of the South, is less than the dust of the balance; it is gross humbug. While this Union lasts, and every patriot must pray that it be perpetual, we must rely on the justice of the North, to abide by the adjustments of the Constitution, not to interfere with slavery. The addition of a couple of Senators and a few Representatives will not

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materially strengthen us. If it is seem to be gain at first, it will prove in the end utter weakness. The harmony of this nation, the strength of this Union, are not to be promoted by the incorporation of such materials as make up the island of Cuba. It would be no injustice to expect facile corruptibility, in any delegation that may be elected by a people on this side of the Atlantic of Spanish origin. I need not intimate in which section of our country are found the means to corrupt; it is sufficient that from such a delegation, we might anticipate the commencement of a system of corruption which would rot our government to the core in our own day.

The annexation of Cuba would furnish new occasions for abolition and anti-slavery excitements, and for the exercise of that baneful spirit of fanaticism and disunion, which may peradventure be put down by the good and patriotic of all parties on the settlement of the California questions, unless new disputable matter be thrown as firebrands among us. Our right to carry our slaves over the seas in our own vessels, between one slaveholding State and another, would be hotly contested, and continually interfered with. British cruisers powerfully supported would incessantly watch and annoy our intercourse with Cuba, and in the end would not fail to embroil us with England; though I should not fear this, while a harmonious feeling shall subsist among ourselves. Nor do I make much account of the fact, that Spain being deprived of Cuba would naturally be arrayed and with sorest feelings, with other European powers, against the slave States of the South; yet under some circumstances, it is a consideration of no mean weight. I set aside too the right asserted by Lord Wm. Bentinck and affirmed by Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, of Great Britain to take Cuba in compensation of the Spanish debt due British bondholders. With justice on our side, we do not fear Europe. Yet peace is indeed well worth preserving; and it is high wisdom to strengthen our relations of amity and interest with other nations, in the view of possible wars. And it may not be out of place to state here, that some five years ago, when war seemed imminent between our country and Great Britain, the British Government was determined to ally France and Spain with itself against us: and that in the overtures to the two latter powers, a portion of Mexico was suggested for a prince of Louis Philippe's dynasty, and the restoration of a portion of her formal continental colonies was to be the reward of Spain. But I return to the simple question of the annexation of Cuba. It would be a Greek gift, fatal to the South; it would be the shirt of Nessus to the Herculean strength of the American Government.

Should annexation take place peaceably, and all seem to work well, it will hereafter stop the South from saying aught against the annexation of Canada, should the latter measure be deemed profitable to the North. We should have thrown in our teeth, that the North had annexed Cuba for the South.

If Cuba be annexed peaceably, its rich commerce becomes the almost exclusive property of the Northern merchants; its great home market will be supplied by Northern manufacturers. The Northern merchants and manufacturers are therefore tempted to desire its acquisition. If Cuba be annexed, it complicates and embarrasses the slave question among ourselves, and disembarrasses another great nation, Spain. The numerous abolitionist must, therefore, covet its acquisition, as a new firebrand. And thus, so far as I am informed, Cuban annexation originated, and has been favored in the Northern section of the Union.

Every sensible Southern man, every true patriot throughout the country, must deprecate the annexation of Cuba to our confederacy.

Very truly, yours,
A.S.

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

The Pensacola Gazette
22 September 1849

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12th, 1849.

You were no doubt disappointed at not hearing from me last week; I wrote a letter but unable to mail in time to reach your paper of the 15th inst. I did not send it. I shall provide against such occurrences in future.

The Cholera has disappeared from among us altogether, and business is once more brisk. The business season has fairly set in; all seem to go to work with a determination to make money; the city is filled with strangers from all parts, many from Mobile and New Orleans.—New buildings and improvements of every description are going on.

The *California fever* has somewhat subsided, vessels are not as plentiful as a few months since. All are anxiously looking for the steamer Empire City, which has been due for two days past and will most likely arrive to-day; she will probably bring one month's later news from the El Dorado of America, as also the result of the deliberations of the Convention held at Monterey. Freights to San Francisco have depreciated 15 to 20 per cent; the rates now are from 45 to 50 cents per cubic foot, payable here and 55 to 60 cents payable in California. Passengers in the cabin are taken as low as $120.

For a few days past this city has been in a state of excitement, caused by the seizure of vessels, arms, munitions of war, &c., intended for the secret expedition. The Steamship New Orleans and Propeller Sea Gull, are now lying at anchor under the guns of the Ship *North Carolina*, in charge of a detachment of Marines. It is generally believed the government will give up the vessels and every thing else to the parties interested, upon their giving security that they will not engage in any unlawful enterprize. The Expedition though knocked in the head for the present, it is said is not dead, they intend to leave as soon as the excitement has subsided, and the government has forgotten all. The news of the attempted rebellion in Cuba has made the b'hoys all more eager for the *fun* (they call it fun.) It is pleasing to notice the determination of the administration to prevent any attempt of invasion from this country that would in the least compromise our neutrality.—Some of the papers are loud in their clamors against the administration. The authorities have only done their duty, the duties they have sworn to perform. I think it is now generally conceded to be a fact, that old Zac is a man of peace, he is prompt at repulsing any attempt and obtaining satisfaction for any insult offered us, he is also ever ready to prevent any attempt to compromise the neutrality of our country and present her in a false light. The case of Rey is a guaranty that old Zac is not to be trifled with.

By the arrival of the Europa at Halifax, we have one week's later news from the continent of Europe, as also the melancholy fact of the confirmation of the downfall of Hungary. Liberty has been crushed by the combined efforts of the tyrant of Austria and the despot of Russia. Louis Napoleon the buzzardly president of France struck the first blow at liberty, and the other despots encouraged by his *republican* course, have crushed Hungary. Report says that Kossuth had to make his escape in an English ship, if such be the fact, it is likely he will seek refuge in this, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The democrats in this state are trying all they can to unite the two sections of the "great party;" they find it impossible to get along without *plunder*. Every attempt will be made at union. The Barnburners are keeping aloof, the Hunkers are beginning to knock under. By the proceedings of the Hunkers lately held, they passed a resolution nominating only a portion of the ticket for state officers and leaving the balance to be filled up by the Barnburners, provided they support the whole ticket. Should this plan fail, they will hold another convention, when a union it is thought will be effected, as they will submit to most any terms so anxious are they to get the spoils in this state—both sections are anxious for a union, but the Barnburners or young democrats will not submit to the old Hunkers. They have so long been living on Uncle Sam's money, that they find it impossible to get along now. They will try their best to get the ascendancy in the state, but I doubt if with all their "union" they will succeed. What a set a folks these locofocos are! They are not satisfied with 20 years of government pap, but still cry for more; they have been so long accustomed to cheat Uncle Sam, that not having it in their power to do so any more, they can't get along. A large meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors will be held on the 20th inst. at Tammany Hall. I will be "there" to a moral certainty, you can bet on that, for not knowing, I wish to learn, what *Democratic principles are?* If I find out (which I fear will not be the case) I will let you know, that you may publish them for the good of the country.

The Agricultural Fair, at Syracuse, commenced yesterday; there are about 100,000 persons in attendance. Among the visitors are Mr. Clay, Hon. M. Fillmore, Gov. Fish, Gen. Wool and many other distinguished personages.

The trial of the Astor Place rioters commences to-day, E. Z. C. Judson alias Ned Buntline, of Nashville notoriety, leads the list. It is hoped mother justice will not be blind, and that all those found guilty will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. Some distinguished members of the Press are said to be implicated in the affair.

It is announced that the Astor Place Theatre (the scene of the bloody murders) will open in about a week to allow Miss Davenport, a distinguished American actress, (recently returned from Europe) to play a round of her favorite characters.—The city is very gay. There are more than six theatres open, all of which seem to be well patronized.

The weather here for some days past has been very cool and bracing, such that if you were to experience it in Pensacola you would be wending your way with an *oyster knife* to Bayou Texar. I am getting more fond of the north every day.

The U. S. Frigate *Raritan*, Captain Page, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Parker, arrived here on Monday from Pensacola, via Havana and New Port, R. I. After remaining here a short while to allow the officers a recess she will return to the Gulf.

The U. S. Sloop of War *Saratoga* sailed from Newport on the 11th inst. She is said to be destined for Cat Island the supposed rendezvous of the Cuba Expedition, and will closely watch all their movements.

On Monday evening last there was a grand review of the militia in the Park, on which occasion a sword was presented to Gen. Averzana, the Roman patriot and exile, by his Italian fellow-soldiers.

Every mail from the south is looked for with a great deal of interest, the public attention is now turned towards Cuba and Florida. It is to be hoped that Uncle Sam will *lam the red skins*, and secure for the people of Florida peace and personal safety.

Some of the papers are ridiculing Com'r Randolph's address to the Round Island b'hoys. I have nothing to say, only I think, taking it altogether, it is rather a queer document.

Trade seems to increase between this city and Pensacola, as there are now three vessels up for your port; they all seem to be getting some freight. I beg to suggest to your country friends, the idea of a shipment of *gophers* to New York; they would sell well at 40 cts.—Barnum would buy some at any price for exhibition.

I have not as yet received your paper of the 25th ult. Can you tell me where the blame lies? The Gazette generally comes to hand in time; this is the first failure. The promise I made in my second letter will be complied with as soon as time will permit. Should the *Empire City* arrive to night with important news from the gold regions, I will dispatch a second letter. Till then adieu.

J. A. H. L.

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

The Daily Picayune.

22 September 1849, 1

Later from Mexico.—BY THE SEVERN.

The Royal West India Mail steamer Severn, Wm. Vincent, commander, arrived in Mobile Bay early on Thursday morning last, from Vera Cruz. The Tribune has received by her papers from Vera Cruz to the 15th, and from the city of Mexico to the 8th inst.

She brought 952 bales of cochineal for England, and $1,131,144 in specie, of which sum $1,081,047 is in transitu for England—$85,275 on account of Mexican dividends, and $50,097 for Mobile and New Orleans. Of this sum $3000 is consigned to E. C. Center & Co., $1650 to Harrison & Robinson, and $1000 to LeBaron & Son.

The following is a list of the Severn's passengers: Nathan Clifford, U. S. Minister, and family; Messrs. A. N. Andrea, J. Keymolin, J. H. Fink, A. J. Atocha, R. Ajura, J. Depont, V. Aleman, and six on deck.

The papers announce the departure of Mr. Clifford, our late Minister to Mexico, with regret. It is asked, who is to be his successor?

The brig Merraford was to leave Vera Cruz for New York on the 10th. She and the pilot-boat schooner Hitchcock—the latter seized on suspicion of being engaged in smuggling—were the only American vessels at Vera Cruz when the Severn left.

The following summary of news we take from the Mobile Herald and Tribune:

Considerable speculation is going on relative to the destination of the Round Islanders, under Col. White. From the Rio Grande to the Balize, the alarm has been given in all the intermediate ports on the coast, each city fearing a sudden attack. Gen. Vega had sent a courier to the Federal Government to demand succor. Gov. Barbacano, surrounded as he was with Indian difficulties, had drawn together imposing forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery among the Yucatan ports. He fears only for Laguna, which he recommends with solicitude to the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Consul at New Orleans had advised the Commandant-General of Tamaulipas of the intended departure of 800 armed Americans, with two steamers, for the island of Lobos, which is about twenty-five or thirty miles from Tampico. This news had caused great excitement, and is supposed to be a movement in concert with the friends of Santa Anna on the borders of the Rio Grande.

The Government up to the last advices was making extensive preparations of defence in the cities along the coast.

The Chamber of Deputies has terminated the discussion on the new tariff, which will doubtless soon become a law.

The *puros* in the recent elections had gained the advantage.

Antigua, a locality of the State of Vera Cruz, has been inundated, in consequence of the heavy rains. The rush of waters was so rapid as scarcely to give the inhabitants time to fly. The Government of Vera Cruz had made an appeal to public philanthropy to aid the sufferers.

Madam Bishop, Bochsa and Valtellina were performing in Puebla.

It is stated that Ariscorreta, the Governor of the State of Mexico, has deserted his post and fled to Iguala, on account of the resistance his circular of July last has met with; and that the called session of the Legislature, for the purpose of appointing his successor, was at first unable to find a man capable of holding the station during the present troublesome times, but finally settled on the Lieutenant Governor, Luis Madrid.

The *Trait d'Union* of the 13th August has an interesting account of the annual banquet of the French and German National Guards, given in the city of Mexico on the 15th ult. We translate a portion of it.

The tables were spread under the arcades all around the vast court of the *Profesa*, which had been decorated with flowers and verdure, and in which the Mexican, French, German, Swiss and Belgian pavilions mingled their colors in sympathy. They had a splendid band of music. The citizens of almost every country in the world sat around the board—the brilliant uniform of the National Guard alternating with the sombre and severe habit of the city.

Among the invited guests were many of the highest Mexican officers, and the Ministers and Consuls of foreign countries. The French Minister presided. We see no names of Americans present, nor any allusion made to us at all.

Among the toasts drunk were the following:

"By M. Lacunza, Minister of Relations—May all the people of the earth live in equality, fraternity, liberty and prosperity.

"By M. Forsachon, Swiss Consu—To the Republic, and to all who fight for their liberties.

"By M. Olaguidel—*La fraternate universale.*"

The Union goes on to describe the events of the occasion; the toasts increased in quick succession; acclamations mingle in one cry of enthusiasm: the champagne is in its highest degree of fermentation; the orchestra plays the *Marseillaise*; a choir of two hundred voices respond to it; they leave the table; the banquet is ended; French gaiety expands itself to its fullest liberty; and at the time we left the Profesa half of the countries were dancing the polka.

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The Evening Picayune.

22 September 1849, 1

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION FROM NEW YORK.—The Sea Gull, seized at New York, by virtue of a process issued at the instance of the United States having given bonds in $50,000 not to violate the law, has been delivered to Messrs. Fox & Livingston. The arms are to be sold. No further arrests of the persons against whom warrants have been instituted have been effected. The New Orleans has been, or is shortly to be given up, and the whole affair says the Republic, appears to be abandoned for the present. The parties to this expedition say that they intend to have the law repealed at the next session of Congress, so that they can go to sea when and how they please.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—We take the following from the Baltimore Sun:

The N. Y. Sun lashes the Administration for seizing the Sea Gull and other vessels belonging to the Cuba expedition. The Sun evidently had a finger in the pie, and thinks a good speculation was spoiled.

MORE TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—In addition to the force already stationed in the peninsula of Florida the following companies have, we understand from the National Intelligencer, been ordered by the Secretary of War to Pilatka:

Of the 1st Artillery, one field officer and four companies—three from the harbor of New York and one from Fort Washington.

Of the 2d Artillery, two companies—one from Fort Macon and one from Fort Johnson, N. C.

Of the 3d Artillery, one field officer and four companies—all from Fort Adams, R. I.

After these troops have reached Florida, the entire military force collected there for the protection of the inhabitants of the State will amount to thirty-two companies, or 1600 men.

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The Evening Picayune.

22 September 1849, 2

A Card.

The undersigned, passengers of the steamer FALCON, on her trip from Louisville to New Orleans, take pleasure in recommending her to the travelling community as a safe, comfortable and swift boat, well officered, skilfully managed, and perfect in all her appointments. To Capt. Richards, her experienced and skillful commander, in particular, they beg leave to tender their sincere thanks for his courtesy. Also, to Mr. Tufts, for his attention to their comfort, and his gentlemanly deportment, during a trip which will ever be remembered by us as a most pleasant and agreeable one, and remarkable as having been made without a moment's detention, notwithstanding the very low stage of the Ohio river.

J. B. Thrasher; R. Haywood Barksdale; J. P. Jones; James W. Hewitt; Henry Rume, Jr.; Wm. E. Walker; George L. Douglass; S. C. Daniel; R. C Lawless; John McKowen; E. H. Vernon; Thomas B. Warfield; N. Burch; Duff C. Green; V. L Horner; E. Worthington; E. Davison; G. Stooch; Jos. Turner; A. Dobbin; Theodore Shute; Robert Woods; Benj. Roon; D. F. Todd; P. S. Owen; T. S. Lyon; George C. McWhorter; John M. Bertram; E C. Wilkinson; E Parmele; H A Dumesnil.

CANDIDATES.

For Coroner.

☞ *Editors Picayune*:—Please announce Capt. ROBERT SPEDDEN, the present worthy incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Coroner, for the Parish of Orleans, at the election in November next.

au25—te THE PEOPLE.

For Sheriff.

☞ COL ROBERT M. McALPIN is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Orleans, subject to the decision of a Whig Convention.

[au29—tf FILLMORE RANGERS.

☞ JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, is a candidate for re-election, on the 5th day of November next. The efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office will, it is expected, secure to him a majority of

jy29 THE GENERAL SUFFRAGE.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. JAMES P. FRERET as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election in November next—subject to the decision of a Whig Convention.

jy28 MANY FRIENDS.

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

22 September 1849, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF LOUISIANA.—The regular meeting of this society will take place THIS EVENING, (Saturday, 22d inst.,) at half-past 6 o'clock, at Room No. 7, St. Charles Hotel. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

s22 DUDLEY CHASE, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society will be held at their Room, New Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, THIS EVENING, (Saturday, the 22d instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

s22 H. R. SWAZEY, Secretary.

PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY No. 13.—The officers and members of this company are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, (the 24th instant,) at half-past 7 o'clock. By order.

s22 HENRY HYAMS, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY—ATTENTION. You are hereby ordered to Parade, in full summer uniform at the Arsenal, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for Target Practice

By order of the Captain. R. BANISTER, Serg't.

s22—d1

Trade Sale of 733,000 Havana Cigars, guarantied of Direct Importation, and of the most celebrated brands.

BY JAS. L. CARMAN, Auction'r—On WEDNESDAY, 3d October, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction without reserve, to close consignments, at the store of Messrs. Costa & Co, extensive importers, No 5 Front Levee, near Customhouse st.:

733,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of direct importation and of the most celebrated brands, various qualities.

Terms—All sums under $200 cash; $200 to $500 ninety days; $500 to $1000 four months, over $1000 six months, for approved endorsed notes. Purchasers will have the privilege of discounting their paper at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

☞ Catalogues will be ready for distribution one week previous to sale. s22

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La Cronica and Spanish Braggadocio.

We have heretofore made several extracts from *La Cronica*, the organ of the Spanish sentiment in the United States. We do not know what connexion Señor Don Calderon de la Barca has with that paper. Its editor says that he (the editor) is the sole and exclusive author of the politics of his paper. We do not deny the truth of this statement; but yet it is by no means inconsistent with the idea that the editor is influenced by the views and sentiments of the minister, enjoys his confidence, and profits by his superior means of obtaining information. *La Cronica* is a Spanish paper, published in the Spanish language, represents Spanish interests, and defends Spanish institutions. It must therefore be united in the bonds of confidential friendship, at least, to the accredited representative of the Spanish government.

We do not wish, by any means, to be understood as complaining of the establishment of *La Cronica* at New York, or of any connexion which Señor Don Calderon may possibly have with that paper. Nor do we urge any, the least, objection *to anything* which it may insert in its columns assailing the institutions of the United States, or lauding those of Spain. We have no fear of an *open enemy* to our institutions. We fear only those who secretly sympathize with foreign governments. We dread only the cautious and covert assaults of traitors in the citadel—of the Judas Iscariots, who kiss while they betray. The establishment of an open and avowed monarchical press in this country enables the friends of civil and religious freedom to discover the designs and purposes of their foes. It serves to unmask and expose, and consequently to embarrass, the secret allies of the "legitimates" of Europe, who misuse the garb of republicanism in the United States, and win confidence in order that they may deceive—of those *pretended advocates and defenders* of constitutional liberty, who endeavor to stifle republicanism under the cloak of neutrality obligations, and who enforce military laws against our citizens, "to preserve law and order" after the manner of the despots of Europe.

We continue our extracts from *La Cronica* by publishing below a portion of one of its editorial articles of the 12th of this month. It will serve to show the interpretation which foreign governments place upon the peace spirit of the whig party, and the construction which is given by foreigners to the zealous eagerness which the administration exhibited in protecting Cuba, and preventing an outbreak of republicanism in that island. Our government is plainly told that if an expedition should go from our shores like that which it is said was being organized at Round Island, the United States will be punished by Spain. Be it remembered that Spain has nothing to do with our acts of Congress. She can hold our government responsible only under the laws of nations; and those laws do not make a nation answerable for the acts of her citizens against foreign governments, unless those acts are approved and sustained by the government. But *La Cronica*, forgetful of the former history of Spain, and unmindful of the fact that a Spanish army is now in Italy, having been sent thither to do what the French army under Oudinot has done, makes no reservation, but threatens us with war if expeditions like that at Round Island should succeed in landing in Cuba. "The Mediterranean, and perhaps other seas of Europe," will be closed to our commerce; and those of America will be infested with cruisers and pirates to prey upon our navigation! The southern States will be invaded—the slaves will be set free and armed, and *a second edition of Hayti presented!* Can it be that Señor Don Calderon, emboldened by the peaceful pratings of the whig press, addressed such threats as these to the Secretary of State? And did Mr. Clayton listen to them without resentment because they were couched in terms of diplomatic elegance, after the manner of a Spanish courtier? Can it be that such threats sent our armed vessels to the Gulf to enforce military law against our citizens upon bare suspicion, and to protect the coasts of Cuba from aggression? We trust not. Señor Don Calderon could not have threatened us with *a second edition of Hayti*, without remembering that a Mexican general made the same threat at the commencement of the Mexican war; and that, notwithstanding the threat, General Scott, with a handful of men, many of them fresh volunteers, planted the stars and stripes in the capital of Mexico in despite of Spanish valor. And we are told further, that if Mr. Barringer should have the insolent effrontery to make advances for the purchase of Cuba, they will be met with "*contempt or indignation!*" *La Cronica* should not forget that the swollen terms of the Spanish language were invented when Spain occupied a different position from that which she occupies now. Spain has fallen from her high place. Ignorance has begotten bigotry, and bigotry has begotten tyranny. Spanish prowess belongs to the history of the past. The chivalry of Aragon and Castile has been struck down by a vicious government, by a weak, narrow, and grasping policy.

This whole language of *La Cronica* is ridiculous. The dangers which it threatens to bring on the United States, if we dare to engage in a war with Spain, are visionary beyond description. It is the Mexican pronunciamento over again. And after Mexico is brought to her senses, and she abandons such swaggering and bravado, does old Spain mean to take it up? Does she too design to make herself ridiculous by burlesque and rhodomontade?

But we forbear. The extract to which we have alluded will be found below. We will only say further, that we have never demanded the immediate declaration of war against Spain. Nothing like it has ever appeared in our columns. In that particular *La Cronica* is indebted to its imagination or to the New York Herald for its facts. Our position is this. If it should satisfactorily appear that the Spanish consul at New Orleans and the Captain General of Cuba have committed an outrage on our soil, the Spanish government should be forced to disavow the act, and to punish its authors, even at the risk of broken banks and *second editions of Hayti*.

[From La Cronica of September 12.]

The sagacity of the country; even that of the party of the Washington Union, begins to see very clearly what would be the consequences of a transgression committed by pirates assembled in the United States against the territory of a nation which would inevitably sustain her rights with firmness. These consequences would be a war which would close the Mediterranean, and, perhaps, the other seas of Europe, and infest those of America with corsairs and pirates against an immense navigation. This result is more perilous to a country whose prosperity and wealth depend on the fleeting credit (*crédito vidátil*) of an unlimited paper circulation and on an exterior commerce, than to a country with a metallic circulation, and with a navigation easily protected, in the most part, by closing the entrance to some seas. A war with such a nation would be the most disastrous calamity with which Providence could visit the United States, whose union and integrity would not come out intact from such a struggle.

In the presence of these perils, and of others as grave, which would assail the civilization of America, *and inevitably present to us a second edition of Hayti*, no one here thinks seriously of the possibility of an expedition of buccaneers; or in any other act of the kind, *whilst the United States is not converted into an asylum for lunatics.* However, there is a rumor that certain projects of negotiation commenced in the time of Mr. Saunders should be renewed. It is said that a certain new minister carries instructions to that effect; but the efforts which may be made with that view will be repelled in one of two ways: *either with contempt, or with indignation.* The antecedents which we have published on this affair fully justify our opinion. It is feigned, however, to be believed that an agreement is possible so as to excite the avarice of a shameless band; and with this hope, and with the base of the imbecile jailer Garcia, the difficulties of the moment are palliated in pursuance of the system which we endeavored to sketch on Saturday last.

The jailor Garcia is now the anchor of hope to the buccaneers. The Washington Union desires that the government, on this account, immediately declare war against Spain. But the country and the press laugh at the Union. This affair, which ought to be by this time judicially or governmentally determined, has to be delayed three months longer, and the proceedings of a new suit had for its definite decision. The buccaneers, animated by the sentence of the tribunal of Louisiana, which condemned to prison, without legal evidence, a foreign subject invested with a consular character, conspired to aggravate the case with all the impudence and baseness of men without principle or law. They described the miserable Garcia as a man worthy of their sympathies, and full of ingenuousness in the purjured declarations which, it is said, he is now making. Garcia would not give the bail of a thousand dollars for his appearance in court next December, and he is in jail in New Orleans as a privileged prisoner. It appears that he preferred incarceration, fearing some attempt against his life. A paper in this city says that Garcia has a "professional liking for the jail;" and we will add, that a jail is the natural home of Garcia.

Such is the man on whose word depends all the hope of the buccaneers.

The excitement will gradually die away by degrees, in spite of the grand efforts which are made to sustain it. But on the one side the influence of the commerce of this country and the loyalty of its government, and on the other the firm and unshaken policy of the government of Spain, and the energetic measures of its authority in Cuba, ought to contribute to the speedy re-establishment of tranquillity. All of this should be waited for without any kind of doubt.

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

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
22 September 1849, 1

A. VERDELET,
DEALER IN HAVANNA SEGARS,
TOBACCO, WINES, BRANDIES, AND PRODUCE
LEVEE STREET, (opposite Prentiss House,
VICKSBURG. [dec 2

H. VERDELET,
IMPORTER OF HAVANA SEGARS,
DEALER IN WINES AND BRANDIES,
No. 33 COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
22 September 1849, 2

CUBA.—Letters from Cuba state that the government of the Island is still in a state of alarm on account of the rumored "secret expedition" from our shores. The troops are kept in action and ready for any emergency, but it is believed that they would not fight against a revolution for the purpose of relieving Cuba from Spanish rule and annexing her to the United States. Three thousand troops have been sent from Havana to different points in the interior. Six or eight thousand chosen troops have been ordered from Spain, and the Cuban army has been promised double pay from the day of the landing of the enemy. A letter in the Delta says "the enemy" will offer better inducements than this immediately upon their arrival, for which the friends of revolution in Havana are now consciously looking out.

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

NEW YORK HERALD
23 September 1849, 1

The Cuba Expedition—The English View of the Affair.

[From the London Times, Sept 6.]

Every reader will remember the project which figured among the South Sea bubbles for subscribing a large capital towards an object to be disclosed at some future period; and after the experiences of the last five years we can now believe what before used to appear the incredible sequel, that the capital desired on these mysterious conditions was actually forthcoming. A complete parallel to the incident is now, however, supplied by the information from America, in which it is quietly announced that several hundreds of stout, enterprising able-bodied and fresh-looking men in the Southern States have actually entered themselves for an expedition of which the destination is entirely unknown to them, but for which they receive $7 a month, and 1,000 dollars upon the realization of the project. This report is, of course, in allusion to the notable scheme on which we offered some observations the other day, and which is now conceived to point more conclusively to the occupation of Cuba. We have some reason for doubting whether the original intention of the projectors did really take this direction, but it seems, at all events, to have been now so far determined, that measures have been adopted by government for intercepting the expedition in its passage across the Gulf of Mexico.

Notwithstanding the enlistment, nearer home, of free companies for Spain, and more recently for Sicily, the whole project must appear so strange to English ears, that the facts would need a great deal of inculcation and repetition before they could command popular belief. That some one or two audacious individuals should openly advertise amongst their own countrymen for recruits to carry out some hostile expedition against a neighboring State, that they should actually enlist volunteers in abundance, and should organize and drill their extemporized regiments with such an evident concurrence of intention as to draw down a proclamation from the government, are facts almost beyond the comprehension of Englishmen. What is more, we are gravely told that public opinion is by no means unanimous on the question between the proscribed adventurers and the President, and some of the journals do not hesitate to discuss the point at issue with a decided leaning towards the rights of the free and independent volunteers. It is conceived, in short, that if 1,200 American citizens choose to get up an expedition "on their own hook," and at their own expense, there is no power legally entitled to check them. The northern States seem to be of a different opinion, but more, perhaps, from traditional rivalry than any essential difference of sentiment.

The condition of Cuba has long been somewhat critical. The sugar estates of the island are principally, it is believed, in the hands of American owners, who supply by their capital and enterprise the deficiencies of the Spanish population. This arrangement, it might be thought, would suit the wishes of all parties, by providing them with opportunities according to their respective objects. It happens, however, that the rate of taxation in the island of Cuba is very much above that in the United States, so that the American capitalist labors under a disadvantage which he is not likely to regard with any exemplary patience. His object, therefore, for some time has been to introduce into Cuba American rule, and therewith the American tariff, in order that the advantages of good sugar-grounds and abundant slave-labor may be combined with the comparative lightness of republican taxation. For this purpose, negotiations have been more than once set on foot for the purchase of the island by the United States government—a transaction which would have been greatly facilitated by those circumstances of ownership to which we have referred. Since the failure of these attempts considerable excitement of feeling has been maintained among the Cuban population, until, at length, we now find that a "revolutionary party" is openly spoken of as possessing considerable strength, and needing only the aid and countenance of a few "volunteers" to give it the preponderance in the island. In connexion with these facts it may be observed that the military provision for the expedition included several thousand spare muskets, intended for the armament of a large body of partisans.

The President of the United States has formally forbidden the enterprize by a proclamation, and has called upon all good citizens to aid in promoting the pacific policy of the government. A war steamer, too, is ordered, we are told, to the Mexican Gulf, for the purpose of intercepting the armament on its way. These precautions, however, may very possibly be ineffectual against the resolute tenacity of the American character, and in such a case some curious reflections would be involved in any speculations upon the ultimate result. Presuming the expedition to reach Cuba, it might possibly experience some rough handling on its debarcation, but it can thru hardly be doubted that an appeal to the Anglo-Saxons of the continent would procure an abundant supply of sympathizers. On the other hand, if the invaders, in conjunction with the revolutionary party, should succeed in establishing themselves upon Spanish territory, the honor of the American government would be involved, and it might, perhaps be a question how far the President's well-merited popularity would carry him through any measures demanded by such a contingency; for although the good faith and honor of the American nation would unquestionably condemn such a piratical expedition, yet there is, as we recently explained, a very large and powerful party, whose interests are so identified with the possession of Cuba, that they would be, probably, not very scrupulous in their approbation of the means by which it had been acquired.

The supporters of the expedition have dignified their designs with the title of a crusade against despotism, alleging that Cuba is ripe for independence, and that nothing beyond a permissible exhibition of American sympathy is needed to insure the happiness and prosperity of a liberated population. The government, however, estimates this pretext at its proper worth; and whatever may be the sentiments with which even the other minded portion of Americans regard the ultimate destination of this valuable island, it has been now openly proclaimed that the catastrophe shall not be precipitated by any breach of international right on the side of the United States. Such a resolution, announced with marked promptitude and emphasis, is extremely creditable to the President and his cabinet, but it is impossible not to foresee that the institutions of the country or mingle with the social condition of its inhabitants to foster a spirit which may prove in the highest degree embarrassing even to a resolute and well intentioned government.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Mercury.

24 September 1849, 2

THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The New Orleans Patria assert positively that the plan of separating from Mexico the States this side of the Sierra Madre, and setting up an independent Republic, is still prosecuted with great zeal. Some 3000 men, according to this paper, are to establish themselves along the Southern boundary of Texas, procure arms and ammunition, and when the right time arrives, cross the Rio Grande and raise the new standard. The plan is said to be most skilfully arranged, and the leaders are provided with funds. The Patria is of opinion that the Round Island assemblage is really destined for Tampico, and has, in reality, nothing to do with the expedition to Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
24 September 1849, 3

THE CUBA EXPEDITION from New York is, we believe, entirely broken up. The three vessels, viz. the *Sea Gull*, the *New Orleans*, and the *Florida*, which were seized, have been surrendered to their owners, upon their giving bonds that the vessels be employed for no such purpose as that to which they were destined. The parties concerned have been permitted to go at large. This has been a great act of clemency on the part of the Government, as the laws are severe against such expeditions; but there was no disposition to force the matter to the extreme.

It is to be hoped now that the Round-Islanders have given up their piratical intentions, and abandoned the absurd expedition that has been set on foot.

But adventurers must remember the experiment cannot be repeated with impunity. A Government will not be always thus clement, nor would public opinion always permit it.—*Express.*

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
24 September 1849, 3

NAVAL.—The United States steamer *Alleghany*, commanded by Lieut. WM. W. HUNTER, arrived off Cat Island on the 9th instant, and is anchored there. The Alleghany lately sailed from this city for Norfolk, whence, after taking in a supply of stores, she went to sea with sealed orders. After noting the above facts, the New Orleans Courier adds:

"It is now more than two years since Lieutenant HUNTER brought the *Alleghany* to this place from Pittsburg, where she was built. In the interval she has been nearly the whole time at sea—on the coast of Brazil, in the African seas, and along the shores of the Mediterranean; and wherever her flag was seen, under the able and accomplished HUNTER, she has worthily represented the gallant navy of the United States."

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NEW YORK HERALD
24 September 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Lieutenant Trowbridge, U. S. Army; E. B. Barstow and lady, Savannah; E. H. Durell, New Orleans; C. Sumner, Boston; G. W. Brooks and family, Cincinnati; John Pettes, U. S Marshal, Vermont; Wm. Risley, Chautauque; S Evans, Jr, Boston; R. T. Brice and family, Georgia; O. Wickham, and R. M. Harrison, New Orleans; T. C Watkins, Toronto; W. H. Strothers and H. J Harvey, North Carolina; C. C. Trowbridge and family, Detroit; J. Wheeler, Burlington; Dr. Miller and lady, Louisville; D. Sayre and sister, Lexington, Ky ; S. Strong and lady, Buffalo; E. W. Wells, New Orleans; Mr. Strange and lady, Montreal; G. Romanes, Kingston, C. W ; and J. S. Carter, New Orleans, arrived at the Irving House yesterday.

Dr. Archenberger, Bavaria; T. J. Porter, U. S. Army; W. Howe, Mobile; Major Linnard, U. S. Army; Virgil Knight, Louisiana; D. Hand, Georgia; L. Polk, Louisiana; John Walker, Washington; J. Johnson, ship Victoria; Captain Cane, England; Major Eston, R. A. B. Army; J. and F. Tollemache, England, are at the Astor House.

L. Tucker and J. Ball, Georgia; D. Sutherland, Cincinnati; R. Willet, Dublin; and J. Wells, London, are at the American Hotel.

Hon. Odson B. Olds and Ella Ellis, Circleville, Ohio; J. Mount, Cincinnati; W. Needham, St. Johns, N. B.; J. D. Branch, Cleveland; and D. Clarke, U. S. Army, have arrived at the Howard Hotel.

Le Chevalier Calderon de la Barca, Envoyé Extraordinaire and Ministre Plenipotentiare de la Majeste Catholique; Rev. D. F. Robenters, New York; W. Anderson; J. Anderson, and two Misses Anderson, Mississippi; C. Day and family, Georgia; and Colonel Christie, California, arrived in town yesterday, and engaged rooms at the Union Place Hotel.

ANGEL CALDERON DE LA BARCA

The Hon. George Bancroft intends purchasing a house in the vicinity of Union Park, and making New York his residence.

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NEW YORK HERALD
24 September 1849, 4

Passengers Arrived.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Tennessee—Mr and Mrs W A Tolm and 3 children, Mr and Mrs C P K-ie and servt, Miss Cotrish Miss C L Barstow, Messrs L Tucker, R Morse, J A Vickine, C H Clark, R F Osborne, T Alsop, E S Barstow, Joshua Jewett, H B De Graffenried, W P Shepard, J H Ball, John Bloodgood, W Pratt, E R P[illegible]d, F W Linde, Joe Salisbury, L Wiggins, J W Nevett, and 2 in the steerage.

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The Evening Picayune.

24 September 1849, 1

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—On Saturday evening last, September 22, the Whig delegates from the several representative districts of the parish of Orleans assembled at the St. Louis Exchange, in order to nominate candidates to represent them in the General Assembly of the State Legislature, and also a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the parish.

R. B. Sykes, Esq., called the meeting to order and proposed I. N. Marks, Esq., as chairman. The proposition was unanimously assented to.

The following resolution was then put and carried:

That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to retire for the purpose of nominating officers for the convention.

The chairman then appointed as such committee W. C. Tompkins, L. Eyma, Perry Sewell, F. O. Bartlette, R. Gardere.

The committee retired, and after a short time reappeared, when they nominated through their chairman the following officers, who were unanimously approved by the meeting:

President—Randell Hunt.

Vice Presidents—1st representative district, G. E. Harrall; 2d, C. M. Lyttle; 3d, S. Harby; 4th, L. T. Hezeau; 5th, J. Lanata; 6th, J. Norris; 7th, J. Bermudez; 8th, R. J. Oliver; 9th, D. Vian; 10th, Thomas Hasam.

Secretaries—First Municipality, E. Salomon; Second Municipality, J. E. Layet; Third Municipality, P. L. Mailloun; Algiers, R. Gardere.

The convention being thus organized, the president delivered a brief but very pertinent address, in which he stated the object of the meeting, and emphatically invoked the Whigs of the State to sustain, with their best energies, Zachary Taylor, the President of the Republic, who at this moment is assailed in the most unmeasured terms by the opposite political party. He adverted in a very forcible strain to the long and arduous struggles which the Whigs had made to achieve the ascendency which they now possessed, and to the imperative necessity of continuing their efforts without relaxing, in order to maintain their high position. In reference to the specific object of the assembly, the eloquent gentleman remarked, that all that was necessary, after duly selecting their candidates, was for each and every Whig to put manfully his shoulder to the wheel, and success assuredly awaited them—they would elect the gentlemen of their choice.

The Secetary then called the roll, and 129 delegates answered to their names and successively took their seats.

A motion was made by Mr. Murphy, that each delegation should have the same number of votes to which they were entitled in the district they represented. Adopted.

The convention, on motion of Mr. J. E. Layet hereupon took a recess of five minutes, for the purpose of enabling the delegates to consult.

At the end of this time, the convention resumed its sitting, when the Secretary called over the several delegations, and they voted by districts.

The following nominations were unanimously voted:

For Senators.—T. G. Hunt, Cyprian Dufour, Felix Labatut.

The subjoined ticket was then voted for the House of Representatives:

First District.—M. W. Mathews, Preston W. Farrar,
Second District.—E. T. Parker, T. H. Sheilds, C. J. Leeds.
Third District.—W. H. Avery, Morris Hurley, G. S. Hawkins, W. J. McLeroy, J. L. Sheafe, Judge Curry.
Fourth District.—F. A. Lumsden, J. G. Sevier, Fox Fleming.
Fifth District.—H. C. Castellano, P. Duverges, G. Dreux.
Sixth District.—E. Bouney, E. Barthe.
Seventh District.—E. Laville, H. Duffuo.
Eighth District.—No nomination.
Ninth District.—No nomination.
Algiers.—A. B. Sigur.

J. E. Layet, Esq., then offered this resolution which was adopted:

That this convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for sheriff for the parish of Orleans.

On motion of the same gentleman, the following nomination was adopted by the Convention by acclemation:

For Sheriff—JAMES P. FRERET, Esq.

The President, Randel Hunt, Esq., in a few felicitous remarks, congratulated the delegates on the unanimity which marked the proceedings of the evening, when the Convention adjourned.

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The Charleston Courier.
25 September 1849, 2

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23—8.30 A. M.

Late and Important from Mexico.

The Br. steam ship *Severn* has arrived at Mobile. She brings *one million one hundred and thirty one thousand dollars* in specie. The most of it is destined for England—the remainder is for Mobile and this city.

The late Round Island expedition has excited much uneasiness in the city of Mexico. The Consul at New-Orleans sent word that the expedition would land on the Island of Lobos, near Tampico. HERRERA addressed a remonstrance to the United States Legation at the Capitol of Mexico, and the government commenced making extensive preparations to defend the cities along the coast. Gen. LA VEGA had collected together a body of 800 men, and armed a steamer with artillery, to defend the entrance of the river at Tampico.

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The Charleston Mercury.

25 September 1849, 2

OUR NAVY.—The following exhibit of our naval force, and its present location, is made by the Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer:

In the Mediterranean.—Constitution, 50 guns; Independence, 56; Cumberland, 50; Jamestown, 22; Mississippi (steamer) 10 heavy Paixhan; Erie, 4—192—1,700 men.

In the North Sea.—St. Lawrence, 50 guns.

Africa.—Portsmouth, 22 guns; Yorktown, 16; John Adams, 20; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10—78—553 men.

Brazil—Brandywine, 50; St. Louis, 20—70.

Home Squadron.—Raritan, 50; Saratoga, 22; Albany, 22; Germantown, 22; Flirt, 4; Water Witch, 1; Vixen, 3; Alleghany 2—126—1,149 men.

Some guns and [illegible]

At New York.—Vincennes, 22, ready in a few days.

At Norfolk.—Perry, 8.

This exhibit does not include the ships in the Pacific. One of the vessels there is the Ohio, ship of the line. The Warren sloop of war is also there, and the Vandalia sloop is on the way thither. What others are there, or on the way, we do not remember.

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The Daily Delta

25 September 1849, 2

FROM HAVANA.—The brig P. Soulé, Capt. Williams, from Havana, arrived here yesterday. To Captain Williams we are indebted for files of the Havana journals to the 16th inst. We have looked them over, and give the items found in them elsewhere. An interesting letter from our special correspondent at Havana, will be found in another column.

Capt. W. reports the British bark Wanderer sailed from Havana on the 16th inst., for Hamburg, *via* Matanzas; bark Childe Harold, for New York, and schooner Merchant, for Charleston, sailed same day.

The Belgian brig Maria Antoinette arrived in Havana, 108 days from Antwerp, her crew having mutinied, killing the captain and first mate. The second mate was severely cut and used badly, for the purpose of making him swear, when he went on shore, that the captain and mate were killed by lightning. Subsequently, the brig ran ashore on the Florida Reefs, when the wreckers went to her assistance and took her into Key West. The wounded mate went on shore, and immediately gave evidence to the authorities of Key West, of the murderers, who were arrested and put in irons, and the brig given in charge of Capt. Patterson, and an American crew placed on board. She sailed immediately for Havana, to deliver the brig and murderers, six in number, into the hands of the Belgian Consul. The English steamer was hourly expected, when the murderers would be sent home for trial. The second mate has taken the brig in charge.

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

25 September 1849, 2

The Whig Nominations.

The Whig Parish Convention of delegates from the various wards of the city, met last Saturday evening, and made their various nominations for Senators and members of the House of Representatives, in the next Legislature. The names of the nominees were announced in the Delta of Sunday. Though we take no part in party contests, we claim and exercise the right of commenting on the position, character and qualifications of the candidates of both parties for those important posts, in which each and all of us are interested, in having our city fitly and ably represented. In such comments, we shall observe a rigid impartiality, and a cautious abstinence from allusions calculated to arouse party rancor, or excite party jealousy. The province of an independent journal, like ours, is not, as some weak-minded partisans imagine, that of entire exclusion from the interesting and important events of political contests; nor, as others absurdly insinuate, of mere disguised neutrality; nor does it demand the exercise of any hypocrisy, or the sacrifice of any personal judgment on our part, in our relations as citizens. But our province is that of the Historian of events, whose duty it is to give facts and describe persons as they are, without fear or favor,—partiality or prejudice. It is a part of our contract, our obligation of conscience and fair dealing, to preserve in the columns of this journal, which purports to fulfill Dr. Johnson's definition of a newspaper,—"The History of a Day," an entire independence and impartiality between the two great political parties, into which our people are divided.

Thus much for ourselves, and those jealous cotemporaries who are eternally misconstruing the most harmless allusions on our part, to political events and characters, who descry treason to our neutral obligations, and a party purpose in the most insignificant political fact stated by us,—in the statistics of the elections in some distant State, or in the references of some unwary correspondent.

The whigs have nominated a strong ticket for the three vacancies in the State Senate. The number was a fortunate one; as it enabled the Convention to select a candidate from each Municipality, and thus to allay all jealousies and quarrels between the three divisions of our city. For the First Municipality, the Convention chose, as their candidate,

Felix Labatut.

This gentleman belongs to a highly honorable and influential Creole family. He has long been a prominent, ardent and devoted whig, and has been frequently elected to the Legislature and City Council. He is well acquainted with the affairs of commerce and banking, and possesses much energy, force of character, and business tact. He is also highly esteemed as an amiable and liberal gentleman, straightforward, decided and sincere in all his acts and feelings. Mr. Labatut was pitted against the great financier of the Second Municipality, in the celebrated war between the Gauls and Saxons. He represented the largest amount of shares held by one man in the State Bank, and if the contest could have been decided by the *weight of mettle*, or the predominance of stock, the Gauls and Mr. Labatut would have carried the day.

But the *ancien regime* had not sufficiently progressed in the science of modern financiering, to know, that those clever operators on Camp street, knew a trick by which a very small amount of stock could be so divided and cut up as to overcome a much larger amount. Whilst, therefore, our friends in the Old Square of the city, were cultivating their pristine notions of honesty and fair dealing of the golden age,—their more enterprising opponents of the Faubourg St. Mary were developing new ideas and schemes, worthy of the age of brass, or of a still more advanced age, that of paper.

Col. Theodore G. Hunt.

Col. Hunt is well known throughout the city, as the oldest of the talented family of brothers, who have so long and so faithfully served the whig party in this State. Rarely do we find, in this country, so many intelligent, able and learned members of one family, all distinguished and prominent in their professions, and thoroughly educated. Four of them are lawyers, of fine attainments and standing, and one is a physician, who yields to none of his profession in this city, in knowledge and skill. Randall Hunt has no superior for his age, in this State or in the Southwest, as a constitutional lawyer and juris consult. It is a lasting reproach upon his party that he has never been elevated by them to some sphere worthy of his talents and learning. The cause, however, of this neglect is obvious; he has never cultivated the money power, and adheres too closely to his principles.

The fraternal concord, cordial sympathy, and mutual admiration of these brothers, are pleasing traits, which recommend them to the esteem of all who admire the cultivation of the best feelings of our nature.

Colonel T. G. Hunt is well qualified for the office of Senator, being familiar with the laws, and acquainted with the various details of legislation, and the past history and present condition of our State. He is a firm whig of the liberal class, strongly in favor of extending popular rights, and limiting the powers and functions of the government. Some years ago, when the large majority of his party still clung to the aristocratic feature of property representation and a restricted suffrage, the Hunts advocated, warmly and eloquently, the doctrine of universal suffrage. The ablest speech we ever heard on that subject, was made by Randall Hunt, in the Legislature, shortly before the adoption of the New Constitution.

The third candidate for the senate, is quite a marked and able gentleman. We refer to

Cyprien Dufour.

Though a very young man, who would make a very boyish-looking Senator, Mr. Dufour has succeeded in establishing a high reputation as a lawyer and advocate. His studies in law were conducted under the care and friendly tutelage of Pierre Soulé, our eloquent and distinguished Senator in Congress. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was appointed District Attorney, the duties of which office he discharged, for several years, with great ability, and when he retired from it, was highly complimented by the court and the press, for his efficiency. Mr. Dufour possesses a thoughtful, meditative, analytical and discriminating mind, and considerable force and fluency of expression. Though the French is his mother tongue, he speaks equally well in English. His arguments are compact and ingenious. He delights to make points, hits, nice distinctions—the characteristics of Mr. Soulé's arguments. This style of oratory, with a very emphatic delivery, is quite effective with a jury. Mr. Dufour gained considerable distinction within the last six months, by his skill and ability in the management of the two most notable cases that have arisen in our city for a long time—we refer to the defence of Madam Gallot, charged with the forgery of Mr. Michoud's signature to a note for ten thousand dollars, one of the most remarkable prosecutions that ever came before a court. The verdict of not guilty, under the circumstances of the case, was a high tribute to the ability of the defence, which was managed entirely by Mr. Dufour, against one of the oldest and ablest members of our bar.

The other case in which Mr. Dufour distinguished himself, was in the prosecution of the Spanish Consul for the abduction of Rey. He was the leading counsel in that case, and displayed great skill, sagacity, firmness and resources in conducting it. His speech was an admirably arranged and comprehensive argument, and nearly exhausted the subject.

Mr. Dufour is also an able writer. A *brochure* from his pen, published some years since, contained some very lucid and discriminating essays on the leading minds of our city. His brother is the ingenious, sagacious and adroit editor of the French side of the Bee, and a very formidable political polemic.

These are the three whig candidates for the State Senate. They constitute a pretty strong ticket. It behooves the Democrats to bring out their very strongest men to encounter such champions. It will not do to rely upon mere sectional or personal popularity of candidates. They must be men of ability, of learning, of capacity. The people of New Orleans are becoming too intelligent to be seduced, by any considerations, into the support of men whose merit is circumscribed by mere party lines, or whose popularity rests upon the mere hail-fellow-well-met feeling of the bar and club room.

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

Eufaula Democrat
(Alabama)

25 September 1849, 2

The Secret Expedition.

In spite of the mystery which naturally invests it, there is no reason to doubt that Americans have been arming themselves for some important adventure. The sharp eyes of government have not ascertained where the meditated blow was aimed, but enough has been discovered to enable them to arrest some vessels, and break up the rendezvous. There is reason to believe that the scheme has miscarried—not however, without giving to the Spanish authorities at Havana, and the fattening sinecurists, throughout the Island, '*a proper skeer.*'

CUBA AFFAIRS.—Dispatches from Havana have been received at the State Department. They confirm, in some degree, the news of a revolution in Cuba. Three soldiers in one regiment shouted, "Vive la Republic!" "Viva la General Lopez!" The commanding officer advanced to cut down the man nearest him, but he was shot through the head. A great excitement ensued. The government threatened to let loose the slaves against the insurgents.

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The Nashville True Whig

25 September 1849, 2

DEATH OF COL. BUNCH.

Col. Samuel Bunch died at his residece in Grainger county on the 5th inst., in the 65th year his age. An obituary notice in the Knoxville Register says:

Col. Bunch commanded a regiment in the Indian wars of General Jackson; and, in the charge at the battle of the Horse-shoe, was the first or second man over and inside the breast works of the enemy.

He represented his district four years in Congress during the administration of President Jackson, prior to the division of parties in Tennessee. During the last session he served in Congress he united with the Hon. John Bell, Henry A. Wise, and Bailie Peyton in a publication nominating to the people the lamented Hugh Lawson White a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

He was an honest man and a patriot.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/3

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
25 September 1849, 3

A WORD FOR OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

We insert a communication, from a distant correspendent, touching the abuse heaped upon the officers of the navy engaged in watching the desperadoes assembled on Round Island, awaiting for an opportunity to make a descent upon Cuba. Many of these men are deluded doubtless, but all are assembled with the intention of violating the laws of the country, and the majority could just as readily be enlisted for a piratical descent upon Cuba. And, in fact, wherein consists the slightest difference? If, when they land on the shores of Cuba, they would have no scruple to appropriate to their own use any property which falls in their way, can we suppose they would have any if they encountered the same property afloat under the Spanish flag on their passage thither? There is no war, no civil commotion, no insurrection in Cuba. These patriots go there not to join the standard of a party in revolt and struggling for liberty and independence, but to invade a country at peace with our own, and enjoying peace within its own borders, for the purpose of exciting insurrection. The Spanish authorities of the island would be justified, by the laws of nations and the public sentiment of the world, in regarding such a descent as piratical, and putting to death all who fall into their hands. This, we doubt not, they would do. Spanish justice has ever been sanguinary, and the fusil or the garrote will be the fate of every piratical patriot who comes within its clutches. The adventurers of Round Island have reason to thank the vigilance of naval officers. The Spanish authorities are fully apprized of the expedition contemplated, and are prepared to encounter it, as well as to repress domestic insurrection. We confess we have no sympathy for these plunderers, and should think the country happily rid of them in any way. We hope our naval commanders will be just vigilant enough to save the national character, without entirely preventing the expedition.

We are so far of the "manifest destiny" school as to believe that, sooner or later, the Island of Cuba will belong to the American Union. But for this consummation—whether to be hoped for or deprecated—time is necessary. "The pear is not yet ripe," to use Napoleon's phrase. To be any thing but a curse, the possession of Cuba must be obtained in a lawful, honest, honorable way. Piratical expeditions against it will but exasperate the inhabitants and defer the wish for annexation. We wish the acquisition of no hostile or even reluctant population.

FOR THE VIRGINIAN.

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.—Several unfair and abusive editorials have appeared of late in the New Orleans Delta, touching the conduct of the officers of our navy who are now employed to watch the movements of the band of lawless men encamped on Round Island. These articles seem to demand some notice, not because it is believed by the writer of this that any thing that he could say, or indeed which could be written by far abler pens, would have the slightest effect in teaching certain editors that *truth and justice* are virtues more seemly in a newspaper, professing to be the guardian of the public morals, than their opposites, *falsehood and slander*.

The public cannot fail to have seen that every thing which has appeared in the columns of the Delta in relation to the Round Island movement has been either apologetic or vituperative. True to its instincts, when its interests were to be subserved, apologetic; when its inherent love of detraction was to be indulged, vituperative.

It is known to all in this vicinity—a knowledge, however, not gained through the columns of the Delta—that for more than a month past a large body of adventurers, varying in number from five to six hundred men, have been crowded on the small spot of ground called Round Island, four miles from Pascagoula; and, although this point is so near to New Orleans, no one has seen, till within a few days back, that the Delta has given the public the slightest inkling of this mysterious assemblage—an assemblage known to be brought together for purposes of military organization, preparatory to a hostile invasion of States at peace and amity with our own. Is there a newspaper, either in New Orleans or Mobile, which will deny this? Will the Delta have the hardihood to deny it? It cannot deny it. But it is notorious that the Delta has studiously concealed from the country at large the lawless enterprise which for six weeks has been fitting out in our waters, and that it would have connived at the departure of some eight hundred desperadoes of all nations, pretending, however, to call themselves Americans, to make war, *for the sake of plunder*, upon a people with whom we have no cause of quarrel.

I will not pay so poor a compliment to the good sense and intelligence of my countrymen as to enter into details to prove that an unlawful military enterprise has been brewing in this vicinity, for the period of six weeks certainly, to revolutionize the provinces of friendly Powers, and that Round Island is the nucleus of the southwestern portion of the expedition.

The "Delta" knows this; has certain information of the fact; and yet that paper has the assurance to talk about the navy molesting *citizens* who are spending the summer for *recreation* on islands near the lake shore!

Has the "Delta" been furnished with no tidings of the doings of late on Round Island? Has he heard nothing of brawls which occasionally occur among these lawless men? Of the stabbings which have taken place there within a few days past? Of the terror of the people on the main lest these *peaceable* men should land among them? Of the unwillingness to act on the part of the "courts, magistrates, marshals, constables, *posse comitati*;" and how, in one instance, the civil authorities of the "Sovereignty of Mississippi" were *defied* when they attempted to enforce the law? Has it heard of no murder on Round Island, and that, when the perpetrator of the murder was taken on shore at Pascagoula by a boat of the squadron, does it not know that the civil authorities would have nothing to do with him; that no one would stand forward to enforce the law in the "sovereign State of Mississippi?" The Delta knows all this; it knows, too, that another man is considered in a dangerous state from the effects of wounds received in a brawl. Still, in the face of all this, the Delta says that the "sovereign State of Mississippi is amply able to enforce its laws and deal with wrong-doers." This assertion is untrue. The Delta knows better, and meant it for effect. It knows that no sheriff, with any *posse* which he could muster among the sparse population of this portion of the State, would dare to levy a process upon the lawless band assembled on Round Island.

But why has the Delta, until recently, been so silent about the Round Island movement? Why has this sentinel, who claims to occupy the highest watch tower in guarding the public morals—why is it that it is found slumbering at its post? I repeat, why this *significant silence?* Echo answers "why?" But the inference is irresistible. * * *

Had the editor of the Delta been content to remain silent in the midst of the preparations which he knows to be in progress to bring disgrace upon our country, I should have thought meanly enough of him, but when he wantonly traduces our naval officers for faithfully trying to prevent what some have been paid to forward, I feel that no epithet applied to him would be unmerited. FIAT JUSTITIA.

P. S. Seeing that the editor of the Delta may have become somewhat rusty in the law since his translation from the bar to the chair editorial, I hope he will excuse me for giving him the legal definitions of the epithet "*vagrant*," an epithet which, when applied to his friends on Round Island, we have seen has excited his most awful ire, to say nothing of a low and clumsy effort to be witty. ——"The law includes three classes of persons under the denomination of vagrants, viz. *idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues.*"

PASCAGOULA, SEPT. 4, 1849.

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NEW YORK HERALD
25 September 1849, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE ALLEGHANY AT NEW CALEDONIA.—The U. S. iron steam frigate Alleghany, Lieut. William H. Hunter, commanding, arrived off Caledonia three days ago, and is anchored there. Lieutenant Hunter arrived in this city on Tuesday afternoon. The Alleghany was lately moored off the Navy Yard at Washington, where orders were received on board to make her ready and proceed to sea. She left the Chesapeake under sealed orders. The officers and crew are all in good health.—*N. O. Courier*, Sept. 17.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

25 September 1849, 2

FROM ROUND ISLAND.—The Mobile *Herald and Tribune* contains a letter, written by a correspondent who has lately spent four days on Round Island, from Saturday, the 8th, to Wednesday, the 12th. He says there are now about three hundred and sixty persons on the island—rough, healthy, and contented—waiting for the signal to depart. They say they would leave on the 22d instant for the place where they would get their equipments. Eighty-eight of the men left for New Orleans, but about twenty had returned, and the rest would go back if they could get conveyance. There had been two deaths upon the island—one who had been stabbed, and one of brain fever. The Government vessels do not interfere with their provisions, and they are well supplied.

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Harrisburg [Miss.] Whig

25 September 1849, 2

IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that the frigate Raritan, Captain Page, and sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Nicholson, which arrived at Newport, R. I., on the 6th inst., found orders awaiting them to sail immediately for Cat Island:

Such was the urgency of the orders that the vessels sailed at once, without waiting for letters from Boston which were expected by the officers of the ships, Cat Island, or San Labrador, lies one of the Bahamas and is understood to be a point of rendezvous for the expedition to invade Cuba. The sailing of the Raritan and Saratoga for this point is, of course, owing to intelligence received by Government relative to preparations for this secret expedition.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

25 September 1849, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION FROM NEW YORK. The Sea Gull, seized at New York, by virtue of a process issued at the instance of the United States having given bonds in $50,000 not to violate the law, has been delivered to Messrs. Fox & Livingston. The arms are to be sold. No further arrests of the persons against whom warrants have been instituted have been effected. The New Orleans has been, or is shortly to be given up, and the whole affair says the Republic, appears to be abandoned for the present. The parties to this expedition say that they intend to have the law repealed at the next session of Congress, so that they can go to sea when and how they please.

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The Charleston Courier.
26 September 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel.
SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
John Caldwell, lady and child,	New Orleans.	Miss E. B. Neil,	Florida.
A. B. James,	do.	F. E. Leonard,	U. S A do.
H. H. Leonard,	do.	V. Ackerman,	do.
C. L. Levy,	do.	F. Oliva,	Philadelphia.
B. C. Cammack and lady,	do.	L. S. Thomas,	New York.
J. N. Hanen,	do.	M. Coffin and lady,	do.
M. Garne,	do.	H. C. Burns,	Tenn.
J. W. Van Pelt,	do.	Captain Dickinson, Steamer Osprey.	
H. Given,	Georgia.	Captain Dixon, Steamer Jasper.	
B. F. Pease,	do.	W. H. Campbell,	S. C.
M. Hyneman,	do.	M. Houtman,	do.
D. Geornnie,	do.	R. M. Fuller,	do.
J. M. Newby,	do.	T. Randall,	do.
T. B. Smith.	do.	Dr. Stokes,	do.
E. Henry,	do.	C. C. McLallon,	Brooklyn.
M. Masey,	do.	T, J. B. Wild,	U. S. A.
T. B. Howell,	do.	W. H. Chase,	Albany.
A. A. Woosten,	do.	J. Hall,	West Point.
M. Graves and family,	do.	T. Howes,	Boston.
W. Herring,	do.	A. Falls and lady,	Columbia.
Charles Garaty,	Alabama.	Mrs. Ledyard.	do.
E. Heit,	do.	W. C. Phelps,	New Jersey.
J. C. Hodges,	do.	John Irwin,	Cassville.
J. Broge,	do.	P. Rowan,	Ala.
W. P Eaton, lady, and child,	do.	T. J. Wright,	do.
P. Marks and lady,	do.	R. Steel.	Geo.
Mrs. Smith,	do.	J. A. Bumt,	do.
H. Charles,	Havana.	W. Coats,	New Orleans.
Juan Portlando,	do.	R. Parker,	Ala.
Pedro Ysnaga,	do.	J. Spencer,	Mobile.
Juan Ysnaga,	do.	Mrs. Bunker,	do.
Mrs. Burns,	do.	G. W. Thew,	Augusta.
C. P. McCalla,	Florida.	A. F. Tift,	Key West.
Rev. W. Neil,	do.	Hammery,	New Orleans.

Passengers

Per U. S. M. steam ship Southerner, from New-York—Miss J. Berandez, Miss M. Fales, Miss A. Felt, Miss Anna Felt, Miss Smith, Miss Coote, Mrs. J. W. Fairfield and child, Mrs. G. P. Merian and infant, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Ledyard, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Ewan, Mr. Caldwell, lady and child, Alex. Falls, Jr. and lady, S. Watson and lady, Mr. Coffin and lady, Rev. Mr. Howard, Dr. Ketchum, Capt. Wiltberger, Col. Dimick, U. S. A., Capt. J. Vodgers, U. S. A., Capt. H. D. Grafton, U. S. A., Lieut. A. P. Hill, U. S. A., Lieut. B. Dubarry, U. S. A., Messrs. G. W. Woodward, C. S. West, G. Wheeler, A. Adams, F. Zogbaum, F. Howes, S. Mudge, L. A. Prior, Wm. C. Phelps, T. T. Winsor, T. Prendergast, S. Devius, G M. Leventritt, M. Agnew, J. J. Pope, C. D. Carr, J. Haile, Juan Yznaga, Pedro Yznaga, J. F. Portuondo, J. W. Darlington, R. M. Fuller, N. H. Chase, T. Randell, A. O. Brown, C. Beck, E. DeYampert, G. B. Browne, W. Dunkin, J. Mullarkey, H. O. Beach, Pearson, W. H. Housman, Scrivens, J. S. Roberts, Bagley, 108 U. S. Soldiers, and 15 in the steerage.

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http://www.flamenicanstudies.org/

The Charleston Mercury.

26 September 1849, 2

PASSENGERS.

In steamship Southerner, from New York—Miss J Berandey, Miss M Fales, Miss Almira Felt, Miss Anna Felt, Miss Smith, Miss Coote, Mrs J W Fairfield and child, Mrs G S Meriam and infant, Mrs Smith and 2 children, Miss Ledyard, Mrs Tracy, Mrs Howell, Mrs Ewan, Caldwell, lady and child, A Falls, jr, and lady, S Watson and lady, Coffin and lady, Messrs. G W Woodward, C S West, G Wheeler, A Adams, F Zogbaum, F Holmes, S Mudge, L A Prior, W C Phelps, T T Winsor, T Pendergrast, S Devins, Capt Wiltberger, G M Leventritt, M Agnew, J J Pope, C D Carr, Rev Howard, J Haile, J Yznaga, P Yznaga, J F Portuondo, J W Portuondo, J W Darlington, R M Fuller, A H Chase, T Randell, A O Brown, C Beck, E Deyampert, G B Browne, D Kethum, Col Dimick, U S A, Capt H D Grafton, U S A, Capt J Vogdes, U S A, Lieut A P Hill, U S A, Lieut B Dubarry, U S A, D M Dunkin, G Mullarkey, H O Beach, Pearson, W H Houseman, Scriven, J S Roberts, Bagley, 108 U S soldiers, and 15 in the steerage.

In line ship Anson, from New York—H Hawthorne and lady.

In C L bark Como, from Boston—Mrs M Prentiss, Mrs E McCaree, Messrs Jos McCaree, Jas McCaree, John McCaree, and 3 Masters McCaree.

In steamer Governor Dudley, from Wilmington, (N C) J L Graves and family, Rev W Neal and daughter, W P Eaton and lady, P Marks and lady, R C Cammack and lady, Messrs W F Flemming, A Wooten, T B Harwell, H Moore, Gray, N S Jones, P V Dibble, P Gound, C Garoty, L Heit, B E Coachman, Brazer, V Ackermann, W A Marr, O M Crane, L B Hanks, J Sundheimer, W H Campbell, R L Bryan, Maxcy, C P McCalla, C E Grenville, Hanau, J S Cohen, E L Levy, H B Clark, Peabody, W G Desaussure, E Harvey, S B Barr, E Hoke, R L Harral, J C Hodges, and J J Clellan.

In steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington, (No. Ca.)—Capt A Elzey, Lieut J H Carlisle, Lieut A J Cook, Lieut F H Larned, Assistant Surgeon Frances Sovrel, with Company E. 2d Artillery, numbering 52 men.

In steamer Wm Seabrook, from Savannah via Beaufort—Mrs O'Conner, J F Pappy, J Maxwell, M J Solomons, J E Williams, W Dell, Capt J P Brooks, G C Heyward, E Holland, G L Brown, and 5 on deck.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Charleston Mercury.

26 September 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Sept. 25.

J Caldwell, lady and child, N O; A B James, do; W W Leonard, do; C L Levy, do; R C Cammack and lady, do; J Hanan, do; W Garne, do; S B Gerry, do; J W Vanret, do; H Geren, Ga; B F Pease, do; M Hyneman, do; D Grovnie, do; J F Newby, do; T B Smith, do; E Haney, do; Mr Masey, do; F B Harwell, do; A Woostin, do; Mr Graves and family, do; W Herring, do; R Steele, do; J A Bruns, do; C Gavoty, Ala; E Heit, do; J C Hodges, do; W P Eason, lady and child, do; P Marks and lady, do; Mrs Smith, do; P Rowan, do; T J Wright, do; H Charles, Havana; J Portuando, do; P Yznaga, do; J Yznaga, do; Mrs Bumez, do; C P McCalla, Fla; Rev W Neil, do; Miss E B Neil, do; F H Lenard, U S A; Q Ackman, do; F Olivar, Pa; L S Thomas, N Y; Mr Coffin and lady, do; N H Chase, do; H C Bunns, Tenn; Capt Dickinson, steamship Osprey; Capt Dixon, steamer Jasper; W H Campbell, S C; W Hautman, do; R M Fuller, do; T Randall, do; Dr Stokes, do; J Hail, do; T Howes, Boston; A Fales and lady, Columbia; Mrs Ledyard, do; W C Phelps, N J; J A Erwin, Cassville.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

26 September 1849, 2

Omission Extraordinary.

We looked in vain through every column and every paragraph of yesterday's *Telegraph*, to discover what apology the editor would offer for the recent coalition between the Hunkers and Abolition Democrats in New York. To our utter astonishment, we found that even the historical fact was not alluded to. Now why is this? Is the editor of the Telegraph afraid to let his Democratic readers know the truth? Is he ashamed to admit to them that the supporters of Gen. Cass in New York, have avowed themselves in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and surrender to John Van Buren and his allies, even after they had declared that their object is to urge the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to make the Democratic party the great anti-slavery party of the union? Does the editor believe that if these facts were presented to his own readers on the eve of the election that it would cause them to abandon Mr. Towns and the Democratic party, and result in their overwhelming defeat in the State? These are home questions. Our neighbor has professed the most ultra devotion to Southern rights As a faithful chronicler of events, he was bound to give the fact that the last division of the "Northern Allies" had gone over and joined the Abolitionists. Why did he not do it? Why did he not either condemn or excuse the coalition? Have not the people of Georgia reason to mistrust the press and the party which are thus leading them blindly forward in co-operation with the open enemies of the South and her institutions?—We appeal to every man who owns a negro in Georgia to reflect for a moment—to look at the facts and see if his rights of property are not in danger—if they are not seriously jeopardied by this monstrous coalition between the Democrats and Abolitionists for party purposes? No sensible man can doubt it. Let every man then who reads this paper, be he Whig or Democrat, remember his duty to his family, to his fireside and to his State. Let him go and see his neighbors and tell them that they are sleeping over a volcano,—and that destruction awaits them unless they awake from their slumbers and rebuke the party and the men in Georgia who have voted for the Wilmot Proviso and sanctioned the approval of it by Mr. Polk? We know that the rank and file of the Democratic party are honest, and will do right if the facts are placed before them. Our neighbor of the *Telegraph* knows the same thing, and hence his extraordinary omission of the proceedings of the New York Democracy. What he has omitted to do, we call upon the honest slaveholders of Georgia to perform. There are a few days remaining yet before the election. Let them improve the opportunity to arouse their friends and the friends of Southern rights to a sense of their danger. Let them see to it, that every friend of Gen. Taylor is at the polls, and that honest and conscientious Democrats are apprised of the extraordinary conduct of their own leaders and their own presses, in pandering to the abolition influences of the North, and in concealing from their people what they are entitled to know.—Let the friends of the South do this, and do it vigorously and faithfully, and all will be well. We will have a Governor and Legislature pledged to the support of Southern rights and a Southern President.

☞ The Island of Cuba, it is said, pays annually to the Spanish Government, in taxes, a sum nearly equal to $20,000,000.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

26 September 1849, 3

. SOUTHERN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

THIS Company is now in very successful operation, having issued in eleven months on $2,500,000, and received $140,000 in premiums, creating a business capital of that amount, and sustained but about $2,500 losses, which were paid in ten hours after notice and proof. The business is done upon the mutual principle, by which *half*, and in some cases, nine-tenths of the expense of insurance is SAVED to the insurer. All kinds of risk, FIRE, MARINE, INLAND, LIFE OF SERVANTS, promptly attended to. Communications should be addressed to the *Secretary*.

A. HULL, President.
J. U. PARSONS, Secretary, Athens.
R. S. LANIER, Agent, Macon.

Aug 29 22-1y

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having retired from the "FLOYD HOUSE," and from Hotel keeping *temporarily*, desire to offer some testimonial to their friends and the public at large, for the uniform and munificent patronage with which their labors in that character have been rewarded. For such patronage they would most respectfully and sincerely return their thanks. In January next, they expect to resume business in the new Brick Hotel, to be known as the "LANIER HOUSE," where they hope to renew their old acquaintance.

July 4 14-tf LANIER & SON.

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Daily Memphis Enquirer
(Tennessee)

26 September 1849, 2

☞ The Havana expedition seems to be broken up by the joint action of our government and that of the Island of Cuba; but the spirit of liberty has not been suppressed, and will, in our opinion, ultimately (how soon we cannot say) result in a separation of that beautiful Island from the imbecile mother country, and its annexation to the United States — If fairly and honorably done, we do not care how soon.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
26 September 1849, 3

FROM ROUND ISLAND.

There are at present about three hundred and sixty persons on the island. They are the healthiest and roughest looking set of men that I ever saw. They are all contented, and waiting patiently for their departure. When I arrived they were nearly out of provisions, but on Monday night a schooner arrived with eight days' rations on board. It has been reported that they have nearly all been starved, or at least that they had no provisions. Who could ever imagine that they would suffer with hunger as long as there are plenty of cattle running on the island? They all have good places to sleep, the island being entirely dry, and containing an abundance of grass. They obtain the best of water at any place on the island by digging a hole about four feet deep, and those that are fond of fishing have plenty of fish and crabs. I was on the island four days, and messed with the officers all the time, and am confident that not more than three men know where they are going. They say that they will leave next Saturday for some place where they will receive their equipments. They have only had two deaths on the island—one man was stabbed and the other died with brain fever—and few cases of sickness of any kind. Eighty-eight of the men left last week and went to New Orleans. Twenty of them subsequently came back together. All the rest will return if they can get back. The Government vessels do not interfere with them at all. The Water Witch and the Flirt have been lying off near Horn island until yesterday, when the Water Witch raised steam and ran up to Pascagoula. But for what purpose we do not know. The Flirt is at the same place, but I do not think she has any men on board of her.

[*Cor. of Mobile Tribune*, 13*th*.

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New York Morning Express
[Whig newspaper]
September 26, 1849, 1, Supplement

THE ROUND ISLAND AFFAIR.--We find the following defence of Commander Randolph's course at Round Island in the Mobile Advertiser, and as he has been roundly attacked by the getters up of this piratical expedition, it is but fair he should be heard in defence.

Mr. Editor: May I request the privilege...

JUSTICE

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

26 September 1849, 2

A Hint to Young Men.

The experience which the new settlers in California have had, in the laborious occupation of gold digging, has no doubt made many a one regret his previous mode of life, and heave a sigh that he had not been brought up in some productive pursuit, such as agriculture, or the mechanic arts. In that case he would have been better able to endure the toil inseparable from a life on the placers, and the prospect of rapidly acquiring wealth, with which he left home, would not have turned out, as it has done with so great a number, an empty vision. We cannot help thinking that a very large proportion of the young men who have emigrated to California within the last few months are utterly unsuited to develop either the mineral or the agricultural resources of the country—if there are any of this latter description available. Clerks, students of the liberal professions, and persons brought up in the numerous quiet pursuits of large towns and cities, are not the class of population calculated to make a new country prosper, however rich in the elements of wealth that country may be endowed by the hand of nature. Yet of such is the mass of the emigrants composed, and necessarily so, from the comparatively large pecuniary outlay required in order to transport themselves to the golden shore. What is wanted in our distant territory, in order to make it flourish, is an emigration of strong, athletic, and hardfisted agricultural laborers, inured to toil, to whom no change but a change of scene would occur in their removal from the place of their birth and rearing to our newly acquired possession on the Pacific.

And this view of the condition of things in California, leads us to meditate on the false estimate which is generally entertained throughout the States of the respectability of the various pursuits to which our youth devote themselves on beginning the struggle of life. Many imagine that an immense step upward is made in the scale of respectability when they abandon the culture of the fields for the shop counter, or the desk of the lawyer or merchant. This is a very mistaken notion. Agricultural industry is the noblest, as it was the first and still is and ever will be the most necessary of all human employments. Next to this is that of the mechanic arts, and on the two rest all the real wealth of nations. Without them the occupation of the lawyer, trader and merchant, with the thousand and one other parasitic—we use the term in its literal and not its offensive meaning—modes by which the "daily bread" is earned would be valueless. All real opulence has its source in the earth; the producers ever before the fashioners, are those to whom every other calling should bow down, for all are dependent on their labor for progress in every imaginable tangible blessing.

It is therefore a false step which a young man takes to quit his paternal fields for a town or city life; and in this country, for one person who succeeds in abandoning farming to engage in trade or enter into the learned professions, there are ten who fail. When we read of the numbers of young men who, without any decided call, either by genius or talent, are continually swelling the lists of lawyers and doctors in all our principal towns, we instinctively figure to ourselves the different fortune which would have awaited them, if they had taken to farming instead of the lancet and quill. If in a locality, as in a large city for example, it is not convenient or easy to become a farmer, there are the mechanic arts which are always in requisition, always pay well, and the means for acquiring which are never of difficult attainment. Young men who have a trade are always independent. However great may be the visitations of misfortune, with health and strength, they have then a never failing resource against want—with economy a ready agent at their fingers' ends of acquiring wealth.

In the letters of correspondents in California, which have been published in various journals throughout the States, we have read of young men in the greatest straights—put to the utmost shifts—from exhaustion of the funds with which they set out to the golden land. We are sure that among the whole of these, who have thus suddenly found themselves forlorn, in a strange land, there is not a single mechanic or one agricultural laborer. They, however fate may use them, are like the honey bee; they can find food on any spot where the sun shines.

And this view of the condition of things in California, leads us to meditate on the false estimate which is generally entertained throughout the States, of the different pursuits to which our youth devote themselves, on beginning the struggle of life.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

26 September 1849, 2

The Florida Indians.

TAMPA BAY, *September* 18, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—From the little information I have been able to pick up since my arrival, (yesterday,) affairs here stand thus: Gen. Twiggs has demanded of the Indians the persons who were engaged in the depredations on Indian River and at Charlotte Harbor. He was to meet the chiefs at the latter named place yesterday, for which purpose he left here a few days since, and we expect to hear from him in about two days from now. I understand that the Indians will give up the murderers, provided the general will send off his troops and proceed no further in the matter.

The Indians, in my opinion, are averse to emigration, and will not agree to it on any conditions The 7th Regiment Infantry, commanded by Col. Plympton, will at present be so distributed by Gen. Twiggs as best to protect the inhabitants of Florida; but, whether for fighting or for diplomacy, Gen. Twiggs is sure to give satisfaction to the country.

B.

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The Evening Picayune.

26 September 1849, 1

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican of the 20th inst. contains the following letters from Florida, by which it appears that the Indian troubles are about at an end:

ST. AUGUSTINE, *Sept.* 17, 1849.

We have intelligence from Tampa Bay to the effect that Capt. Casey has succeeded in having an interview with some of the Indians, and they have appointed to-morrow, the 18th inst., to have a talk with Gen. Twiggs. Billy Bow-Legs, it is understood, is willing to deliver up to Gen. Twiggs the Indians who committed the late outrages. The result of the expected interview between Gen. Twiggs and Billy Bow-Legs will be looked for with the greatest anxiety, as much depends thereon.

We have had a great deal of rain in this portion of Florida of late, and almost the whole surface of the country is under water.

Vessels continue to arrive at this port, freighted to the U. S. Quartermaster. Below I send you the three last arrivals, viz:

Sept. 13.—Brig E. D. Wolfe, Sturdevant, from Baltimore: 55 horses and oats.

Sept. 17.—Bark Apphia Maria, ——, Portsmouth, N. H.; brig Kingsbury, Robinson, do.

The steamer Nina, Capt. Magee, sailed this morning for Pilatka, laden with stores for U. S. Quartermaster.

Yours, &c., R.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Jacksonville, *Sept.* 18, 1849.

Gentlemen—By a letter from a St. Augustine correspondent we learn that an express arrived from Tampa, bringing intelligence that Capt. Casey has succeeded in obtaining an interview with some of the Indians, and that this day was appointed by Billy Bow-Legs to have a talk with Gen. Twiggs. Bow-Legs, it is said, is willing to deliver up to Gen. Twiggs the Indians who were concerned in the late outrages.

A large amount of Quartermaster's stores have arrived at St. Augustine from Baltimore and New England ports, for the use of the troops, showing that the Government has set to work in earnest to provide a remedy for our Indian troubles.

Yours, &c., D.

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Richmond Palladium (Whig)
Richmond, Indiana

26 September 1849, 3

Cuba—Revolt.

Letters from Havana have been seen by the N. Orleans Bee. Two regiments of the regular troops had revolted, and pronounced in favor of General Narcisso Lopez, who escaped some months since from Cuba under sentence of death, and is now in the United States. The revolting regiments killed their Colonel and several other officers. Active and efficient measures were adopted by the Governor-General, to suppress the *emeute*. A decree had been promulgated interdicting of any newspapers from the United States, except 'La Chronica' of New York.

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The Savannah Georgian.

26 September 1849, 2

From Havana and Key West.

By the schooner *Merchant* arrived yesterday at our port, we received our regular files of Havana papers and a letter from our Key West correspondent. We make the following extracts from our Havana files:

From the Gaceta of 13th inst.

The *Fanal de Puerto Principe* of 4th inst. says:—Our readers will see by the Proclamation of the President of the United States which we publish this morning, that an expedition has been gotten up in that Republic, for the purpose of taking this Island by *coup de main*. Fortunately his Excellency the Captain-General has had timely notice through our Consuls in the U. S., and although this expedition appears to be composed of only a handful of men, he has taken the most expeditious means to neutralize the insane project of these assassins, should they attempt to approach our coasts; having ordered a sufficient number of troops under Gen. Castro to garrison the principal points on the North and South of the Island. We doubt not that the vigilance of the Captain-General will put a stop to this thing, which otherwise might be fatal to the tranquility of the Island."

There had been 1349 cases of yellow fever and 84 deaths during the month of August in the Havana. In the rest of the Island, same month, 234 cases, and 12 deaths.

A suspension Bridge is about to be constructed across the river San Juan, from Matanzas to Pueblo Nuevo.

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The Nashville True Whig

27 September 1849, 2

☞ The New Orleans Crescent says that Gen. Worth did not intend to take part in any insurrectionary movements in Cuba. The Crescent is authorized to say this by a friend of the General, who conversed with him freely and fully as to his intentions and prospects but a short time before his death.

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NEW YORK HERALD
27 September 1849, 2

Late from Havana—The Secret Expedition—Markets, &c.

New Orleans, September 25, 1849.

By the brig Soule, just arrived, we have advices from Havana to the 16th inst. According to the Havana papers, there were great rejoicings throughout the Island, on account of the successful efforts of the U. S. government to break up the "secret expedition." They quote largely from American papers to prove the complete failure of the expedition; they also quote from the Yucatan papers to show the gladness of the Yucatacos that they were not likely to be disturbed by adventurers from the United States.

Charleston, September 24, 1849.

We have advices from Havana, to the 13th of September; but have received no political or general intelligence.

Havana Market.—White sugars were quoted at 10c. a 11½c.; and choice do., 12c.; yellow sugar, 6½c. a 7c.; choice and superfine yellow, 7½c. a 9c.; browns, 6½c. a 6¾c. There were no Muscovados offering. The weather was favorable for the growing cane. Molasses was quoted at 2½ a 3 rials. Coffee continued scarce, at 5 a 7. Sales of lard, at 12½ a 12¾. The stock on hand 17,000 kegs Sales of 400 casks rice, at 11⅝ a 11¾ a 11⅞. There were 1,400 casks left for disposal. In lumber, there had been sales of 25,000 feet Eastern, placed at 24. It is thought that the next arrivals will bring a better price. No pitch pine had arrived. Freights were dull. Exchange on London was quoted at 14 a 15; and on New York and Boston, 4 per cent prem.

Matanzas Market.—Advices from Matanzas, to September 14, report no Muscovade sugars in the market. The last sales were at 6 a 6½. The stock was 15,000 boxes. Planters were firm. Browns were quoted at 5½ a 6; yellows, 6¾ a 7 for fair quality. Whites were scarce, and prices nominal. Molasses was quoted at 2¾ a 3. The stock on hand was light, and mostly sour.

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NEW YORK HERALD
27 September 1849, 4

Interesting from Cuba.

CHARTER OF A SET FOR ROUND ISLAND—LA CRONICA—MORE TROOPS FOR TRINIDAD—MORE REGIMENTS EXPECTED FROM SPAIN.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

HAVANA, Sept. 6, 1849.

On the arrival of the Falcon, on the 3d inst., quietus was given to all excitement here, with both officials and citizens, and the malignant scowl of Isabella's ever faithful was exchanged for the most self-complacent smile that ever mantled over the dingy parlor of a Spanish phiz. On the 2d inst., the government authorized a charter for the fishing smack Moro Castle, through the grand caterer of ocean and earth, for the palates and musical taste of Havana—the licensed fishmonger of the city and proprietor of the Tacon Theatre—Don Pancho Marty, for the purpose of bearing to the vicinity of "Cat island" a trusty spy, to see if there were indeed any Col. White there, with such force as had been represented, and to gather all needful information. The arrival of the Falcon, giving intelligence that Rough and Ready had followed word with blow, caused the withdrawal of the charter.

The *Cronica*, published in New York, under the protection of the Spanish government, through Calderon de la Barca, and sustained by the authorities of this island, more for seditious action against free institutions than for any needful service to the crown, breathes into existence, on the 25th ult., an article that it would be well, good and true, were it not wanting in a small item of fact, which may be of little value in Spanish consideration; and that is, that nine-tenths of the population of the island of Cuba are weary of the iron yoke which they endure only under the influence of a soldiery that they have not the means to resist.—Where they have looked for sympathy, and the means, from the only land that could give either—through their agents in the United States—they have been cut off by a proclamation, and the direct coercive action of the government. Has not such a majority, without arms, without any implements of war, a right to seek those things from the most convenient friends, their nearest neighbors, professing the same political faith, which is to regenerate the world? Is it not a natural right?—and pray how else can they ever win the freedom they long for—the good government for which they suffer?

This *Cronica* directs its fire, in the article alluded to, against the *Sun*, *Herald*, *Union*, and Charleston *Mercury*. I take it, that it cannot be denied, as a natural right, that the people—the whole people—have the power inherent for such organization as may be for the welfare and prosperity of the whole; and if, for the reason that they are held in chains, by what is, in fact, a foreign force—having no sympathy (scarcely in blood) and no interest, save in robbery, with the industry and labor of the mass of the community—they are compelled to adopt their measures in secrecy, and develope their plans and material in the neighboring friendly land, that they do not thereby lose their moral force, their political rights, or their social claims. Wherefore, I infer that all those papers, so obnoxious to the *Cronica*, who would protect the only organization that the Creoles of this island have it in their power to make, are advocating the cause that God will approve and bless, notwithstanding the efforts of man to thwart. But all in due time, there are other things, which, if properly handled, will bring the same result, and make one of the purest and most beneficent movements of one people to another, that the teeming history of a changing world can show—which lies, too, in the power of the present administration.

On the 5th three hundred more troops left the city for Trinidad. The late fright has pointed the attention of the government to the weak spots, and they will strengthen them as speedily as possible, for the moment, at the expense of the city troops. A few regiments, of a thousand each, may shortly be looked for from Spain. I see published in the *Picayune*, a letter purporting to be from the American Consul to the Conde Alcoy, in relation to his visit to Rey, in quarantine, which, I presume, has got into the shape it bears by the force of double translation—once from English to Spanish, by the government interpreter here, and again to English, in New Orleans. The changes of sense occur, I presume, in the first; as it there appears, it never could have come from the pen of Gen. Campbell; but I do not know that it is of much consequence now.

HAVANA, Sept. 7, 1849.

The appearance of General Taylor's proclamation produced the effect of inspiring with confidence and courage the government, which had been before in a state of great alarm; and it diffused a corresponding feeling of pain and depression among the Cubans, both natives and Spanish birth, who are sighing and striving after their liberty. Happily, the tone of the American press, with which it is evident that this policy of the administration does not meet with much favor, has revived our hopes and dissipated that cloud; and an extraordinary excitement has been produced in the country by the idea that the American people will rise superior to any efforts of the administration, and far from opposing the rescue of Cuba from her present odious and intolerable thraldom, will cheer on and assist her generous supporters. The government here, too, at first so much delighted with the favor with which it was treated by President Taylor, and which was profuse in compliments and flatteries to him and his administration, has again fallen back into a state of alarm and dreadful uncertainty. The republicans, on their side, regard their cause as further advanced this day than ever, and are laboring to hasten the longed for moment that shall witness their liberation from Spain, and their incorporation into our Union.

The government is keeping all the troops daily in action, marching and countermarching through the streets and squares, as though with a view to intimidate the people. Up to this time, about three thousand have been sent from here to different points in the interior, under the command of the Lieutenant General, Castro. The general belief is, that these troops will never fight against the republicans, and that the first victim of the fire will be Castro himself, who is an object of deadly hatred to the whole army. The government itself has given proof enough of its own want of confidence in the army, for, besides having sent to Spain for six or eight thousand chosen troops to be immediately sent out, it has promised to the Cuban army double pay from the day of the landing of the enemy. While this betrays their own conscious weakness, you can yourself judge what weight such an offer as this will carry against the advantages which will, of course, be offered to the same troops, fraternizing with the republicans.

As the craving necessities of Spain are always draining the coffers of Cuba, rich as they are, the government here is, at this moment, very short of money, and is determined to raise a forced loan of about a million from some of the wealthy proprietors. For this purpose, a list has been made of a number of them, to whom has been signified the respective sums they are expected to contribute, receiving a receipt from the government therefor. Among these are included the Counts of Fernandina, Santobenia, Pennaver, the Marquis de Esteves, and others, some of whom are the real friends of the impending revolution. In a few days, we shall no doubt have it announced that "the first proprietors of the country have patriotically come forward, and offered their lives and estates for the service of the Queen, and have at once placed seven or eight hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the government for the first expenses of the defence." You will well know how to estimate this at its true value. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the flag of Liberty.

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NEW YORK HERALD
27 September 1849, 4

Passengers Sailed.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Tennessee—Mr D R Wadley and lady; J S Hinder and lady; H Broncole and lady; John Ives and lady; P Stewart, lady, 2 children and servant; Mr Brice and lady; N C Gardner and lady; Mrs Mackie and daughter; Mrs Averes, Mrs Sharf, Mrs Payson; Misses Mills, Gallatian, E Robinson, Dusham, D A Gardner, E Conn, C Seymour, A Belcher, Dolan; W D Seymour, Putnam; Messrs H A Crane, A Avery, W B Bulloch, George Cowles, W S Ives, C B Clarke, Joseph G Brown, O Hall, A S Zaphary, J H Berry, Lorien Weet, J M Tyson, Wm Budd jr, J R Richard, John L Cornell, S Mumford, J M Marvin, Wm M Robbins, A J White, J M Jackson, Geo M Logan, A G Beerstok, James Seymour, A C Morehouse, Owen Murphy, Frances Golden, Thos Miller, J Chandler, E Barry, A Hatfield, C J Barstow, E Rodman, Wm Jenkins, E Turner, Philip Kerr, H F Waring, W W Lincoln, T Little, C S Stewart, Chandler Smith, Wm Hardenbrook, A O Wiere, J M Waldon, D F Reid, A B Lees, S A Otis, W M Davidson, A Williams, T F Newton, John Mapleton, G McCleskey, James McHenry, E Churchill, John P Parmley, C H Dillingham, Christopher Smith, J B Walsh, J N Copeland, P Perrenoud, Chas Leffman, Geo Leffman, A Leffman, E Graves, M C Brown, J E Ford, David C Wilson, Thos Ford, T R Ford, E Noyes, H G Ford, W Nesbit, James Weir, M Dorman, P B Candy, A L Baldwin, Wm D Caulden, John P Higgs, J H Demour, Capt Smith and 61 privates, U S A; 25 steerage.

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New York Morning Express
[Whig newspaper]
September 27, 1849, 2

Passengers.

In the steamship Tennessee for Savannah--...A. B. Luce, ... G. McCleskey...

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The Daily Picayune.

27 September 1849, 1

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.— The Democratic delegates from the several representative districts of the parish of Orleans met last evening at the St. Louis Exchange for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c.

Mr. J. N. Lee was called to the chair, and a motion was then made to sit with closed doors. The motion was carried, and after considerable delay the crowd withdrew. The names of the delegates were then obtained and called over, when it was ascertained that a double delegation was present from the Second Ward, Third Municipality. The chairman remarked that he would let the matter rest for the time being, receiving both sets of delegates, until the convention could be organized. Mr. Wilder, who was a member of one delegation, handed in a paper to show that himself and colleagues were duly chosen. Mr. Hickey, of the opposite party, performed the like office for his colleagues, and remarked that they would not submit to any dictation, or to be browbeaten. Some discussion followed, which was, however, finally stopped by a motion to appoint a committee to nominate officers. The motion was carried and the committee after a short absence reported the following names:

President—J. N. Lee

Vice Presidents—Charles A. Tallarie, First Municipality; David Orcut, Second Municipality; M. Meilleur, Third Municipality, and A. Fortier, of Algiers.

Secretaries—Lucien Dubuc, and P. F. Noques.

Mr. Lee thanked the Convention for the honor done him in selecting him to preside over its deliberations, and in a brief speech explained the object of the meeting, dwelling with much force upon the importance of preserving unity and good feeling in the Convention and in the Democratic ranks.

A motion was then put and carried, to refer the Third Municipality difficulty to the delegates from the other wards of that Municipality. The disputants were requested to withdraw from the room, and the matter was soon decided, when the rejected delegates left, although not in a very good humor; one of them protesting strongly against the course pursued, and asserting that they had been condemned without a hearing.

A resolution was introduced to the effect that previously to making any nominations, the Convention should determine what officers should be nominated during its session. This was laid on the table after considerable discussion, by a vote of 27 to 20.

Considerable discussion then arose as to the manner in which the voting should be done, whether by districts, wards or otherwise. It was finally decided that all the delegates should vote, although some had been chosen at ward meetings and some at district meetings. It was then resolved to vote by acclamation, and Junius Beebe was nominated for Senator, to fill the unexpired term of M. M. Reynolds, which is two years.

Charles F. Dunois and Wm. Dunbar were then nominated unanimously for the Senate for full terms.

A motion was then made to adjourn and was seconded, but it was not regarded much. Mr. R W. Powell spoke for some time. He was opposed to adjourning without nominating a candidate for sheriff, upon which Mr. Wilder rose and nominated Gen. Lewis. Mr. Powell did not object to this—he only wanted Gen. Lewis to come before the Convention in a proper manner. After he had spoken at considerable length, Mr. Wilder asked leave to withdraw his motion, saying that he was out of order when he made it. After innumerable motions and speeches, leave to withdraw was granted, when it was resolved to make no nomination for sheriff, and the Convention then adjourned.

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The Daily Picayune.

27 September 1849, 2

☞ We extract the following from a letter published in the Patria of yesterday morning, and dated Havana, September 15th:

"Since my last there has been no new occurrence of importance, with the exception of some rumors and *on dits*. Among these, some days since it was reported that Col. White, with the Round Island adventurers, had disembarked at Cabo Cutoche. This was on the 10th, but since then the news has not been confirmed. I have seen letters of a recent date from Trinidad, by which I learn that the people there were very much frightened, but it is believed without cause. The steamer Guadalquiver, which left here for Trinidad with troops, in passing the fort of Casilda excited some suspicions in its garrison. The commander of the steamer, not hearing the questions which were addressed to him, did not answer, when two or three guns were fired from the fort, notwithstanding it was daylight. In that part of the island a militia corps has been formed, composed entirely of Europeans A single planter collected 150 men and armed them for the purpose of fighting the *Yankees*. In Cienfuegos the firmness and excellent dispositions of the Government have inspired even the most fearful with confidence. Recourse has not been had to the arming of the citizens, (Creoles,) and it is believed it will not be necessary. Every thing there is quiet and orderly. The whole island is in a perfect state of defence.

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The Daily Picayune.

27 September 1849, 2

Died:

At Cat Island, on the 24th instant, at the age of 87 years and 77 days, Don JUAN CUEVAS, born in Spain. Juan Cuevas was the son of one of the oldest inhabitants of the country, to which he came while under the Spanish Government. He was the owner of half of Cat Island. His death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

NECROLOGIE—Décédé à l'Ile aux-Chats, le 24 du courant, à l'age de of 87 ans. 77 jours, Don JUAN CUEVAS, natif d'Espagne Juan Cuevas était un des plus anciens habitans du pays, dans lequel il est venu sous le régime Espagnol, et il était propriétaire de la moitié de l'Ile aux Chats. Ill emporte les regrets de tous ceux qui l'ont connu.

NECROLOGIA—El 24 del mes de setiembre corriente, fallecio en la Isla de Gatos, a la edad de 87 anos et 77 dias, el anciano Don JUAN CUEVAS, natural de Espana. Juan Cuevas estaba uno de los mas antiguos habitantes del Estado de la Lusiana, to.de vino en el tiempo del Gobierno Espanol. Estaba dueno de una unitad de la Isla de Gatos. Todos los que lo han conocido lloran su fin.

On Wednesday, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., ISABEL CUEVAS, con ort of Raymond Cuevas, (Cat Island.)

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The Evening Picayune.

27 September 1849, 1

FROM TAMPA BAY.—The U. S. steamer Monmouth, Capt. Otway, from Tampa Bay, arrived here this morning, having left Fort Brooke on the afternoon of Sept. 23d, and the Bay on Monday morning, 24th. The towboat J. P. Whitney left the same day, and was in sight when the Monmouth entered the river.

Gen. Twiggs has had a "talk" at Charlotte Harbor with Billy Bowlegs and the "sense bearer" of Sam Jones, together with some other Indians. All were peaceably disposed and willing to surrender the offending Indians—those, five in number, who are said to have committed all the late murders and robberies. They agreed to deliver them up to the General on the 19th of October, at Charlotte Harbor.

The Monmouth left at Tampa Bay U. S. steamer Col. Clay and propeller Ashland; schooners Southerner and Sarah, from New Orleans; a schooner from New York, name unknown; and ship Caroline Nesmith, bound for New Orleans, waiting for a wind. The steam towboat Anglo-American arrived in the Bay on Sunday (23d.)

On Tuesday (25th) at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Monmouth passed the U. S. steamer Alleghany, in lat. 29° 1′ north, long. 86° 3′ west. The latter was standing to the southeast.

Dr. Randall, U. S. A., and servant, came passengers by the Monmouth.

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The Daily Picayune.
27 September 1849, 2

The Rag-Picker.

The arts of life, say the political economists, naturally multiply with the increase of population. Free movement is impeded as the crowd thickens, and people are obliged to have recourse to their keenest wits in order to get along. Of the truth of these trite observations, we have an apt illustration in a new species of industry, which has lately sprung up among us in New Orleans. We allude to the rag-pickers, a foreign importation quite, who have suddenly appeared in the streets and thoroughfares of the city to aid the scavenger in removing the rubbish which daily accumulates before our doors. Their advent may have occasioned a singular sensation among the native residents here, from the apparent worthlessness of the objects which they seek to appropriate out of the refuse of household waste. And yet, we do not know a picture of life more worthy of contemplation, in connection with the simple annals of the poor, than that of the rag-picker. To see a man with a canvas bag over his shoulder, and in his hand a short stick with a hook at the end of it, peering into a heap of rubbish, like a barn-door cock investigating a dunghill, would at first inspire an uninitiated person with an idea of the poor fellow's being in a state of insanity. But when we learn that the individual so employed, manages to get his daily bread by this species of labor, we instinctively hold him in respect for thus, in the absence of other sources of subsistence, preferring to earn the wages of honest toil, to becoming dependent on alms, or turning into the ways of dishonesty and crime.

The rag-picker does not confine himself to the appropriation of stray shreds of linen, cotton or cloth, as the name would suggest, but he is literally what the rogue Autolycus in the play would pass himself off to be, in order to conceal his thievish propensities—"a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." Old iron, paper, glass, bones, &c. &c., every thing that can, by means of art, be made subservient to new fabrics, come within the range of his search, and are deposited in his bag. Indeed, in other localities, Paris for example, where the rag-picker is a member of a regularly organized class of society—not an unimportant one, too, as we shall make it appear—that bag, which is his shop, his store, is often the receptacle of many small articles of value, such as silver spoons, trinkets, &c., carelessly swept out of the house and deposited on the edge of the pavement. The collected rubbish, when the morning's or evening's work is over, is carefully assorted and sold to dealers, who purchase it for paper and other manufactories. In New Orleans more than one store exists where the rag-picker can dispose of his labor, the proprietors of which, as the refuse materials increase on their hands, ship them off, in company with the staple produce of the teeming valley of the Mississippi, as the phrase is, to a Northern market. New Orleans, from the abundant supply of all things which characterizes house-keeping among her citizens, and the thoughtlessness of domestic servants here, is a rich field for the industry of the rag-picker. Up to a few months since, the rubbish remained uninvestigated, except by a few vagrant curs in search of a bone, but reposed safely on the banquettes until it pleased the scavenger to take it away to the swamp or the river. Now, however, we find the rag-picker in every locality. Yesterday afternoon we saw three of them—boys in a gang—on Chartres street, pretty well loaded down with the produce of their labor.

We have alluded to the rag-pickers in Paris. The following anecdote concerning them may not prove uninteresting:

For many years the municipality had paid a large sum for cleaning the streets of that metropolis, when in 1832 an English company offered a handsome premium for the privilege of taking the dirt and rubbish away at their own expense. This they did, with a view to collecting and preserving it, for the purpose of selling it as manure. The municipality were surprised and delighted at the offer and gladly accepted it. On a certain morning at day-break the company, with handsomely painted carts, and with drivers in livery, swept every street in Paris in a way that had never been known before. The rag-pickers, of whom there were not less than 500, on going into the streets, each in his accustomed district, found to their dismay that the source of their living was suddenly cut off—the dung heaps had been removed, and alas! with them their bread for the day. Furious against both the Government and the insolent Island foreigners, they met, concerted measures, and the next morning when the English company's carts again appeared in the streets, they fell on them and smashed them in pieces. The horses were sent adrift, and the drivers beaten within an inch of their lives. A regular *emeute* ensued, swelled by the ever ready idle and disorderly portion of the population, so graphically described by Mr. Kendall. The troops were called out and things wore a serious aspect. Happily, however, a negotiation initiated by the Government took place, and terms were made with the enraged rag-pickers. It was agreed that the English company's carts should not appear in the streets until 7 o'clock in summer and 9 o'clock in winter, when it was presumed the rag-pickers had finished their operations for the day In this manner tranquility was restored, and we believe the English company of scavengers exists in Paris to this day.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

27 September 1847 2

FROM ROUND ISLAND.—The Mobile Herald and Tribune contains a letter, written by a correspondent who has lately spent four days on Round Island, from Saturday the 8th to Wednesday the 12th. He says there are now about three hundred and sixty persons on the island—rough, healthy, and contented—waiting for the signal to depart. They say they would leave on Saturday (day before yesterday) for the place where they would get their equipments. Eighty-eight of the men left for New Orleans, but about twenty had returned, and the rest would go back if they could get conveyance. There had been two deaths upon the island; one who had been stabbed, and one of brain fever. The government vessels do not interfere with their provisions, and they are well supplied. Round Island, however, is not a place to starve on, for a good while, even if the shore supplies should fail occasionally. It is a very pleasant place, high and dry, with pleasant groves of trees. A goodly number of cattle are ranging about, fresh water can be obtained by digging, and the fishing is abundant. It would make good summer quarters for a pleasure party.

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The Daily Delta
28 September 1849, 2

[Army Correspondence of the Delta.]

Charlotte Harbor—A "talk" between General Twiggs and Billy Bow-Legs—Description of the Indian Chief—Rich Dress and Ornament—Satisfactory Explanation—Arrival of 7th Infantry—Destination of Troops.

FORT BROOKE, (Tampa Bay) Fla., Sept. 21.

Dear Delta: I give you below some account of the further operations of the troops in this region.

On the 15th inst. General Twiggs embarked on the steamer Colonel Clay, for Charlotte's Harbor—the scene of the depredations of the Indians—for the purpose of holding a "talk" with the principal chiefs of the Seminoles, as was alluded to in a previous letter. The General was accompanied by Dr. Randall, Major McCall, Asst. Adjt. General; Capt. Casey, Commissary Department; and Lieut. Gibbon, with Captain Rains's company of 4th Artillery, as the military guard and escort.

The steamer reached her destination on the 17th, and anchored near an old trading-house, on the east side of the Bay, a few miles from its mouth. Here the head chief, Billy Bow-Legs, accompanied with the acting chief of the Micasookies and several warriors, went on board of the steamer, and held a "talk" with General Twiggs.

The chief is described as being a fine looking warrior, about forty years old, with an open, intelligent expression of countenance, totally devoid of that wild look which so frequently characterizes the inhabitant of the forest. His figure is about the ordinary height, and well-proportioned, with a pleasing deportment, and evincing much self-possession in his manners. His head was enveloped in a red shawl, surmounted with white feathers, encircled with a silver band, with crescents of the same metal suspended from his neck, to which was appended a large silver medal, with a likeness of President Van Buren on its face; his throat was thickly covered with strands of large blue beads; he also wore bracelets of silver over the sleeves of his decorated hunting shirt. A broad, showy bead belt passing over his breast, suspended a beautifully beaded rifle pouch under his left arm, and red leggings, with brass buttons, which were richly embroidered with beads where they covered the upper part of the moccasins, completed the costume of the king of the Seminoles.

The amount of the "talk" was, that the Indian nation was totally opposed to a war with the whites, and would exert themselves to continue on terms of peace; that the depredations were committed by a party of five young men, who would be given up to the General as soon as they could be sent after to the Kissimee, where they were in custody, and the party could return; that as the whole country was covered with water, this could not be done sooner than in thirty days, but at the end of that time, he (the head chief) pledged himself they should be delivered up to the General. He acknowledged the extent of the outrages, for which he expressed himself as very sorry, but as they were committed by a small party of unauthorized persons, who were immediately taken into custody, and would be delivered up, he did not think the entire nation should be held accountable for their acts.

Thus terminated the conference, with manifestations of the best feeling on both sides, the chief and his party returning to their homes, and the General and suite wending their way back to this place.

The 7th Regiment of Infantry arrived here in two separate detachments, and are encamped about two miles off; they are preparing to move to their different posts. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Ross goes with his company to Hillsborough, to-day, accompanied by Captain Roberts's company, 4th Artillery, to construct a bridge at that place. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Bainbridge, with two companies, takes post at Fort Dade's Postoffice; Major Andrews, with two companies, at Lake Harris; and Colonel Plympton, with two companies, will have the Headquarters of the Regiment at Pilatka. There will be some other posts for the remaining companies, not known as yet. Major Rains, 7th Infantry, will probably be left in this vicinity, with two companies, for the present. Capt. Rains, 4th Artillery, it is said, will relieve Major Pemberton's company at Linears, the latter going to Manatee.

A.

LIFE ON ROUND ISLAND.—The following letter sheds some light upon the manners and habits of the mysterious Round Islanders. The gentleman who handed it to us for publication, thinks that the writer indulges in a little innocent blowing, when he imagines himself an officer, having men under his command; but that in all other respects, the letter is a reliable relation of the true state of affairs on that now celebrated island. We give the letter *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim:*

ROUND ISLAND Sept. 21

Friend D——You must excuse me for not writing to you befor I should of don it had I had time but Ever Sence I hav bin on the Island I could not Eaven say that my Soul was my own I had command of the Island on my arival bear untill I was relived by Magor Harris who is now in command I hav got one of the finest comp that Ever Stood in ranks it is dull bear at present altho the men git up Som Excitement now and then we hav one of the finest camp grounds in the wourld, I do not nou whar you could go to Spind a weak to See real fun more then you could bear I would like to hav you com over a See mee if you could I hav a fine tent or marker to Stay in all the rest of the officers hav the Same which you would like verg mutch to spend a weak or So is very plesant we liv in camp Stile which is very hard at first but now I dout mind it now all we hav to do is to get up at Revella in the morning and drill ther men then thay go a fishing Som playing cards Som playing Marbles Som ketching crabs Som rastling Som muking Hats Som drillings in Squads Som playing ball Som Sailing Som Swiming Som washing Som a Singing Som making new wells as the watter in the wells git stale unless you dig Every two or three days So you See Some thing is a going on all of the time in the Evening we get up a dress prade on the Squar you would Laugh to See me in front of 150 men a giving the word of command it made me feel a little timed at first but now I am quite an officer to what I was on my arival bear as to the Expedition I dont know when we ar a go'in to git away I am to hav a furlo in a few days to com to new orleans and then I will settle all of my little accounts giv my respects to Jacks and mr Loot and all inquiring frinds I want you to answ this as Son as you can Now dont fail and Send Us papers O K Yours With respects ——

Camp Round Island

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La Crónica
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK

28 September 1849, 771-772

El Herald de esta mañana contiene un artículo de los suyos sobre ciertas providencias tomadas en Cuba con respecto á ciertos órganos de la prensa de este país, en cuyo número parece que se ha incluido á nuestro cofrade. Con decir que el artículo del Herald á que aludimos es de los suyos, hemos significado á nuestros lectores, á quienes tenemos al corriente del carácter de aquel papel, cual será la lógica, la verdad de la exposicion; y la candorosa intencion de este ejemplo de rectitud, de este miembro anfibio de la prensa de Nueva York, de este Protos de todas las cuestiones y de todos los principios, cuya firme observancia es el solo título que puede alegar para ser respetado un escritor público. Tomar seriamente las cosas del Herald, sería apreciar muy poco el valor del tiempo.

Nada es comparable á la frescura con que vuelve á hablar de Cuba, despues de haber aturdido diariamente, por espacio de algunas semanas con revoluciones, y levantamientos, y sediciones, y fusilamientos en aquella isla, todo forjado y supuesto sin duda por un espíritu ageno de todo sentimiento de dignidad y de pudor. Durante el mismo tiempo, el Herald tuvo levantada su bandera de robo y de piratería, insultando al derecho mas sagrado de los pueblos, y burlándose de las leyes del país en que sale á luz. Parece que una medida comun, adoptada contra todos los papeles de semejante temple, prohibió la entrada en la isla de Cuba á nuestro cofrade, segun él mismo nos anuncia, con objeto, quizá, de evitar el grado de alarma que procuraban difundir en aquel pacífico país algunos órganos inmorales de la prensa de los Estados Unidos.

Y los llamamos inmorales, y pudiéramos añadir los epítetos de apóstoles de la espoliacion y del saqueo, porque tenemos derecho para hacerlo; y sepa el Herald que estamos siempre dispuestos á sostener lo que decimos. En cualquier terreno en que se nos colocase para defender nuestro aserto, la prensa mas respetable y veraz de los Estados Unidos sería nuestro juez, y nos absolveria.

Pues, Señor, con todos esos títulos, con todas sus barberidades, con toda la mendacidad que plagó las columnas de nuestro colega por espacio de dos meses, queria sin duda el Herald que las autoridades y el pueblo á quienes él y los suyos insultaban cobarde y villanamente desde lejos, le prestasen una proteccion decidida; y porque así no fué, va y se enfurruña contra la prudente policía de Cuba, y le dice que si no lo dejan entrar libremente en la isla con sus incendios y revoluciones, con su inefable y necia seguridad de que el Canadá, y Méjico, y la América Central, y todas las Antillas, y las Baleares, y medio mundo mas son y deben ser de los Estados Unidos, hará que aquí se impida la publicacion y se use de la fuerza contra la Crónica, órgano, segun el Herald, del despotismo, y cuyo objeto es promover una insurreccion en los Estados Unidos.

Esta puerilidad dará motivo á algunas carcajadas entre nuestros lectores, único motivo que nos induce á reproducirla.

Sepa el Herald que, en los Estados Unidos, somos mas demócratas, mucho mas demócratas que él, porque nunca hemos adulterado los grandes y generosos principios de Washington; y sepa tambien que en Cuba ayudaríamos á cortar la cabeza á los editores del Herald, si fuesen á predicar allí las necedades, que aquí no encuentran eco, pero que allá podrian inquietar el órden de la sociedad. En cuanto á impedir la publicacion de la Crónica, le diremos que esta ocurrencia solo puede ser efecto de una ignorancia crasa del espíritu de las leyes del país, y de una confianza estravagante en la nulidad de su propia suficiencia.

Todos los periódicos de Francia y de Inglaterra que tenemos á la vista, y algunos de Nueva York de esta mañana, han publicado la traduccion del siguiente artículo de El País, de Madrid, del dia 6 de setiembre, sobre la Proclama del Presidente de los Estados Unidos acerca de la expedicion secreta:

"En nuestro número de ayer insertamos el texto de una proclama del presidente de los Estados Unidos, general Taylor, cuyo objeto directo es denunciar á todos los agentes del gobierno civil y militar de la Union, el proyecto de una espedicion armada contra nuestras Antillas ó contra algunas provincias de Méjico, preparada, segun parece, por algunos aventureros desocupados. La proclama condena esplícita y enérgicamente semejante proyecto, y manda prender y entregar á sus autores en poder de los tribunales como reos de violacion del derecho de gentes.

"Esta conducta, que honra en gran manera la lealtad y gran prevision del gobierno angloamericano, es desde luego la contestacion mas directa, la esplicacion mas cumplida y autorizada que ha podido darse á los rumores de invasion estrangera en Cuba, tan acreditados y tan propalados hace algun tiempo. Segun la proclama en cuestion, parece posible, y aun sin la proclama siempre nos habria parecido natural que entre la multitud de gente vagabunda esparcida en los vastos dominios de los Estados Unidos, que suelen casi mayor parte componerse de los que, proscriptos de Europa, huyen á buscar allí la impunidad de los crímenes ó el remedio de la miseria que los perseguian en su patria, hayan concebido unos cuantos el vandálico proyecto de caer á la desesperada, como una falanje de bandidos, sobre nuestras posesiones americanas. No nos sorprende que estos aventureros, creyendo hallar en esta empresa mas probabilidades de honra y provecho que en las Californias, hayan renunciado á la dudosa cosecha de oro que ofrecen las arenas del Sacramento, y se hayan propuesto buscar su fortuna por medios mas arriesgados.

"Para nosotros, semejantes tentativas no tendrian valor alguno en el caso de que el gobierno de la Union las tolerase ó las protegiese; pero desde el instante que este las condena y persigue tan espontánea y manifiestamente como lo hace el general Taylor, pierden toda su importancia, si bien adquieren la de que con ocasion de ellas recibamos un nuevo testimonio del respeto y lealtad con que un gobierno amigo mira nuestro pabellon en las colonias americanas.

"Ciertamente que prescindiendo de los deberes absolutos y comunes á todas las naciones que impone el derecho de gentes, entre España y los Estados Unidos median antiguos vínculos de gratitud por parte de los segundos, que no podrian olvidar con mengua de su decoro. Por otra parte, tampoco en Europa se veria con indiferencia ningun ataque de la Union angloamericana contra nuestras Antillas, pues la permanencia de estas bajo el cetro español es hoy una de las mas firmes garantías de los diversos estados americanos y europeos. Así es que ni las razones de justicia ni las de conveniencia podrian consentir jamas al gobierno de los Estados Unidos una violacion del territorio de nuestras colonias; basta sin embargo que se hayan podido en algun tiempo suponer á este, proyectos de usurpacion para que deba salir, como ha salido por medio de su presidente, á desmentir aquellas suposiciones de una manera tan terminante. Nuestros nos felicitamos de esta declaracion, que corta el vuelo á todos los rumores circulados con intencion harto conocida para tenerla por temible, y quita todo pretesto á reclamaciones y á recelos que nunca producen buenas consecuencias."

ISLA DE CUBA.

Las noticias y correspondencias que hemos recibido directamente de la Habana por la barca *Rapid*, no pasan del 1.º de setiembre, y los pocos números de la *Gaceta* que tenemos á la vista no contienen ninguna noticia local de importancia. Nos limitamos, pues, á tomar de aquel periódico la Real Orden referente á la amnistía en las provincias de ultramar, que reproducimos en otra parte.

Se habian acabado los planos del nuevo pueblo que se llamará Nuevo Alcoy, y cuyos edificios debian empezar á construirse muy pronto.

La cantidad de azúcar esportada de los tres puertos de la Habana, Puerto Príncipe y Cuba, durante los seis primeros meses de este año, habia ascendido á 811,351½ cajas; en el mismo período del año pasado solo llegó á 745,499 cajas, de las cuales salieron de la Habana 62,567 4/8, al paso que este año habian salido del mismo puerto 63,226 6/8. El total de mieles que habia salido de los tres puertos en el mismo período de seis meses, habia sido de 194,933½ bocoyes; en el año de 48 no se esportaron mas que 190,116½; pero la salida del puerto de la Habana habia sido menor este año que el anterior. En cuanto al tabaco en rama, habia habido un aumento de esportacion de mas de un 50 por ciento en los puertos de la provincia de la Habana.

El bergantin *Mary Ann Jones*, que salió de la Habana el 8 del actual, trajo á Nueva Orleans noticias ocho dias mas recientes, por las que vemos que en toda la isla reinaba la mas completa tranquilidad, segun manifiesta la carta que ponemos á continuacion, dirigida al *Telégrafo* de Nueva Orleans.

Habana, 8 de Setiembre, 1849.

"Aprovecho la salida del *Mary Ann Jones* para tener el gusto de escribir á Vds. Los bailes y toda clase de diversiones se suceden todos los dias en esta capital y en las poblaciones inmediatas; los periódicos dirán á Vds. mas que cuanto yo puedo espresar.

Pasada la primera impresion que causó la intentona que se supone á los desalmados de Isla Redonda, el país ha vuelto á su estado tranquilo de antes. El digno capitan general que la rije ha dado una nueva prueba de las superiores cualidades que para el mando reune. Su actitud digna, sus providencias mesuradas y llenas de prudencia, han probado que en cualquiera circunstancia corresponderá como militar valiente, y como entendido magistrado á la confianza que la Reina depositara en él al conferirle el mando de esta interesante parte de la monarquía española.

Y los habitantes en general son merecedores de los mayores elogios, por la moderacion y al mismo tiempo el entusiasmo que han manifestado, sin olvidar tambien su desprendimiento. Seguro estoy que llegado el caso, ellos hubieran probado la fidelidad á las instituciones vigentes y su amor al actual gobierno.

El mismo efecto ha producido en los negocios la quietud que ha seguido á la insignificante alteracion de algunos espíritus timoratos; aquellos marchan de la manera regular que corresponde en la presente época del año: los precios de los frutos se mantienen, sin que los tenedores de azúcar quieran ceder.

Por el último correo se sabe que en ningun punto de la isla ha ocurrido la mas pequeña novedad."—C.

A estas noticias podemos añadir otras aun mas recientes, traidas á Nueva Orleans por el bergantin *P. Soulé* y trasmitidas á esta ciudad por el telégrafo. Alcanzan al 16 de setiembre y anuncian que reinaba en la poblacion el mayor regocijo despues de las medidas tomadas por la autoridad y de la proclama del general Taylor relativa á la "espedicion secreta." Parece que los periódicos de la Habana han publicado numerosos estractos de los papeles americanos, que anunciaron el fin merecido del acto de piratería que algunos aventureros miserables se proponian llevar á cabo.

El Gobierno de la isla de Cuba ha mandado publicar en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta Oficial de la Habana, el Real Decreto de amnistía espedido por la Reina de España el 8 de junio último, como tambien una Real Orden del 9 del mismo mes, en que, al ordenarse su cumplimiento, se manda tener presentes los artículos 2.º y 7.º del Decreto espedido en 29 de diciembre de 1840 relativos á las provincias de ultramar. La Real Orden del 9 de junio, es como sigue:

"Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia.—Artículos que se citan en la Real Orden de 9 de junio de 1849 aplicando á los Dominios de Ultramar el Real Decreto de amnistía espedido en el dia anterior.—Artículo 2.º No comprende la amnistía los delitos que han tenido por objeto separar de la Metrópoli á las provincias Ultramarinas, y los hechos directos y positivos encaminados á este fin quedan sujetos á la accion y al fallo de los tribunales, y á las facultades estraordinarias que conceden las Leyes de Indias á los Gobernadores, Vireyes y Capitanes generales.—Artículo 7.º Las personas comprendidas en esta amnistía que se hallen ausentes, prófugos ó espuleados temporal ó perpétuamente de las provincias Ultramarinas, podrán regresar á ellas libremente; y serán reintegradas en la posesion de los bienes que se les hayan secuestrado ó embargado, pero con la obligacion de presentarse al Gobernador Capitan general, que podrá suspender la residencia de aquellas en los pueblos de su domicilio, ú otros puntos, que determine cuando de otro modo puedan seguirse peligros ó inconvenientes graves, oyendo el voto consultivo de la audiencia y dando cuenta al Gobierno con justificacion. Los Gobernadores Capitanes generales usarán en los mismos términos de esta facultad con respecto á las personas comprendidas en el artículo 6.º—Es copia.—Hay una rúbrica."

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NEW YORK HERALD
28 September 1849, 1

Interesting from Spain.

THE EFFECT IN MADRID OF THE THREATENED INVASION OF CUBA.

Our advices from Madrid are of the 8th instant.

The news from the United States relative to the intention of certain persons belonging to the United States of America to get up an expedition against Cuba has excited the attention of the Spanish government, which has determined to offer every resistance to such a project General Concali has already received categorical instructions on the point.

El Pais, of Madrid, has the following article relative to this matter:—

In our yesterday's number, we inserted the text of a proclamation issued by the Right Hon the President of the United States of America General Taylor, with the object of denouncing to all the agents of the civil and military government of the Union, the project of an armed expedition against our West Indian possessions, or against some of the provinces of Mexico organized, it would appear, by certain unoccupied adventurers. The proclamation explicitly and energetically condemns any such project, and orders its authors to be given up to the judicial tribunals, as guilty of a violation of the law of nations. This conduct, which is highly honorable to the loyalty and foresight of the Anglo-American government, thus affords the most direct denial the most complete and authoritative explanation that could be given to the rumors of the invasion of Cuba by a foreign power which have been for some time past so extensively diffused and so generally accredited. According to the proclamation before us, it appears possible—and even without the proclamation, it would always have appeared to us natural—that amongst the multitude of vagabonds scattered throughout the vast dominions of the United States of North America—and they are generally composed of those who, proscribed in Europe, fly thither to escape from the consequences of their crimes, or to seek a remedy for the misery which persecuted them at home—a few persons should have conceived the Vandalic scheme of desperately attacking our American possessions, like a phalanx of banditti We are not surprised to learn that these adventurers, thinking to find in this enterprise more chances of honor and profit than in California, have renounced the dubious supplies of gold offered by the sands of the Sacramento, and proposed to seek their fortunes by more hazardous means. To us Spaniards such attempts would not appear worthy of the slightest attention, unless the government of the Union were to tolerate or to protect them; but from the moment the latter condemns and prosecutes them so spontaneously and openly as General Taylor has done, they lose all their importance, apart from what they may derive from the circumstance that they afford an opportunity for a renewed testimony of the respect and loyalty with which a friendly government views our flag in the American colonies. It is certain that, exclusive of those absolute and common duties imposed on all countries by the law of nations, there exist between Spain and the United States of America ancient ties of gratitude on the part of the latter, which they could not forget without tarnishing their honor. On the other hand, no attack of our Antilles by the Anglo-American Union would be viewed with indifference in Europe, since the permanent retention of those colonies by the Spanish crown, is now one of the surest guaranties of an exact equilibrium in the respective political influence and mercantile relations of the various European and American States. Thus it is that neither reason, of justice nor arguments of expediency could ever urge the government of the United States to violate the territory of our colonies; it is sufficient, however, that these projects of usurpation should have been conceived, in order to provoke a formal fulfidication, through the medium of the President. We rejoice at this declaration, which effectually disposes of all the rumors circulated with the notorious intention of exciting apprehensions on the subject, and removes all pretext for those protests and jealousies which never produce good results.

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NEW YORK HERALD
28 September 1849, 2

Spanish Policy in Cuba.—According to the accounts coming to us in a roundabout way, from Havana, there seems to be great alarm about something in the delectable island of Cuba, and a particular dread is entertained there against certain newspapers published in this country. Our own delectable journal, with several others, is prevented from entering the harbor of Havana, or the island of Cuba. We are perfectly satisfied, however, that his Excellency the Governor reads the *New York Herald* on every arrival from this country. In fact, the very accounts given in our columns of every popular proceeding, and of every step in popular opinion, in this republic, form the basis of the action of the Governor of Cuba in managing that refractory island. Such we understand, from good authority, is the case. We hope, therefore, as the Governor himself reads the *New York Herald*, he will permit his liege subjects to do the same, and remove the interdiction immediately on the arrival of this number. We might translate in this article, in a way that he could not complain, if they have military law in Cuba, we have "Lynch" law in this country. Now there is a journal published somewhere in this neighborhood, which is the express organ of the beautiful little Queen of Spain, which tries to inculcate all the doctrines of despotism, and talks in a very irreverent, and, sometimes, insolent manner of republicanism and democracy. In this generous and liberal republic, we tolerate such things, and laugh at all such puny efforts to create sedition, or disturb the principles of government here. Why can't the Governor of Cuba reciprocate, and allow New York journals to circulate in Cuba, so as to give the inhabitants of that island the only consolation they have heretofore had—that of reading newspapers from this country? We call the particular attention of El Calderon de la Barca to this matter, and if redress is not speedily given in a generous way, we may be able to retaliate, much to the annoyance of the Cuban authorities, hereafter.

With regard to revolution in the island of Cuba, or the purchase of it by the United States, or any change in its destiny, we would beg of the Spanish Minister in this country, the Spanish government in Cuba, and the Spanish government in Spain, to think seriously on the movements which have been recently improvised in various parts of this country regarding the destiny of that island. The sooner they bring the matter to a test, and part with that island, for a fair price, to our government, the better it will be for the Spanish government. They must lose that island, sooner or later. There is a spirit abroad in this country, North, South, East, and West, towards it, that never will rest until our people give aid and assistance to the patriots of Cuba sufficient to upset all the military despotism that they can raise there. Cuba will be a constant annoyance and trouble to Spain, unless the government at Madrid comes forward sensibly, and opens negotiations for the sale and transfer of that island, with Mr. Barringer, who is fully empowered to treat on such a business.

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NEW YORK HERALD
28 September 1849, 2

Later from Mexico, &c.

New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1849.

The steamship Severn has arrived at Mobile, bringing $1,101,000 in coin, mostly for England, and the remainder for Mobile and this city. The late Round Island expedition had excited much uneasiness in the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Consul at New Orleans had intimated that the expedition was destined for Lobos Island, near Tampico.

General Herrera had addressed a remonstrance to the U. S. Legation at the capital. The government had commenced making extensive preparations to defend the cities along the coast. General La Vega had collected a force of 800 men, and armed a steamer with artillery, to defend the entrance to the Tampico River.

It was expected that the new tariff would become a law.

The town of Antigua has been completely inundated by the recent heavy rains. The inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. Public contributions had been taken up for the relief of the sufferers.

The cholera was decreasing at Mexico.

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NEW YORK HERALD

28 September 1849, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AID THE ITALIAN EXILES.—A MEETING OF ITALians will be held on Saturday evening next, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, at No. 5 Barclay street, to afford all possible aid to the Italian Exiles. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

COL. JAMES ROBINSON'S GENERAL INTELLIGENCE Office and Commercial News Depot, Main street, Galena, Illinois. Merchants, Mechanics, Lawyers, and the public, will obtain information in relation to the standing, honesty, and stability of individuals engaged in Mercantile pursuits. Also, in relation to their present situation, or as they may change hereafter. His scope of information embraces Western Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa, and the cities of St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. N.B.—Letters on business post paid. Charges moderate.

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The Daily Picayune.

28 September 1849, 2

Meeting of Delegates to the Memphis Convention.

A meeting of the delegates appointed from New Orleans to attend the Memphis Railroad Convention, was held last evening at the office of Messrs Cohen & Labatt, in Exchange Place, for the purpose of deliberating on the course to be pursued by the Louisiana delegation on the important subject of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a railroad. The delegates present were Messrs. W. A. Elmore, M. M. Cohen, J. D. B DeBow, J. P. Benjamin, C. S. Reese, P. B. Taylor Judge Dunlap, J. M. Bell, R. B. Preaux, Alexander Walker, N Jarvis, Charles Gayarré, S. W. Oakey Samuel Locke, and J. C. Larue.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cohen and Mr. Elmore was chosen President—M. M Cohen, Secretary.

Mr. DeBow first addressed the meeting. He ably set forth the advantages to the country of the proposed railroad, and argued at length in favor of the Memphis route.

He was followed by Mr. Benjamin, who differed with him altogether in regard to the route. He (Mr. B) had carefully studied the subject, and was convinced that the most practicable route was that across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A manuscript map, prepared by a gentleman of this city, was produced, and by this Mr. Benjamin demonstrated the great advantages of the route over that of Chagres and Panama, showing much of the distance across might be traversed by steamboats the rivers being navigable, and that the Pacific terminus was twenty-four hundred miles nearer San Francisco than Panama. He doubted the practicability of either of the routes proposed by Mr. Whitney, or Mr. Benton, and thought that the whole Southern country would be vastly more benefitted by the Tehuantepec route than by any other.

Mr. DeBow replied, maintaining that the Memphis route was perfectly practicable, and that the road through the interior could be easily constructed He thought that it would be necessary to run the road through the head waters of the Rio Grande Paso del Norte and the Gila. He thought this project the only one which would people the vast territory acquired in New Mexico, and would result in incalculable advantage to the whole United States He would not speak in favor of any place to be fixed upon as the eastern terminus, but was of the opinion that San Diego should be the Pacific terminus of the contemplated road. He was not prepared to say that there were any obstables which could not be overcome by the science of the present day, and he could not imagine how gentlemen could assert that the Memphis route which had been spoken of so favorably by so many scientific men, was impracticable. He would remark that within the last five years, upwards of seven thousand miles of railroad had been constructed in the United States, upon which about $300,000,000 had been expended.

Judge Walker followed. He was one of the skeptics and did not think the idea of running a road across the interior should be entertained. He thought the different schemes originated in the imaginations of certain ambitious gentlemen who wished to make themselves conspicuous. He was not in favor of aiding in the advancement of any wild scheme brought before the public by men seeking for personal aggrandizement. Mr. DeBow replied that the matter had been thoroughly canvassed in the North and in Congress, and that the plans mentioned had been declared feasible. The only matter was to decide among the different plans. The President inquired whether the enterprize would be considered impracticable in case the road was undertaken by the Government.

Judge Woodruff then rose and made an eloquent and able address, concurring with Mr. Benjamin in his views in regard to the Tehuantepec route. He thought this would decidedly be the best for the whole Southern country; but he did not think that the Memphis Convention would canvass the merits o the Tehuantepec and Panama routes, but would decide on the plans of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Benton, and the Southern route. He was no skeptic, but he considered it impossible to construct a road which would be passable in the winter time as far north as Taos or Santa Fé. He thought that the results of Frémont's last expedition through this line satisfactorily demonstrated the fact. He believed that Memphis was also too far north for the terminus of the road, and that the line would be run through the valley of the Red River, the head waters of the Rio Grande and the Gila. He was confident that whatever the action of the Memphis Convention might be, the Government would eventually run a road through the route last named.

Mr. DeBow remarked that Col. Chase, after careful consideration and surveys, had expressed the opinion that the Red River route was the most practicable.

Mr. Benjamin again adverted to the Tehuantepec project, and recapitulated many of the arguments he had before adduced, calling attention to the fact that the road across that isthmus could be constructed in much less time than would be required by any other route, and that the benefits to be derived would be almost immediate. He spoke for a considerable length of time with much earnestness, but our space will not admit of our giving more than a mere skeleton of the arguments used by any of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting.

Mr. De Bow then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of Louisiana are deeply involved in the movements now in progress in regard to a connection by railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and that in the present state of information, the route by the Rio Gila and Paso del Norte, whatever its eastern terminus, will receive the support of the Louisiana delegation.

Resolved, That as many of us as are able will attend the meeting of the Memphis convention on the 23d October, and trust that our absent colleagues will make the same effort.

Resolved, That all such delegates as may determine to attend, be requested to leave their names, or send them by letter to the office of M. M. Cohen, Esq. by on or before the 15th October, and meet with us in New Orleans on the 17th.

Mr. Benjamin offered the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of this delegation to bring to the notice of the Memphis convention, the great advantages of establishing a communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to endeavor to secure the sanction and coöperation of the body in any enterprise for that purpose, which may be found practicable.

This was unanimously adopted, as also was the following, offered by Mr. Cohen:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed from the delegates of this city to make arrangements in regard to the departure of the delegation and to secure a steamboat for them. That said committee publish in the papers the arrangements which they may make.

The chair appointed on the committee Messrs Walker, Bell, Jarvis, Cohen and Preaux. The meeting then adjourned.

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

Daily Memphis Enquirer
(Tennessee)

28 September, 1849, Z

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

The New York papers are occupied with speculations upon the probable character and purposes of the military expeditions that are being organized in different cities in the Union. They all agree upon one point, that a secret military expedition of some sort is on foot in the city of New York, and that the proceedings of the Government have been well timed, judicious, and altogether proper. It will be seen from the extracts we have given elsewhere, that all the vessels engaged in the expedition in New York have been seized, and likewise a number of individuals arrested. The following is the section of the statute, upon which the proceedings of the government officers is predicated:

"SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign province or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

The New York Post thinks, that the real object of the enlistments is to invade the Republic of Mexico, for the restoration of Santa Anna; that a very large sum of money—three millions of dollars—has been sent to New York by Santa Anna himself, who projects the enterprise, and that men are enrolled for a year at $11 per month, and $1000 in cash bounty at the end of the year, who engage to do what may be required of them, and no questions to be asked.

IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that the frigate Raritan, Captain Page, and sloop of-war Saratoga, Commander Nicholson, which arrived at Newport, R. I., on the 6th instant., found orders awaiting them, to sail immediately for Cat Island.

Such was the orders that the vessels sailed at once, without waiting for letters from Boston which were expected by the officers of the ships. Cat Island, or San Labrador, is one of the Bahamas, and is understood to be a point of rendezvous for the expedition to invade Cuba. The sailing of the Raritan and Saratoga for this point is, of course, owing to intelligence received by Government relative to preparations for this secret expedition.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Evening Picayune.
28 September 1849, 3

Boarding.

The undersigned, late from Natchez, begs leave to inform her friends and the public in general that she has taken the house No. 166 Tchoupitoulas street, as a BOARDING-HOUSE, where, with strict attention to business, she flatters herself of receiving a share of their patronage. The terms will be moderate.

jy23—3m* ¶ MRS. O. CONNOR.

Private Boarding, 76 Poydras Street.

MRS. ANN STONE having thoroughly refitted her house, begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to accommodate either day, transient or permament BOARDERS. From long experience and unwearied exertions she hopes to retain the support of her old friends and to obtain that of strangers. Her house is sufficiently near the business and thoroughfares of the city to render them easily accessible, and at the same time far enough removed to secure quiet and repose. n10—1y

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

29 September 1849, 1

The "Cuba Expedition."—It is reported that an American, employed as an agent by the Cubans, to obtain munitions and supplies for the expedition, has not only delayed the enterprise by fraudulently withholding the money furnished him to purchase supplies, but has betrayed the revolutionizers to the Government—caused the vessels to be seized, and now refuses, under various pretexts, to refund the balance of the money in his hands as disbursing agent.

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NEW YORK HERALD
29 September 1849, 4

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK Post Office, September 29, 1848.
OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

[illegible]kerly Richard C
Adams Capt Jas
Ackerman Geo
Aken Wm
Agnneer James
Allison E O
Allen Asa
Alenkirch August
Allen B F
Ames Henry B
Alley Ephraim
Aarlend A
Anderson R L
Ansley Samuel
Armstrong L Maria
Andrews Ephraim
Anstall Adam A
Arrington Alfred W
Anderson Robt
Austin Marcus C
Angelin John
Angele Christian
Adams E L
Abell H F
Abbott Thos W
Agne Henry & Co
Amande Lowie
Alderwich Mr
Alexander Mr
Alford Edward
Ames Norman
Alvande A L
Austin Seth
Ayres Joseph
Armistead Thos S
Austin Mr
Anderson Dr Leroy H
Appleton D F
Anderson Geo W
Avery & Co Amos
Austin H P
Arthur Charles
Armstrong Chs
Ackerly Richd A
Abell J W
Aadin John D
Ainsworth Capt
Aimes H C
Ames George
Agen John
Altin Robt C
Ameding H A
Allen Geo H
Austin Chs G
Ayer D M
Andrews Ambrose
Anderson Leroy Dr
Avery Alfred
Ayers Wm
Anthony James
Armstrong John
Ayfret Mr H—2
Averty N A
Atsell R H

B

Blake John
Black James—2
Bradley T Bibb
Backus G
Beady Thos
Rozaes Wm & J
Bramer John
Baldwin Silas
Broderick Patk
Brantlaht M G
Blake Chas H
Baker Amoso
Branegan Patrick
Barton T
Barbour Wm F
Barclay Robt F
Benley David
Barns Saml
Barnard Capt Geo
Battle John
Basin Geo W
Bosman Lawrence
Bleecher Chas
Beecher W
Bedell Elijah J
Bedford Nelson
Breed Daniel
Bourn Horace
Betton Simon
[illegible] Joseph
Bennett Jabez
Borgan Richard
Breslin James
Benjamin O A
Bellows Alexander Hamilton
Bernard Hering
Bigelow Wm L—2
Biley James
Blick John
Bridd Capt Jno A
Binghampton Michael Cloey
Birdseye Ezekiel—2
Birthwright J F
Bradley Henry
Borst Johana
Brooke T E
Bordt Francis
Brooks Franklin H
Biork Larance
Boethcke Hugo
Browne Wlm
Bowlen Patrick
Brown F
Bracon John
Brown Patt
Brown Peter
Brooks Geo W
Bowers Josiah
Brown John
Brown Chas B
Rowe Bartle
Bown Lewis
Brouwer Jan
Benford Wm
Buhler Michael
Bruchman August
Buckley John
Burns John
Bruno T
Bugs Thom
Burke John
Burbayaga J B
Brundage E L
Bulkley Edward B
Bush Lewis C
Burton J R
Burns Patrick
Bryant E D
Bragdon Henry S
Badge Chas
Bacon Socrates Napoleon Bonaparte
Bradly James
Blackmome Benj
Bangs Geo
Blanchard Wm
Ball F
Baldwin Rev Mr
Baker John
Baker Abel S
Bramin John
Bane Geo
Barber Saml
Barnett & Co M
Barr Geo
Barry John
Barstow Saml F
Barnes Bum[illegible]
Brawches
Batcheller C
Baxter Thos G
Begley John
Begnes P[illegible]
Benson Henry
Beesching G
[illegible]
Beckwith [illegible]
Benguncide Pietro
Bennett James
Brent John H
Rondall Mark
Bremen Richard
Bell A R
Brennan John
Bennett Orlando
Berry Phineas S
Brichard Wm
Brien Chas
Bigelow Jas W
Bill James
Biscoe J
Birrell James
Brink Levi
Brittan L S
Bingham Wm
Blossley E
Brooks H
Bren Henny
Boland Michael
Borst John B
Blodget Sherburn
Brenner Frederick
Breiders James
Brown Wm—2
Bowen Hiram
Brown T H
Boyne William
Brown Thomas
Bowers Josiah
Brown Horace
Brown Lewis M
Bosworth F J
Brown Bartholomew & John
Bourk Counsellor
Bugentelle Antoine
Buerner G
Brown A Wood
Burnham Edwd
Burrows Enas
Butcher Jas M
Byget Thomas
Butler Gilbert G
Burch Wm P
Bruce Geo W
Burke Patt
Burns Patrick
Bryman Mr
Bryan William
Bradley Cephus
Bradford A H
Bradley Patrick
Braydon Chas
Bannister Zaccheus
Ballansley Mr
Baker Joseph
Blake Chas H
Baldwin Wm
Bailey Geo A
Blair Hugh
Bancks John
Barnes A B
Bartlett Dr Ed G
Barrett Wm
Barlow Henry L
Bartlett Joseph
Barry Wm
Baldwin James
Barry Mr
Beatty Claudius
Begley Cornelius
Beebe Nicholas
Beebeart Francis
Beebe Henry
Bech Joseph
Betrill John
Bevedon Francis
Breman Luke
Belton Mr
Beller Chas
Brosnahe Timothy
Bennett Paul
Berrey Mr
Belden John
Beason Michael
Bederman Joseph
Bridgman Henry
Bridgman John D
Briggs Amory L
Birkey James L
Bingham Geo W
Birge J J
Brister Thorne Ebbin
Broadbent Wm
Bore W B
Brophy Joseph
Bolen James
Booth Smith
Bolen Francis
Bronson Horace W
Brown Samuel
Brown A J
Boyne Wm
Bonderesquie Ch
Brown George
Brown Oliver M
Brown Stephard
Brown James A
Brown Morgan
Bostick Albert G
Brown Patrick
Brasman Thomas
Brown David
Buckly Mr
Buchanan Thos
Burdsell Richard
Buell A W
Bullen George P
Bunellen Victor
Burnham Silas H
Burbagge J S
Burns Patrick
Burstall Wm F
Burland Robert
Burchell George
Butler Michael
Byam Alfonzo
Byrom James

C

Cannon Michael
Caldwill William
[illegible]
Campbell Capt Augustus
Callow William
Crane Josiah
Chadwick S
Camern J T
Chandler Stephen E
Camp Talcott H
Chamberlain Gath
Callahan Thomas
Charlier O
Carey S K
Clarke Francis B
Carter Charles Jr
Clark John
Campbell John
Caldwell David
[illegible] John
Cassick Robert
Crane George E
Callahan Charles
Clagett Capt Wm H
Canvan Mr
Callahan Mr
Cahalon Maurice
Cadick S W
Changnell D Ferris
Crane James M
Clark Michael
Carey John M
Carter Charles
Chase P S
Carroll Terrence
Camp Frederick
Cabe [illegible] A
Callum William
Chadborn James
Cadwallager Thos Wm
Cau James
Camp Henry
Caddee William
Callahan Loewensohn
Causico Gonzales
Campbell Donald
Candy George
Cain Redmond
Chase Rev Saml
Clark Franklin H
Charlotte Y J
Charley Doctor
Chase Rev Saml
Cary Charles E
Cary Stephen G
Clark Franklin H
Cary Franklin
Carey George
Caroll William
Corbit Francis
Cossey Martin
Clark B F-2
Cavanagh Thos
Catbell Capt J D
Caughey James
Credem Michael
Creaze Michael
Christiani Matthew
Connor Stephen
Conlan John
Collins Mr
Childs Noah A
Collinge Mr
Collier T
Cockayne S
Counting William
Collier Ezra & Co
Cobey Austin
Cole Henry W
Connally John
Comstock Daniel
Colman Alvan
Comey Thomas
Colling Mr
Conners John
Conkly Samuel
Covert Alfred H
Cortat William
Cleek L
Cooper George
Corper James
Cook Wm Bryan
Cormick Michael
Cook Archibald
Crosby Mr
Connel Peter
Brywall Capt Kelly
Cox Henry
Cheeley Peter
Curtis Calvin
Curtis Frank
Curley Martin
Crane Frederick G
Churchill James
Curtis William
Cuniff James
Cunningham Wm H
Carrick John
Caroll William
Casey William
Carter Charles
Chriebach Gustav
Clarke George
Chapman James F
Carpenter Murphy
Cason W R
Clark John-2
Clark James
Caulkins Capt
Cavanagh James
Crawford Henry
Clement Monsieur
Creagh Stephen
Copriant J
Clifford Geo
Caan Geo P
Charles Col H W
Cronin Patrick
Comeford Mr
Coe Ward
Colyough George
Colburn George W
Ceary Bryon
Comernal Monsieur
Conren John
Cochran Wm McM
Cogan Patrick
Crook Lewis
Comb H B
Coleman Emerson
Cronin Wm
Coher Francis
Copp Peter
Crooks William
Cook James
Ougan Patrick
Creek Tephery
Cooper R O
Corcoran Thomas
Coughlan John
Cotrell A P
Covington Chas H-4
Crouch Thomas
Clenn Bertrand
Cowles Henry
Cutting Bartholomew
Cunningham Jas
Charew Martin
Cutter John T
Cutter John
Cunningham Michl
Cullinane Jane
Carter Leonard W
Carman John P
Chapman Hannibal G
Cleveland Danl M
Carroll Walter
Carleton Jacob F
Casey Dennis
Clark Albert
Clarke M
Carpenter F S
Carlis James
Cauthers S
Chattaton Jacob
Crawford A
Cerf Monsieur
Chester John
Clerichy Arthur
Childs Chester
Clifton John
Coats Giles R
Coss Augustus L
Conden John
Coburn Thomas
Conger John F
Cole J P
Crocker Joseph W
Collins Cornelius B
Connilley Jeremay
Coffee James
Collie Isaac W
Conner Dennis
Couchman B A
Coles Edward
Constantine B A
Cooney Patrick
Core Wm
Cope A L
Corrin Michael
Cook Charles T
Corsi Emile Rossi
Curlin Abel R
Cooper J L Jr
Copp Peter
Contanet Doctor
Covington Chas H
Conti Charles
Cox Daniel
Comart Capt Jos
Curtis Lewis
Culley John
Curtan Francis
Curry John
Curtis Frank H
Cuthbert George

D

Daly Anthony
Danvers Dally & Co
Dammerville F
Darrell & Co
Dara Wm A
Davis Jno
Daverport Chas
Davis Goodman
Dantziger Julius A
Dawson John
Dattler Joseph
Decken John C
De Cambrey Mr
Dealy J[illegible]
[illegible]
Donaldson David
Denton William
Dexter Henry H
Dessau M H
De Rosta Pietro
Devine Thomas
Denison Elias J
Dermody James
Devine Thomas
Denison Elias J
Dermody James
Dickson Samuel
Dickson Wm M
Dick Collin M
Dillon John
Dillon John
Duer John
Divine Patrick
Donevan Patrick
Doherty John
Dodd Thos C
Dodge Wm H
Dolaughty Matt-2
Dorr Horatio
Donnelly Hugh
Donoghe John
Donely Mr
Donnelly Thos
Douglas Benj'n
Doyle Mr
Dung Adolf
Durkee H H
Dubois Charles
Dunn Nathaniel A M
Drummond Jas
Dunoho John
Dugan Thos
Duffey James
Daly Cornelius
Davison Messrs & Co
Dancer H
Day Jose Maria-2
Davis Robert P
Davis Marshall
Doctor M Daring
Davenport Jas
Davis James L-2
Dart Orrin N
Dilligan John
Do Arramenta Capt
[illegible]
De Andes M
Delaney Timothy
[illegible]
Dermott Chas K
Drew Joseph Capt
Dennis Joseph C
Drennen Willson
Devin Henry
Denny Alexander
Dennis Gordon
Devin Dennis
Denny Alexander
Dennis Gordon
Devin Dennis
Dickson Wm M
Dickson, Malony & Co
Demand Thos
Dioy Edward
Dimmick Levi
Dimren Hugh
Dolan P
Dodge J W
Dodworth W A
Doherty James
Doyel Joseph
Donnell E J
Dorr Chas M
Dominique Sivareli
Dowar Joseph K
Dorson James
Donovan Daniel
Dunn Timothy
Dusenbury Henry G
Dunn Jas
Dudley G H
Durkee Frederick
Dame D S
Dwyer Wm K
Drummont James
Darling Wm A
Davis James
Daniell Wm
Davis Joseph D
Davies Samuel
Davis James
Davis Col F
Davis Noel
Davis R B
David H J
Davis Wm
De Rosspris E T
De Lepary Simon J
De Fandeas Mons
De Silva C
Decker Chas
[illegible]
[illegible]
Deramas Pierre
Dervitt A H
De Matt Wm
Daymond Mons
Dexter Hervey
Devlin John S
Dennison James
Dikeman Wm H
Devlin John S
Dennison James
Dikeman Wm H
Deikson Damerel
Dickson Wm P
Dickson C S-8
Dwite Mr
Dix & Coe
Devinelle Andw J
Dickerson Chas
Doherty Wm
Dodamande Mr
Dodge Geo W
Doyle Thomas
Donely John
Donalson John
Donalson Lewis W
Doyle Timothy
Dougherty Peter
Downer Geo & Son
Downey John
Duff D
Dudley C
Dunn Wm
Duncan Michael
Dunbar A
Duggan Patt
Dye Anthony
Dunn James
Duane Chas

E

Eaton Edward
Ely John
Easton Chas D
Eckhard Andr
Eddy Chas A
Eatman Mr
Excell Robert
Enterza R
Evans Jr Robert
Emery Wm G
Ecolee John R
Early Owen
Edwards Wm
Elliott Obadiah
Eaton Chas L
Edmond Mr
Evans Samuel
Erskine Thos A
Evans Patrick
Evans Capt John
Ellis Henry
Ehrig Arthur
Egerton Wm C
Eastwood John
Eaton Nathan H—2
Ellis Wm
Ettenhemar Elias
Ennis James
Ennis Edward
Evans James

F

Flanagan Martin
Francis Mr
Fraser Matthew M
Fant Wm W G
Frankleen Saml
Farrell Matthew
Fabien Bentham
Frayney James
Fraser Jas Leslie
Flattely James
Fagan G
Faats Wm G
Farrell J H
Farrell James
Frank Lehman
Farnaur G B
Fay A
Farrell Joseph
Fasy Robert
Farnam Henry T
Franceshi Filippo
Fellows D W
Fellows Col C
Fleming Wm
French F H
Ferre T E
Fenton E P
Ferrand Geo W
Francis Field & F
Fenely J
Fitzpatrick Ptk
Finley Andrew
Frits Louis
Flint John M
Fiz[illegible] John
Fitch Chas B
Fielli Andrew
Finnan Charles
Foley P
Forsith George
Fowler P D
Foalds Wm
Forrest Benj
Foote C K
Fowle H
Fuller Nelson H
Fuller S C
Flynn Thomas
Furman H O
Flot Mr
Forrent Rev J F
Farrell Michael
Farrell Thomas
Fles T S
Fanning Fredk P
Ferari Dominico
Ferguson Robt
Fenn Elam
Fenne Wm E
Fennessy James
Frigend Pierre
Finch Dewitt Clinton
Fisher George
Flinn John
Fitzmaurice H
Fitzgerald Chas
Fitzsimmons J
Fish Daniel
Pittman Isaac R
Fitzpatrick Thos
Folin C V
Fox Charles
Frost Chas Li
Force Charles H
Frost Norman L
Foreman John F
Ford John V
Fuller Walter
Fuller O F
Furling F
Fry Mr
Framel Frany
Fatnum G B
Farrell James
Freeman Dr D C
Fenton Thomas
Ferris Daniel
Ferris W G
Fletcher H A
Ferns Joseph
Field Stephen
Field & Co
Fischer Isidore
Fitzpatrick John
Fitzpatrick Chas
Fitzpatrick John
Fritz Peter
Fitzgerard Capt
Fisher J W
Fitzpatrick John
Fogel R
Fowler Mr
Fox Wm H
Fox Henry W
Foster Clinton W
Fox Geo S
Flourney Josiah
Foster Isaac
Fuller C
Flynn James
Flynn Michael
Finn Andrew

G

Gabbard Joseph
Glaney Patrick
Garry Thomas
Galvin Michael
Gariche Mons
Grant Nathan B
Garry James
Graham James
Gardner Alfred F
Galle Timothy
Graham Wm
Gayner Edward
Gray Wm K
Gray E T W
Gebert John H
Greer Robert
Green Sylvester W
Gleason John T
Green Benj H
George Mons
Genard G L
Gisett F T R
Gerson Moris
Gilbert John
Gilles James
Gilman N Wait
Gilbert A
Gilmer F
Gilbert G J
Grille John L
Godfreydys J
Godet Urbaine
Gowland Edmund
Gorig Frits
Gough Wm
Goodkue B S
Guimaraes Guilherme Pereira
Guernsey A N
Guille Matthew
Graham Thos W
Granger J A
Gardner Geo W
Garvey Owen
Galher Francis
Gaerinau Robert
Graham W C
Grant Jas & R
Garcia Jose Antm
~~Graham George~~
Gray Archibald
Gray Mr, Greenwich street
Gault F S
Geolan Michael
Green Edmund B
Green John
Green Fredk
Green Mr
Georree Fleischer
Gerding Chs
George Wm
Gilboy Wm
Griffiths Charles
Gifford H H
Gill Michael
Gifford H H
Gillman Wm
Gilbert G H
Griswold Chas
Goets Wm
Gosling Mr
Grosney Michal
Going J
Goodman Peter
Gormin Richard
Guerine Thomas
Gutterry John
Guglermine Charley
Gablet Mr
Gadsden Col Jas
Grant Lewis
Galliger James
Gallagher Wm W
Gallacher A T
Gardiner Jas M
Graham P
Gale William H
Galilen Robena
Gallahen Mons
Galan y Banete Tomas
Garvin John B
Greenhoe Robt
Green Jeremiah
Gresuin James
Green Calvin
Green Michael
Green James
Germond Wm A
Grey John
Glenn Joseph
Gilgan Patrick
Gibbes Dr E A
Gillmore Robert
Gibson Thomas
Gibbs John
Gantry John P
Gildermest J P H
Goodrich F
Godfrey A
Goldsmith Henry
Gallagher Chas R
Goodman Bradley M
Gowen R M
Glynn Thomas
Gustorf L B
Guillin Bernard
Gleyane T M

H

Hall Edward
Handy Emery
Hackeley J W
Hamburger B
Hall William
Hamilton Thomas
Hamlin Nathaniel
Hammond W D
Hanna John
Hand Daniel
Hall James
Hart James
Harris Mr
Haslam William
Hart James S
Hassinke Walton & Co
Harvey Thomas
Hart Mr
Hascall Charles H
Hase Matthew
Hascall Wm S
Havilaad John
Hayley C L
Havens Peter
Hazeltine J J
Harris Thos
Hoomark Joseph
Heath O S
Hempstead Division No 16 S of U
Hernaiqne M
Herrick X K
Herder John
Heugh Archebald
Hicks Geo Washington—2
Hicky Owen
Hill Alfred
Hibbard T W B
Hiller J C
Hitchcock Abner
Hitchcock Levi
Helan Peter
Holland Thomas
Hellen Owen
Hopson Joseph
Hodgson Joseph
Hoagland Peter
Holbrook Mr
Holmes Lewis W
Horan Thomas
Hopper E C
Hosmer J H
Homans Capt J Y—2
Horten James
Hovey H I
Halvon Alexis
Hanly Michael
Hale Enoch
Hall J H A
Hall J A
Hamblin A B
Hall Jas H
Hackley J W
Hamilton Miss
Hale Edward J
Hall James
Hagedany John
Harkman John
Hare Captain
Harris Edwd
Hantvente I
Harvey Hayward A
Harrington C L
Harris Alexander
Harrison Wm D
Hare John
Harrison Wm K
Hatch David
Haweren Thos
Heywood Henry
Hawley G A
Hawes Isaac M
Healy Mary
Helmuth Wm T
Herman J A
Heine Wm F
Herman A J
Herman A S
Hendee A
Heard T J
Hewes William E
Higgins Foster
Hill Robt
Hilton Charles
Higgs Chas E
Hidden Enoch M
Hill Capt Alfred
Hinchman Capt
Hoffman Jacob
Hoffman Jacob
Holland A
Holstein Capt F
Hodges Charles
Holten S F—2
Holsted Norris S
Hoffman George
Hogan Nicholas
Hoorn Andrew P
Homby Charles
Homer Francis
Hoover Henry
Horan John
Hanna Thomas F
Hanham William C
Hale Wheeler
Harrigan Henry
Hammond Jas M
Hall Joseph
Hamilton G
Hall Thos W
Haley R
Halverson Halvor
Harrison Richd A
Hardan Thomas
Hardy Charles H
Hart Wm R
Harvey Alex R W
Hall Clement T
Hasell Wm B
Hacking Charles A
Harris G W
Hardley Redley
Harris J W M
Harrison Josiah
Harvey Joseph W
Hayes John
Hathaway A
Hawes Isaac M
Hawkins A
Heath E
Heib Ernest
Hoobane William
Henry William
Hershberger H
Hensler Ch
Hemlisen Wm
Hearn F F
Hempstead C
Hewser William
Hickey Wm H
Hickey Michael
Higrahe John
Hilliard Elijah B
Hill U H
Hixon John
Hix Henry F
Hollwrook Darius B
Hoare William T
Holmes William
Hollingworth Cyrus
Hollister E
Hogan Daniel
Horton James
Horvers Saml
Hopkins Jas A F
Hoole G
Hopkins W A
Hoeman Peter
Howard O B

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Howland & Co
Hume William
Pug Ferdinand
Hughes Alex
Hyman R W
Humphreys Rev R O K
Hunter Capt John

Irwin Jas H
Irving Mr
Iverson Dept Robt

Jaggard Robt
Jackson George
Jacobs Wm
Jackson Wm
James John [illegible]
[illegible]
Jefferson Jos
Jennings Edw D
Johnson Alexander
Johnston R & Co
Johnson John
Johnson Jerry
Jones Ishmael
Jones Wm
Jones Geo
Jones David R

Kallee Heinrich
Kallaber Simon
Knapp Nathaniel
Keeman Capt
Keef Thos
Keegan John
Kelly Patk—3
Kelly Dr
Kelly J J & Co
Keelin Patk
Kendall W H
Kreudhols Vallentine
Kiencbe E C
Kinedy Wm
Kinyon Whitman
Kimbell Jno F
Kiray Thos C
Kohlhauf Val'tine
Konrath Geo
Kun T

Labreache Louis
Labre Lawrence
Laing G
Lafarge Henry
Laird Lorenzo C
Lambord Henry
Lawson Henry
Lavery Jas T
Laterman Johann
Lanary Jas F
Lawrence Friend
Larkin Michael
Lang Andrew
Lawson Jas E H
Lawrence J Dr
Ledwith James
Lee Thomas—3
Leland J B
Leighton Andrew
Lee Benj H
Leggett Saml
Leopold Mons
Lewis H B
Lewis Aug W
Levy Joseph S
Leonard Aug
Lien Henry
Lightfoot Capt
Livesey James
Lindsay Chas P
Little Alexander
G Temple of Hon
Lockwood John
Locke Norman N
Louis Mons
Lott Henry
Lott Isaac B
Long Mich
Lynch Jas
Lynch Patrick
Lum Rogers & Co
Luis J

Mabee Simon
Machey Dennis
Maelle Francis
Mackey John
Mangan James
Malabuary Hugh
Magerrian George
Mahoney Michael
Maguire W
[illegible] Thos C
Mand Ja[illegible]
[illegible]
Marten Dennis
Martin C S
Martin Mr
Markham F P
Marshall Geo N
Martin Daniel Z
Mayblum N
Maye John F
Meaden John
Mayblum N
Maye John F
Meaden John
Meehan Thomas
Melsenpath Mar's
Merrill Alvin
Meeken John
Mursham Capt Jas A
Merks Howard—2
Mills James
Miller Robert—2
Millard Geo W

Howard Wm H
Houghton A
Hyde Edward F
Husted Thos S & Co
Hubbard Geo D
Hynes Martin
Hunt Patrick
Hughes U C

I

Isaacs J P
Ingall John M

J

Jackson Thos
Jacobs Jos
Jackson Abm W
Jorslemon Wm
James Howard
Jennings [illegible]
Jenner Chas
Jennings E D
Johnson John
Johnston Geo
Johnson Robt Jr
Jones Jno M
Joseph Levy
Jones W R X
Jones Hry

K

Kallard Capt
Krant Johann D, MD
Knapp Cyrus, MD
Kelly Edwd
Kelly Thos
Kelly John
Kegan J H
Keller Heinrich
Keenan Thos J
Kerchen Mons
Kersham Jas
Kenney Thos
Kileys John
Knichmeyer Wilhelm
Klinck L G
Kitredge Wm Hy
King Chas C
Koonts T F
Kopjul Chas
Kyle Jno

L

Lythe Jas S
Lyons Henry
Lake John
Lacourt M
Luhe Mark
La Forge Saml
Laughran John
Lamb John
Lane T
Lawrence E A
Larence Benj F
Lavender Andreas
Langley Chas
Lansing Wm
Lancaster Jordon
Landhans M Rev
Lavenden W D
Lee Joseph
Le Cein Beverly F
Lemarchand [illegible]
Leaveta Richard
Leech G U
Lewis John
[illegible] Michael
Lewis Joel B
Levy Geo
Lewis H S B
Lewis Asa
Lindsay John
Linnen James F
Lindsley Howard
Livingston R R
Lodge St Johns
Loder Frank
Lockwood C A
Loder F W—3
Love Thos A
Lloyd Wm R
Lord Charles
Lahee Victor
Lupton John
Lupton John C

M

Mack John
Madden Patrick
Mackey Robert
Macalaster Chas
Maguire J K
Magauran E
Mahoney Cornel's
Mann Mons
Malcolm Samuel
Mann [illegible]
Martin [illegible] C
[illegible]
Mason Wm G—3
Marsh E W
Marshall Edw'd
Marks H
Maration John
Matthies Johan's
Mattingley Geo
Metager Daniel
Menzies Thomas
Mattingley Geo
Metager Daniel
Menzies Thomas
Menaus Thomas
Magers W H—2
Meeting John
Meadows Chas
Merchant Chas
Menche & Baches
Mix & Co, Messrs T
Miller David M
Minnis Thomas

Hyland John
Hunt James
Hubbard Edmond
Hurlbut H S
Huntoon Juman
Hunnewell George
Hunter Jackson
Hyman Henry

Irvin Wm
Ives & Rumsey

Jacques Chere
Jacobs D L
Jackson [illegible]
Jaquis Thos
[illegible] M
Jewell Robert
Jewett Jno C
John M. Orange
Johnston Jas
Johnston Chas F
Johnston Moses
Joseph Lewis
Joyce E C
Jones Nathl W
Jones Mons T
Judd H L

Kaan Geo
Knapp Lewis
Knoeler Wm
Kelly Micht
Keetham Timothy
Kelly Richd
Kelsey Chas R
Kelly Michael
Kittle Daul
Kant Paul A
Kennedy Thos
Kiser Xr
Kimball John F
Kinsam Ti a'tv T
King Capt Z B
Kingsley Origen Augustus
King J B
Knox Nicholas
Kyle Jas

Lyons Ralph
Lucky Chas
Lundbland R
La Cost Rev Mr—2
Ladd Jas H
Lawler James
Langworthy J
Lay S
Lange Daul
Lantsbery Saml
Lawrence D H
Lawson Jas E H
Larkin Snow & Co
Law, Henry C & Brother
Lenney John
Lee Andrew
Leavenworth E S
Lee W D
Leavitt David S
Leroy Franklin
Lewis Aug W
Leonard M
Leonard Daul
Lewis S F
Leonard Paschal S
Libew Geo
Livingston Mr
Livingston O H
Littlejohn Jos
Washington Marine Tent I O of R
Locke John MD
Long Archibald
Lloyd S Capt
Loring John J
Lumley Joseph
Lyon C H
Lum G
Luhrs Barthe
Ludgate Mr & Mrs

Macaaly John
Macgregor James
Macomber Robt D
Maleomson James
Malcom Wm
Maguire James
Massey M
Malone & Knapp
Mann S H
Maury Wm Y
Marsh William
Martinez Florencio
Marquis Wm
Marshall A
Markle J
Mason Henry
Martin Theodore J
Mayher & Berge
Maxwill Stephen
Meiderth C
Mehan A
Maxwill Stephen
Meiderth C
Mehan A
Meller George
Merriman L A
Mead Jared
Megrath Francis
Merrill Justin
Megnahan Edw'd
Minor L U
Miller James C
Miller Joshua

Mitchell P J
Millington W
Michles Nicholas
Miller & Co Mess J B
Middleton jr Arthur
Mowrall James
Monk Stephen C
Monell Charleys
Moore & Co Messieurs
Morn J W
Morse Clinton
Moore Solomon
Mosher Capt
Morris J H
Moran Michael
Moone J Wm
Morris Charles
Montgomery T B
Morison David
Moody W P
Murray & Taleman
Murray Michael
Murphy John
Myer F Lawrence
Mulholland Chas
Murray Lindlay
Myles Riesard
Murray Morton
Mudge T A
Malle Jacob

McCabe Owen
McDonnell John
McCarty James
McCabe Michael
McClain C D
McCann John
McCafferty James
McDonnell P'tk
McEnally Edward
McCarthy Richd
McQuinn John
McGlaughlin Wm
McGowan James
McGuire Stephen
McGrann Patrick
McIlroy Thomas
McKinstry Alex Col—3
McLaughlin Jas A
McLaughlin Wm
McMitchel Robert
McNelly Jno
McPhail Alex
McQueen Walter
McShea Charles
McNeill Daniel C

Nasle John
Nathan Phillip
Nash Joseph—2
Nally O M—3
Newell Joseph
Nelson T N
Neville James
Nichols Henry
Nicolaus Thomas
Nichols & Co Messrs
Norton John L
Newlan Thomas
Nolle B G
Noyes—Estate of W C

O'Brien Michael
O'Meara D W
O'Brien John
O'Nay Joseph
Olmstead Wm
O'Niel James
Obenhugen C
Olsen Kjobmand A
O'Meara Thomas
O'Keily John
Oember August G
Osborn J
Ostlisay Mr
Owen Lewis
O'Hara James

Pappenberg A
Parsman Chas M
Palmer J
Palmer Jason J
Palmer G W
Parker George W
Paine Stephen
Paquet Mons'r
Page Bernard
Pratt John
Pavy P J & Co
Peintre Ouypoot
Peck William G
Pearson Edward
Peck Geo W
Pierce Chas A Co
Pietscher Jacob
Pinnie William
Pettit Dr
Prentice & Brown
Peters L
Perrin David
Peworis Henry
Phillbrook Geo C
Phillips Arch'd W
Prince Israel N
Prince Israel N
Phinney Caleb
Pettergill Robt
Post Jno E
Powley Charles
Pomeroy E
Powell Wm Capt

Quinn Louis J
Quinn John

Mischael Jacob
Miller H
Mite Ephraim
Mix Charles
Millbanks Wm
Melley Andrew
Monaghan Henry
Moloney Patrick
Mott Mr
Moore Joseph
Moore Wm
Moore thomas
Mott F S
Measley Gen W H
Mount E
Motherhead V L
Morang Israel
Moxley Maj J D
Mosier N E
Morn Wm
Morrison W
Myers George W
Murphy Thomas
Murphy Cornel's
Myna John
Murphy Patrick
Musso Antonio
Murray Capt J F
Myers G W
Murphy Siles T
Mulholland J
Mairse Hugh

Mac

McCreary Jno
McAdam Geo
McConochie Alex
McCullough & Co James
McCoffit Robert
McCollum A
McDonough A R
McDonah Dennis
McErlan Patrick
McEntee Patrick
McGibony Wm 3
McGlonn Michael
McGill John
McQuirk Peter
McGarratt James Wilson
McElry Hugh
McLean Dr
McLaughlin Martin
McManus Patrick
McMullan Wm
McNamara Richd
McQuinn Glossop
McQuillan Henry
McTweren John

N

Naughton Michael
Naish James W
Neale Edward
Neumar A
Newport C S
Newbery F—3
Nichols John A
Nielsen, Niels Andreas
Nichols H A
Nourrit A
Northrop Mr
Nourse B F
Noble Sol B
Nugent Francis or Jeanes

O

O'Driscoll Dennis
Oakley Samuel
O'Meara J
O'Neil Charles
Onthank W H
Orr John
O'Keefe D
O'Reilly M D John
O'Meara Thomas
Orchard Samuel
Olmstead W S
O'Shoughnessy J
Owens Charles
Owen George

P

Pantee Solomon
Parks Henry
Palmer J J
Palmer David
Palmer Benj R
Parker A H
Packard A B
Patterson John
Patterson Dr
Parsen Adam
Peebles John R
Phelps James Edward
Peebles John R—3
Phelan Edward M
Phelps J D
Pleasing Edward
Pensiman Alonzo D
Pending John
Penny William
Perkins H P
Peters Tribriska
Pheneas Moyer
Pitman Mark Capt
Price Jacob S
Pitman Mark Capt
Power Maurice
Poole John
Pomeroy Louis D
Powlis Olando
Pollock John
Penvay Henry

Q

Quaill Wm

Mitchell Wm C
Miller T C
Miller T R
Miles A
Miles Pliny
Molony Richard
Molony John
Moltress Charles
Monks James
Moore & Co Messrs —Prince st
Morse James
Morrison Hamil'n
Morse Veuton
Most B
Mergley Michael
Morton Rev J W
Mooreley George
Morgan George
Mommen Jacob
Moore John
Morris Wm
Munroe J M
Myers Joseph
Mullighan James
Muller & Co, Chas
Mullen Bernard
Muller Julius
Muller F B
Muchmore John E
Mussell Chas P
Mygatt Charles

McCollough Dav
McAuliff Michael
McConachy Wm
McCarty John
McCarty James
McCabe Owen
McCartuy Daniel
McDonald James
McEvan Bernard
McElroy J
McGuire E C
McGough John Mons
McGarry Bernard
McCrory Patrick
McHenry J Howd
McKinsey Ambia
McLoughlin John
McLudlow D
McLachlain Neil
McMalven James
McNeal Jno
McPherson Frans
McQuade Joseph
McGrath Peter
McWilliams Alex
McAndrew Donald

Naughton Patt
Napristike V
Nell W R
Nepansheller Johan
Newell Charles
Newcomb C S
Nichols Dr
Nickerson Jas A
Nicholson Francis
Nolan Don
Nott Michael
Norris John J
Norton J M
Nugent Patrick

Oakley D J
O'Connor Rev B
O'Flagherty Bernard
O Brien Patrick
Ogmler Armin
O'Connor James
O'Dara F W
Orton Amitha
Oakley James B
Ordway Robt & Joseph
Overton H E
Ostrander D W
Oakes Daul B
Orr James

Paisley James
Parton James
Park & W
Packard John G
Parkell Henry H
Parker Edward
Parsons Josiah C
Paton William
Payne Joan Howard
Pell Chas S
Peck William S
Pelegrin Francisco
Pelans Wm
Pye S M
Pell Gilbert
Peshick Mr
Persinholm
Perry Edward
Peters Frederick
Preston F W
Peters L
Price Patt
Price Mr for E X
Pierce D S
Philips Cyrus
Pollock Allias
Proctor John
Powell Ernest
Proctor D C Rev—3
Post W N
Prosser Saml R
Plummer Capt R

Quin Robert

R

Ray Benj
Radich Pedro
Rankin John
[illegible] Wm F—3
Rabben & Grund
Raymond & [illegible]ler
Ramsay Albert C
Reeve Mh
Reyly Jno
Reid David
Reed John
Read Chas Rev
Reed John
Richmond James
Riley Wm
Ritter Wm C
Riley John Alex
Rich Michael
Richards J R
Ritchie Robt
Rittenger Mr
Richmond Andrew
Roberts L P
Robinson & Eldred
Roach Michael
Robertson John
Rodriquess Aquiline
Robinson & Griswold
Rogers Charles
Roberts A
Rockwell Revd Warren
Rollin J G
Rooney John
Rosengarten & Dennis
Rose Peter
Rourke Hugh
Roth Leonhardt
Ross Prof Edwd C
Rowe W S
Ryan Timothy
Rust Charles
Russell William
Ryan Patrick
Russell Joseph

S

Sanderson Edw P
Saltier Alr
Swant William
Shannon [illegible]
Sprague James J
Slohr F
Sander Joshua
Sampson Geo W
Sedler J D—2
Saeerwalt Jacob
Spaulding B Adams
Slatermann F
Sayers & Co J B
Slate Horace
Sawyer Lucius C
Savage Charles
Sparry Rev U
Scheller F
Shelden Jacob C
Schneider Fritz F
Sweeney Nicholas
Steel R
Seaver & Barrows
Seila Frederic
Selden Dudley
Schlesinger
Seymour Wm N
Stewart John D
Stephens Francis Gear
Stevenson George
Sexton Seth B
Spencer Isaac
Sherlin Charles
Shields James
Simpson Alexander
Spilkee & Albert
Schmid & Co Carl
Sniffen James
Shine Rogers
Simril G
Sidney T C
Simmons A R
Stiles Millage
Smith Joseph C
Smith Patt Crennan
Schmit Aug
Spitet Adolph
Smith Amos
Smith James—2
Smith Dariom S
Smith E W
Smith Clark Nash
Scholner C
Stoddard R H
Storay D
Souve Eugene
Stone Shedrack
Storvell Thos P
Southworth Wm
Stone J
Southworth J L
Sendder John
Sutherland S
Surens T J
Smyth Joseph P
Sullivan Capt J—3

T

Taylor Archibald
Thurse Geo H
Tayler John [illegible]
Tallman Capt
[illegible] E A
Terry Gilbert
[illegible] James
Toney J W
Tiema John

Rankin Dedrich
Rats H
Ray Magnus
[illegible]
[illegible] James
[illegible]
Ray John
Relly Edward
Reeves Hamilton
Reeves Wm H
Reardon Jno
Rees Jacob
Reynolds L B
Reynold J N—2
Raidellen Peter
Richmond Charles
Riordan James
Richardson Jno H
Richardson Jos S
Richman Chas
Ringold T J
Rilley Chas
Roberts John R
Rhodes Col E A
Roach Dominick
Robertson Andrew
Roche Dominick
Roland Dan
Roddy E
Robertson Col W
Robertson Albt P
Rodgers John
Robson John
Rogers Ambrose
Rogers Capt James
Rosenberg M
Ropesherty Dr Jerome K C
Rose Wesley
Rorlason B
Rose Chauncey
Roth Louis
Ross Samuel W—2
Rose Denis F
Ryan Martin
Ryler James I
Russell John
Ryan John

Sage W
Shankland Thos
Santz William
Sampson Michael
Schanks Isaac
Spansiel Chas—2
Swain James R
Shaffer Antoni
Strang James J
Sarille Monsieur
Sharrey James
Shaunnessy John
Stanton John Lake
Sawyer James
Sharp William
Paterwald Jacob
Schwarn Moritz
Schneider Jacob
Shaw William
Sheable Nathaniel
Steel Richard
Searles Gilbert B
Sockendorf M
Sears Benjamin
Schede O A
Strembel B
Sheraden Phillip
Sterling E S
Serbur Fred
Speyer D
Spencer Charles
Stevens Isaac
Sherry Terrence
Sterling A F
Sheppard Richard
Spring Edward
Swift Cromwell T
Stillwell & Co Jas
Simott Peter
Strickland Fred
Simmons A B
Spicers B M
Simons Hedges C
Stiles George M
Silves Thomas
Smith Patt
Smith Edward
Stern & Bro J
Spitz Joseph
Smith John
Smith Dearmore
Smith Charles
Smith Edward
Smith C M
Schroder & Co O
Schrefler James
Strever H
Sheek Darius
Scott Capt—2
Shatwell W
Sprott John
Scovell Perry
Stutten Louis D
Siral Joseph
Schulte George
Struve August
Snyder Daniel
Scheneg I

Taylor Chas G
Tallman Edward
Tappen Benjamin
Trathen Capt J
Tredway John
Toon Monson
Tyrone John
Teighe Patrick
Tiene Martin

Ransom J W
Ramsey Albert G Col—3
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Ramsay W M N D
Rilley Wm
Reinecke Robt M
Reeme Wm
Reed Charles
Railsbar, James M
Read Samuel B
Richards Jno
Riordan James
Richardson Jacob
Rilly Chs
Ring Thomas
Rice Wm A
Reb Lawrence
R[illegible] Albt C
Richards Henry
Roller Fredricks
Rodriquez F
Robinson Fred
Robinson Henry
Rodge I H & Co
Robertson James B
Robinson George Mark
Rockwell Warren
Robinson J L
Robertson Robt
Robertson Sudyah
Robe C W
Rose W
Ross W J
Rowland Wm P
Rose John & D K
Roseller G
Roves Wm M
Roth Joseph
Roscoe Mr
Ryder P P
Rush George
Ryan John
Rutles J A
Robert Theron
Rusch H Franz

Swan W Dixon
Sandes E G
Stanley O C
[illegible] Gabriel
Smallin Patrick
Stanton Francis I
Scranton Dr
Stanford William
Saulias James
Shaw William
Swarts D D
Seymore Benjamin
Saunders Stephen
Starr N Seymour
Shattuck Isaac A
Saunders Stephen Joseph
Selden & Weeden
Sergeant James
Schardt G A
Seltz Emil
Sheffield Alonso
Selloon Davis
Sedon Thomas
Sleeper Walter M
Sandler S
Stewart John
Spencer John F
Speyer Albert—3
Stevens Oliver
Shepard Dr Burham
Stevenson James
Sherdland Abra
Silbertson L
Simpson James
Schmiedeke J A
Simmons James
Swift H S
Simmons Henry
Stiegler & Co J B
Swift Henry S
Swift & Barring
Schieffelin H L W
Smith John
Smith W
Smith Benja
Shireff Wm
Smith Patrick
Smith Hiram, Jr
Smith Carl—C D
Smith J Craig
Smith Caleb
Smith Isaac W
Stockwell Warren
Stockoml Richards & Co
Stone Thomas B
Snowdler A H
Stoddard J H
Stoddard E W
Sower Brophy W
Sturgeon James
Sargent Louis
[illegible] James
Senatsler L C E
Stuarts John B
Symth Hugh H

Tate M S
Tallby Mr
Taylor Wm—2
Tarr David A
Talbot H M
Terrall W J
Tomts E C
Tumnaney Patt
Titus Peter

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Timmons Michael
Tibbits J G
Thompson Roosevelt
Toomey Michael
Thomas James
Toyce James
Tolep Linmon
Thompson John B
Thompson Alexander
Thomas Thomas W
Turner Mortimer
Tucker William
Titus William
Taylor Wm B

Torpen Michael
Toolan James
Thompson & Frost
Tower I K
Tolman Charles
Thompson Albert
Thompson Charles
Thomas James
Twombly E T
Thompson A S
Tomkins J B
Turner Mr
Tucker John
Tust Fredk

U

Upton Horace
Usher E W
Utter Albert

V

Valt Stephan
Vergels Prof D
Valentine Jacob
Vidalwell Antona
Villarino Dr J M

Vermilye Wm
Vocel F
Valentine Ed
Vela James & Co
Vaill L D

Van

Van Cleft J Louis
Vandenhoof Jas
Vanpatten Seth
Van Gassbeck J H J
Van Pelt M
Van Dooren F—2

Van Bibber Henry P—2
Van Vleet J R S
Van Vleit Hyram H
Van Brunt Nicholas—2

Vanlew Henry
Van Hein G
Van Varick Augustus
Van Zandt Dr J W

W

Wade F B
Walsh John
Waller F
Waites Thomas
Wallace Wm Ross
Wagner Capt Nic
Wade T M
Warren Daniel H
Watt John
Watson Samuel B
Watson John
Ware Edwin A
Washington Charles
Warren John H J
Wreen William
Welden Walter
Whealon Stephen
Whealon John
Weiss Master
Wells Amas G
Welding Chas M
Western H
Westlotorn J S
Werklevork Fredk E
Wright J G
Wilcox Edwin
Willow E
Walter & Wilson
Williams Robert
Willelm John
Wiley John
Wright Rev Benj. Jr
Wilson E & R M
Whithl Alex
Wiggrove Jno E
White Jas
White Robinson
Winship Isaac
White Wm E
Whittemore W G
Woolf Isaac
Woodbury Jas
Wood Thos
Wood Jas
Work Clinton
Wuchsrer Baldus
Wycoff Jas

Whalen John
Waddington John
Wakeman H Jr
Waddell James
Welch David
Watt Peter
Ward James
Ward & Co
Waring Samuel C
Watson George
Ward Wm S S
Ward John H
Watkins Dr L
Watson John
Webb Wm H
Weigel Philip, Sc
Whelton Peter
Whalon Stephen
Wells C F
Webb G B
West Mr
Westervelt Richd H
Wright Wm
Wilson Alex
Willson John
Wilbur Thomp H
Williams J
Willetts Henry
Wilmon J V
Wilson G
Wilmarte A F
Wilson Wm
Williams Lemuel S
Whitney Saml
Whitney D W
White John
Wilsing Edward
Winnert J B
White Moses J
White Geo
Wendnate Alonso
Woodward Dr A J
Warner Karl
Woodhull Wm A
Woodbury Jas
Wuns & Co Messrs J A

Y

Young C Gilbert
Yoer Pierre
Young John

Walton Georrd
Walsh Rost H
Walsh John
Wallace Capt W
Walsingham A W
Walker S W—2
Watson James
Warber Phillip
Warmkoedell Peter
Watson David
Ward James
Warner Jams Newland
Waterhouse S
Wedden David
Welch sylvester
Wheeler A J
Wheeler Edward
Wells Ozias
Webster D N
West Carls
Wertlwork Fred E
Wiley Robert
Williamson Peter
Wilson Curtis
Williams Wiley
Wilson Wm L
Wilson Wm
Willson George
Wright Wm A
Wilcox A G
Wright Ansiros
Wilson William
White John
Wiltz Robt
Winthrop B
Wikeomann P
Witty & Brown H B
Whippy Curtis P
Whitney Dr B
Wood Seth
Woodward Ephm
Wood Dr Kirs
Woodruff O W
Wood Thos H
Wyse Joseph
Willis James

Yonnet Munsr
Young Wm
Young Francis

Young Clark
Young & Co Messrs
Yeates Michael
Yates Giles F—2

Editors.

Editor People's Magazine
Allen S T & Co. Publishers
Literary Miscellany or National Advertiser
Editor Columbian Magazine
Editor Wig Union
Editor Tamal Critter
Editor Mining Journal
Editor Medical News and Library
Editor Columbian Magazine
Editor Wright's Casket
Editor World of Fashion
Editor Waschenbatt
Editor Masonic Magazine
Editor Hyperion
Editor American
Editor Yankee Blade
Editor Ladies' Diadem
Editor European American

Editor Christian Union
Editor American Mercantile
Editor Ladies' Companion
Young People's Journal
Editor of the Examiner
Editor N Y Chronicle
Editor Mothers' Assistant, etc
Editor Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate
Editor American's Own
Editor Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate—2
Editor American Metropolitan Magazine
Editor Weekly Messenger
Editor Guide to Holiness
Editor Advertiser
Editor Weekly Despatch
Editor American Metropolitan

Army.

Alsop Sergt
Baltzhoover Lieut D M
Brown Lieut Managing
Buckley John
Brurere Peter H
Birlog J—2
Edmonds Private John
Flynn John
Graham Lt Col Jas B
Hawkins Lieut G W
Jarvis Lieut Chas E
Keefe Henry
Linton Thos
Mix Thomas

Marsfield Col Joseph H F
Murry Owen
Perry Sergt Alex
McCoy Thomas
Ripley Maj H L
Swett Lt N F
Webster Capt C R—2
Whiteley Capt E H K
Breen Patrick
Bouton Lt E A
Brown Capt H
Butler John
Davey J H—2
Eaton Major J H
Folsom Capt Joseph L—7

Gardiner Capt J R B
Griffin Lieut T S
Head William
Keon Dr
Lee Saml
Lenz Mathew—2
Norris Bartholomew
Miller Samuel
Plummerery Augustus H
Meloy Jr Thomas
McCarty J J
Smith Wm A
Smith Ord Sergt John
Wilson W G
Lane Henry

Naval Service.

Akehurst John
Ardrew n Chas
Athirsen Paul
Atz George
Backus Geo W
Bracy William
Brodhead Thomas W
Buchanan Mckean —2
Bradley George
Beale Edward
Brooks Wm P—2
Captain U S sloop Portsmouth
Craven Lieut
Comerford Edward —3
Conover Francis S —3
Corbin Thos Grosvenor
Caldwell David L
Carr Edward
Creighton J Blakeley
Commander sloop Dale
Colton Amos
Dumas Theodore
Dyer Thomas
Dove Lieut B M
Dunnington Jno W
Edwards Dr D S
Fairfax D M N—3
Frisby George Perry
Francis Lewis
Fluxer Charles
Gallagher Lah
Gray William F
Griffin S P—2
Giles Robert
Gordon John Henry

Gray Edwin F
Gherardi Sancroft
Gilliam Dr James S
Galding Peter
Gould Dr James B
Harris Reuben
Harner T S
Hayward Thos
Howard John
Hunter Wm W
Hamilton J R
Harrison Wm D—2
Hitchcock R B
Humbert Mr
Jackson A C—2
Jones Lieut James H
Laven Jno R
Lawrence J
Lowry Titus
Maurice Albert
Marquering Henry
Meyer Frederick
Meyers Wm H—3
Miller Albert O
Morgan Van R
Mansfield James
Mayne William
Myers Wm H—3
Mills Alexander
Moore William
Murphy John C, Jr
Oberp Francis
Ott George
Ottinger Capt D—3
Peck Commander Elisha
Petty Alfred
Peice R L D
Parsons Joseph
Paine Thomas P
Pendleton Prof A G
Polley James H

McConnell Minian
E. care of Stewart Lieut
Mc Rea A
McFarlan William
McKenzie William
Ramsdell D D
Ross Edwin
Robinson Samuel
Ransom George M
Rivel William
Roberts George
Ropekendorf Lieut Wm
Stanley Fabius
Semple Rod Addison
Sampson Edward
Smith Commander Joseph—3
Scottin Edward H —3
Spalding John
Seaman Stephen—3
Swift J B
Saredas Bartholemew
Thompson Lieut Sr
Todd James
Tucker George
Tyler Charles
Hadley John
Thornley Dr John
Trotter Hoops A
Tatem Peter
Wall Robt E
Woodworth Dr Robt
Wadsworth Alex L Jr—2
West Lieut E Lloyd
Young Commander —3

WM. V. BRADY & M.

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The Pensacola Gazette
29 September 1849, 2

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th, 1849.

In my last letter of the 12th inst. I announced the expected arrival of the Empire City. She arrived here on Thursday morning last from Chagres, with about $700,000 of the precious stuff. By her we have two weeks later news from the El Dorado of America. The accounts are so very flattering that the gold fever, which had greatly abated, is now raging stronger than ever—the emigration still continues. Rents are very high; gold still continues to be plentiful, though it requires labor to obtain it. Dry goods are selling in San Francisco as cheap as in New York; provisions are selling at reasonable prices; the city was infested with gamblers, still the greatest order prevails. Lynch law reigns there.—There was an attack made upon some foreigners by a body of armed Americans, for the purpose of plunder, in which affray one Chilian was killed and several wounded. The leaders (about 10) had been arrested and tried by a jury, who found them guilty of nearly all the charges. Two of the number were condemned to pay $10,000 fine, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for 10 years. They are now on board an American vessel, the sloop of war *Warren*, subject to the order of the government; they are to be sent to Washington, there to suffer their punishment. It is a fact that, there is less law, but more justice in California, than in New York. The arrivals at San Francisco during the month of July exceeded 3,500; 3,000 of which were American. The port was filled with vessels from all parts of the United States and South America, nearly all of which were without crews, and the cry was—"all they come." Seamen's wages were from 100 to $150 per month, few to be found at that price. Lumber still continued in great demand at from 350 to $425 per M. Every sort of improvements were going on in San Francisco. The steamer Senator, owned by Messrs. Howland & Aspinal, which sailed from this port in January last, bound to Panama (I believe) is reported lost.

Gen. Smith, it is said, had ordered some foreigners away from the mines, and they left without a murmer. It is very sickly at Panama. Several of the passengers by the Alabama, from New Orleans, died on the route between Chagres and Panama. The Empire City sailed again for Chagres on Saturday last with upwards of 225 passengers; her owners, Messrs. Howard & Sons, deserve much credit for the promptness with which she was despatched. Men were to work during the whole of Thursday and Friday nights, in order to get her off on Saturday. All speak very highly of her gentlemanly commander, Capt. Wilson. He kindly volunteered and brought the mail gratis, for which the public must feel grateful, or the mail would have had to lay at Chagres two weeks longer for the Falcon, which is the regular mail boat.

I predicted in my last a union of the Democracy in this state; the same has has taken place, as you will see by the resolutions adopted by the Barburners (free soil) in convention assembled at Syracuse. They have accepted the surrender of the old Hunkers; they have nominated a state ticket, half and half.—Much credit is due to that great Prince, John, of York; for having brought about the union. He is cute; he's looking ahead for 1852. Now that the great party have united, we will see the result.—One thing is certain, that with all their union, combination and all, they will not carry New York city; you can set that down as a fixed fact, and bet a new hat on it. One thing I cannot understand is, how the Southern Democrats can approve of this union—the *hunkers* by knocking under to the *barnburners* (free soil) have pledged themselves to support the principles of the latter. Will the democratic party at the south vote with men who are opposed to them upon the greatest question at issue—SLAVERY? Will they adopt the very principles which they sought to impute to Gen. Taylor in order to defeat him in the South? What will the Calhoun men do? Will that strong hold of democracy, South Carolina, swallow this last *Democratic pill* without kicking up her heels? Really the democrats are great folks—I think they have paid dearly for their whistle. I have not seen a Washington Union for some time, can you tell me padre Ritchie's opinion on this late union!

The U. S. Frigate *Raritan*, Captain [illegible] pendant of Commodore Parker of the Home Squadron, sailed from this port on Saturday the 15th inst. bound to Havana via the Gulf.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, the flag ship of Commodore Gregory, of the African station, is now lying off the Battery, she will sail in a few days for her destination.

The steamer New Orleans which had been seized by the government on suspicion of being engaged in the Secret Expedition, has been released and is now repairing, and is intended to ply between New Orleans and Chagres.

There is very little talk about the Expedition here—for the present it is knocked in the head; yet the leaders say they will go. The Round Islanders will have to go without the co-operation of their northern friends. It is now generally believed that as the cat has been let out of the bag, they will change their destination and go to Yucatan.

The press here, without exception is opposed to the course Com'r Randolph has pursued towards the men on Round Island; he has taken too much upon himself; he was ordered to watch their movements and prevent any violation of our neutrality; he was not instructed to starve and call them vagrants. The Round Islanders have stood their ground and have the approbation of the public; how deep must have been the mortification of the valiant Commander of the navy, having to knock under to a set of vagrants, (as he calls them)—he has found out ere this that Col. White is not a passed midshipman who can be court martialed for not lighting a candle or blackening boots.—Com'dr Randolph has received, what he justly merited, the condemnation of the American press. Some of the knowing ones say that his course is not approved of by the Secretary of the Navy.

I have been disappointed here in one thing, I always heard that there were no *musquitoes* north, I am now convinced of the contrary; they are worse here than in New Orleans; they suck you as dry as a powder-horn—they are large enough to climb a tree and *bark*.

Business is improving. The city is very healthy and the weather delightful. All places of amusement are now open; and New York is very gay. There are many strangers arriving daily; among the late arrivals I notice Capt. Goldsborough, and C. G. (Alvarado) Hunter, U. S. N., as also Hon. Geo. Bancroft.

The trial of the Astor House rioters is progressing. It took four days to make up a jury; it being difficult to find one man who believed E. Z. C. Judson [illegible] a gentleman. The [illegible] complaints, [illegible] week, and before the trial will be [illegible] cluded. Some think that Mr. James Gordon Bennet ought to be indicted and put on trial for inciting the mob through the columns of his paper, the Herald. It would be an easy matter to find a jury to convict him, he is so notorious.

You have heard ere this of the dismission of Mr. Poussain, the French Minister, by this government; the cause is said to be uncalled for interference by the French Minister, in the appointment of Mr. Rives as Minister to France, as also for using insulting language in his correspondence with this government. Old Zac is the man, he will make Johnny Crapeau mind his P's and Q's.

Dr. Houstun, Register for the U. S. Senate, died at his residence, in this city, yesterday morning, aged 35 years.

I congratulate you as also the readers of the Gazette, on the acquisition of so valuable a contributor as "Publius." I hope he may succeed in writing the people into a Rail Road, and be better paid for his labors than "Marinus," formerly of the Democrat.

The report of the rebellion in Cuba turns out to be nothing more than insubordination in some of the regiments. It all ended in smoke.

The fine ship Ohio leaves on her first trip to-morrow, for New Orleans, via Havana, Charleston, Savannah, &c.—She will take out the mails and passengers for California, which will be transported to the Falcon at New Orleans.—The Ohio is a fine vessel, under the command of Lieut. Schenck, U. S. N., and is intended as a packet between this port and New Orleans. She will take out a great many passengers, both for Chagres and New Orleans.

I hear that the enterprizing proprietors of the "Florida Democrat" purport publishing a tri-weekly, of half the size of the weekly Florida. I hope they may succeed, but fear it will fall through. The "Live Oak" was a well conducted little sheet, and withered and died for want of support. The Neutral also expired for want of patronage, and it had the support of the French. The editors of the Democrat are the *right* kind of men for the enterprize, and if it is possible for a paper to live, their's will never die. Success to them.

The weather here is fine, it is just cool enough to be pleasant. Excuse me for thus trespassing on your columns, I will endeavor in future to be brief.

Yours, as ever,

J. A. H. L.

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The Evening Picayune.
29 September 1849, 1

The Florida Indians.

Our attentive correspondent has favored us with another letter relative to the Florida troubles. His speculations about the result of the *palavers* or talks with the Indians are deserving of consideration:

TAMPA BAY, (Fla.) Sept. 21, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—The great "talk" which we have been anxiously awaiting for some [illegible] has at length come off and resulted in little or nothing, so far as I am able to judge. The General went down to Charlotte's Harbor, met some of the Indians, headed by Billy Bowlegs, (Sam Jones "he sick and can't come.") But Sam Jones sends his principal man.

They had a talk, and the Indians say they are disposed to give up the murderers, but from circumstances beyond their control, they have not been able to do so; that it is desired by them the General should meet them again in about forty-five days, and then every thing will be right. The General thought that too long a time, and they finally compromised by accepting his proposal to grant them thirty days or until the 19th October, on which day they will have another talk, when the men whom he demands the chiefs declare shall be delivered over.

Different opinions prevail on this subject. I have not the least confidence in the good faith of the Indians in this matter. They wish to procrastinate, in hopes of ultimately effecting the escape of the malefactors.

Should the chiefs however give them up, they will consider all old scores should be wiped off, and every one should resume his former station. But upon the conclusion of that must come a talk for emigration, for I presume that is the main decision to which the Administration have come, and it is the object for which troops were sent hither. In the end I think you will see every man of them jerk up his rifle and take to the swamps. If my judgment be correct, neither sounding brass nor tinkling silver can induce these Indians to emigrate—it has been tried ever since 1836.

The Government has got to hunt (I cannot dignify it by the name of war) these Indians down, for which purpose it will require from three to five years; unless the Government offer rewards for every Indian made prisoner, or throw in a force sufficient to occupy their country. And then Sam Jones, the fisherman, will lay aside his fish nets to dry and become "a fisher of men."

The Indians have plenty of rifles, with an abundance also of powder and lead. Apropos of the red skin fisherman, Sam Jones. We may find ourselves, in hunting this wily savage, in a similar position to that of one Mr. Cain, that was some time ago brought before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of being intoxicated. His Honor Josh., who loves a quiet joke, and sometimes makes a real good one, asked the culprit if he was the veritable Ca'n that slew his brother Abel. The poor devil, with h's head throbbing from his recent debauch, and still suffering from the enemy that overthrew him, thought this the unkindest cut of all, and plaintively replied: "No, sir, quite to'ther—*I'm the man what was slew'd.*" Perhaps some of us, in fishing for Sam to bite, may get bitten ourselves—or, to use friend Cain's expressive language—*in seeking to slay may get slewed!*

The 7th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Plympton, arrived here a few days since, and an officer has kindly furnished me with the following memorandum of posts to be occupied by it, as also the commanders.

Companies C and F at Pilatka, Col. Plympton commanding; companies E and I at Lake Harris, which is about eighty miles south of Pilatka, Maj. Andrews commanding; Company K, at Withlacoochee, which is about thirty-five miles southwest of Lake Harris, Brevet Major Whiting commanding; Companies B and H, at Fort Dade post office, which is about forty-four miles northwest from Tampa Bay, Brevet Lieut. Col. Bainbridge, commanding; Company D, at Hillsborough River, twenty-two miles north of this, Brevet Lieut. Col. Ross commanding; Companies A and G, remain here for the present—they not having, as yet, been assigned. They are commanded by Brevet Major Rains.

The companies will all leave in a day or two for their posts, and there remain until it is known what the 19th of October has brought forth. Yours, B.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—We learn that it is intended to call a mass meeting of citizens of Louisiana favorable to a route to the Pacific by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to be held next week, at the Commercial Exchange. We have already written on the advantages to New Orleans of this route, and we are happy to find some action is to be taken on the project forthwith.

STEAMSHIP OHIO.—Of this vessel the Charleston Courier of the 24th inst. says:

This vessel, expected to touch off our bar yesterday morning, did not make her appearance. The steamer Etiwan proceeded outside the bar between 6 and 7 A. M., with the mail and passengers, to meet her, remaining there all day, and returning a little after 7 o'clock in the evening.

No information having been received by telegraph of delay, it is believed that the Ohio must have left at the appointed time, and therefore the Etiwan will depart again at 6 o'clock this morning, with the mail and passengers. A number of our citizens went down in the Etiwan yesterday, and she will again take such passengers as are desirous of seeing the Ohio, who, we hope, may not be disappointed.

The following is her list of passengers:

Hon. S. S. Prentiss, lady, three children and servant, J. Osgood, Master Osgood, Mrs. Osgood and servant, L. DeSaullus, A. Fernandez, Pedro Fernandez, Mrs. Ruden, Miss Ruden, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Marion, O. B. James, W. A. Peck, Mrs. Peck and three children, Miss Brudette and servant, Mrs. Watts, Miss Watts, Judge Watts, Mr. Linton, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Gilbert and servant, N. Bradner Smith, lady, four children and servant, Mr. Gasquet, Mr. Pender and boy, V. S. Aikens, G. H. Cutting, J. O. Grady, C. F. Brainard, E. Warren, S. Kettredge, Seth C. Amas, Geo. Coleman, C. W. F. Hyde, John Spedeker, W. N. Batson, Mrs. Batson and two children, Capt. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey and infant, T. D. Churn, F. H. Cartright, Joseph Dillingham, Mrs. Kirk and two children, Horace B. Harrison, Thomas B. Sayre, Thomas McClure, George Coleman, Francis Tubut, R. S. Pease, John C. Campbell, D. Hubbard, George Foster, W. W. Lapsey, Wm. Walsh, A. Layard, John Berkbeck, Edw. Crabb, T. J. Dyer, L. Bird, P. V. Bassell, G. Gompert, H. P. Buckley, W. Blanchard, Edward Beame, John Moore, John Cameron, G. S. Ogden, G. W. Hegeland, Christopher Thine, J. Elee, Jas. R. Conway, Charles Fred. Welmore, E. Giquel, C. Lombard, Mr. Adriance, F. Dunbar, E. L. Parke, R. H. Gale, Mrs. Snediker and servant, C. Rossiter, W. White, Hugh Lynch, W. Peck, C. W. Kelse, C. N. Stanton, D. Maxwell, Mrs. Copeland, Miss Churchmen, Senora Gardiani, Donna Louisa St. Mare, Mr. Johnson, H. St. Mare, G. W. Halse, Mrs. Meade, M. Estera, P. Phinney, J. A. Suydam, W. Lawrence, Seth Griffin, Mr. Matsell, Thomas, (servant,) David Tyler, W. A. Herrick, D. Conklin, J. W. Tuttle, Owen Worfere, Abel Wake, Albert Crane, Luther Patch, P. B. Folger, J. Wolf, Jr., W. S. Ingersoll, Samuel Brickley, J. Bernstein, A. J. Horton, James Nelson, A. N. Petit, Dan. Ireland, S. O. Goodrich, B. S. E. Williams, Henry Vail, John Thomas, James McQuade and boy, P. C. Dorer, Alonzo Rossiter, H. G. Hubon, D. N. Hunter, M. W. Brown, A. Hunter, G. Cetreani, A. Torreani, A. Corti, G. Marchi, L. Henshaw, Geo. Morris, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. A. Brown, E. Swinsell, P. Job, John D. Hollins, John Durbridge, Ashley Hubbard, Robert L. Ford, T. S. Foster, Uriah Wilson, Luther Allen, A. Curtis, N. S. Cutter, N. F. Averett, A. Winter, C. C. Cady, J. Winestock, N. Edwards, J. H. Hollie, F. E. Burns, F. Rodgers, M. Vetter, Henry Hamilton, T. A. Hughes, E. R. Bryce, Cyrus Lane, David R. Jones, F. Petit, F. Pratt, E. Hunt, M. Schweisen, S. Williams, F. L. Church, C. F. Phillips, Mr. Houston, N. L. John,

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
29 September 1849, 2

GEN. QUITMAN.—Some of the papers assert the Democratic orthodoxy of Gen. Quitman upon the ground of his voting in 1836 for Hugh L. White for the Presidency, in opposition to the regular nominee, Martin Van Buren, who was then the acknowledged favorite not only of Gen. Jackson and of the Mississippi Democracy, but of the great majority of the party throughout the Union. This, it strikes us, is rather a novel test of Democracy, and if such a test become fashionable there is no telling who may be a Democrat before 1852. If voting against the regular Locofoco nominee be an evidence of more excellent Locofocoism on the part of the voter, it may chance after a while that the supporters of Mr. Clay in 1844 will have that support instanced as a proof that they are and were better Democrats than the supporters of Mr. Polk. The case is stated in favor of Gen. Quitman in this maner:—Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency in 1836 through the influence of Gen. Jackson, the great embodiment of Democracy; the Democratic party of the Union, including that portion belonging to the State of Mississippi, supported Van Buren and elected him:—but Gen. Quitman did not support Van Buren at that time, (though he did afterwards in 1840,) and, *therefore*, the General is and *always* was a good Locofoco. Upon this mode of reasoning it will be easy to prove that the leading Whigs of Mississippi were excellent Democrats in 1836, for they then were in favor of White as opposed to Van Buren. If the General were a Democrat in 1836 because he acted with the Whigs, may he not be a Whig in 1849, although for the sake of office he is acting with the Democrats!

It is denied, we observe, that Gen. Quitman ever was a supporter of John Q. Adams for the Presidency. We wonder if those who deny this fact ever saw the General's name figuring largely in the report of a meeting once held in this State, at which Mr. Adams was nominated for President? Those proceedings have been published often enough to meet the eye of every man in the State; but if they have been accidentally overlooked it will be a very easy matter to reprint them for the public satisfaction.

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The Daily Delta
30 September 1849, 1

Portrait of Juan García, alias Rey,

Whom the Spanish Consul in this City, and others, stand charged with Abducting.

[Engraved by Messrs. Shields & Collins, expressly for the "Delta."]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
JUAN FRANCISCO GARCIA, alias REY.

The interest and importance attached to the young Spaniard, whose name has acquired such an extensive notoriety, from his connection with an affair which deeply involves the dignity of this Republic, has induced us to inquire into the facts of his life, in order that we might gratify the popular curiosity, and at the same time expose the hypocrisy and falsehood of those who endeavor to palliate an act of gross indignity to our flag and soil, by representing the individual in whose person this wrong was done, as unworthy of notice, sympathy, or belief. All that is said about the insignificance of Rey might be safely admitted, without affecting, in the slightest degree, the merits of the question involved in the controversy that has grown out of his abduction. Were he an idiot, a felon, or an alien enemy, his forcible seizure, without authority of law, and removal from the protection of our flag, would be a serious and flagrant crime, which this Government cannot be too prompt in resenting, nor too severe in punishing. But it happens that all the denunciations and ridicule employed by the legal and other friends of the abductors of Rey, against this young man, founded upon the fact, which is quite repulsive to the dignity of some of our loudest pretenders to Democracy, of his having held the subordinate post of turnkey in a Havana jail, find no confirmation in the real character of the individual, nor in the events of his life. A close observation and diligent inquiry into his history and character, have satisfied us that he is a well-meaning, honest, and by no means unintelligent young man. His portrait, which is taken with great fidelity in the above cut, represents him correctly, as a young man of open, honest and frank disposition. His bearing and manners sustain the impression which his countenance leaves upon the minds of all who have seen him.

Of course, the life of so young and humble an individual as Rey can present but few prominent or interesting points. All that we have learned of his history, however, is calculated rather to elevate than depress the opinion which, on a brief acquaintance, we have formed of his character.

Juan Francisco Garcia—or rather to drop his real name for the assumed one, Juan Francisco Rey, by which he will always be best known—was born in Gallicia, a rich and well cultivated portion of the dominions of her Catholic Majesty, whose name is familiar to Epicures, from the unrivaled excellence of its hams. He was born in 1825, and is consequently twenty-four years old. The pretence that Rey is ignorant and illiterate, is quite unfounded, for he was educated for the priesthood, in a college of some celebrity, and was only prevented from receiving orders, by an arbitrary law prohibiting the graduates of that institution from holding any place in the church. Thus diverted from his original purpose, Rey went on a farm and engaged in agricultural labor. Here, however, he did not remain long, but seized the first opportunity of emigrating to Cuba, where he arrived in January, 1844. He obtained employment, at first, in the house of a wealthy gentleman, through whose influence he was subsequently appointed to the office of turnkey in the Havana prison. This responsible office he held for three years, and discharged its duties with so much fidelity, that he was promoted to the second jailorship of the prison, which for so young a man, was no slight evidence of honesty and capacity. In this post, he became acquainted with Villaverde and Fernandez, and was strongly interested in their fortunes. The one, Villaverde, was an honest patriot, who had been condemned to death for loving his native country—"not wisely, but too well"—who was the soul and spirit of the organization of the Creoles of the island, to overthrow the despotism of Spain. The other prisoner, Fernandez, was a victim to commercial disasters, by which an immense fortune had been shipwrecked, and all his hopes in life clouded. He was charged with retaining a large portion of his property under his control, instead of surrendering it to his creditors.

Respecting the escape of these prisoners with Rey, different stories are told. Those who were interested in discrediting and depreciating Rey, represented him as bribed by his prisoners, who subsequently deserted him, and against whom he turned traitor for the purpose of implicating their friends and accomplices. Rey's own story in his deposition before Don Carlos de España, which constituted the commencement of the intrigue set on foot to get Rey back to Havana, is, that he was in the habit of permitting Villaverde and Fernandez to walk out with him at nights, and that one night when making his rounds, he was suddenly seized from behind, was tied, blindfolded and hurried off to some remote part of the city, where he was detained sometime, and was thence removed on board of a ship that brought him to New Orleans in company with Fernandez.

His subsequent history is well known. The cold-blooded intrigues and assassin-like manner with which he was traced up by Lorente, and pursued to the friendly mansion of the hospitable chocolate dealer, the kindly Morantes,—the gradual closing around him of the ingenious webs in which the minions of the Spanish Consul entangled him, until frightened by continual apparitions of poison, and of daggers in "netted sheaths," he becomes the easy victim of a gang of ruffians, who were employed to consummate the unparalleled treachery and intrigue set on foot by the Spanish Consul under the protection of our flag, by forcibly dragging him on board the Mary Ellen, and sending him to Havana. All these facts are well known to the public. The further purpose of the agents of the Captain General of Cuba was fortunately defeated by the decision and promptitude of our Consul in Havana, backed by our Government at Washington.

The question, however, which affects the dignity and honor of this nation, growing out of this transaction, has not yet been settled, but will no doubt give rise to negotiations between our Government and that of Spain, in which, we feel assured, the honor of this Republic will be rigidly guarded and amply satisfied.

In the meantime, the alleged offence against the laws will be inquired into by courts competent to do full justice in the premises.

Desirous of escaping the toils and intrigues of his enemies, Rey, on his return to this city, waived his right to a recognizance, and was accordingly committed to the charge of the United States Marshal.

He is now in the Parish Prison, under the kindly care of General Lewis, our Sheriff, and his excellent deputy, Colonel Powers. He is allowed all the liberty, and has every comfort he desires. He seems well pleased with his life, and has greatly improved in health and appearance, since his return to this city.

The above cut gives a very correct idea of the countenance and general appearance of Rey. He is a young man, of frank, open, honest countenance, with the usual Spanish features, very large black eyes and dark skin. His features are regular and not unpleasing. He wears, it will be seen, that famous Panama hat, which played so conspicuous a part in the preliminary investigation before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen.

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NEW YORK HERALD
30 September 1848, 1

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, Sept. 1, 1848.

The Excitement in Cuba—Military Preparation to Repel Invasion, &c &c.

The last English steamer from Vera Cruz and Cat Island, brought information that an expedition was fitting out at that place, destined for this island. Since then the authorities have been on the *qui vive* and the Captain General immediately dispatched five regiments of infantry, together with several companies of dragoons, for Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, it being understood that Nuevitas would be the point of disembarkation of the expedition from Cat Island; two merchant steamers, accompanied by a man-of-war brig and schooner, took the infantry; the dragoons went by land. Two days after the arrival of the news from Mobile, accounts from the interior of the island stated that the regiment of Cantabria, stationed at Puerto Principe, had been bought, and had made a *pronunciamento* in favor of Lopez, liberty, and annexation. The excitement for a few days was very great; the Captain General has plenty of spies in all parts of the city, and it is very dangerous to express an opinion about the matter; however, if the accounts we have received by private sources are true, that 10,000 men will leave different parts of the States, the troops will have hard work. The Spaniards, in their usual bragadocio manner, say that 2,000 of their men will be sufficient to destroy ten thousand of these American pirates and vagabonds who are coming here; but all the foreigners who know how to appreciate the value of Spanish valor and bragadocio are of opinion that five thousand Americans, with good officers, could take the island.

The Captain General has ordered a guard with an officer, all over the island, on the coast, at a distance of fourteen miles from one another, in order to stop anything in the shape of landing.

I learn, from good authority, that the authorities are convinced that Gen. Lopez is coming with this expedition, and, as he is very popular with the troops and officers, and particularly so with the Creoles on the south side of the island, they are determined to give him a warm reception, and to crush this movement in the bud. They are of opinion that the money for this expedition has been furnished from the interior of the island, as all Creoles there are for annexation.

A few days since, the Captain General cited the brother of young Amieta, who is now in New York, and told him to write to his brother at New York, that he had better stay there, for should he return here, and be caught, he would have him shot.

The man Juan Garcia Rey, abducted, some time since, from New Orleans, was delivered up to the American Consul, and returned to New Orleans in the brig Salvadora.

Business is very dull, and money very scarce, in consequence of this revolutionary movement. The weather is excessively hot, but the cases of yellow fever are decreasing. I will write you again in a few days, giving you full information of all that transpires.

In the meantime, I remain, truly, ACORN.

N. B.—The celebrated Belgian trumpeters, who have been here a short time, consisting of Meert, Gerin, Bauman, and Rittmeyer, have offered their services to the Captain General, to join the regiments on the south side, and have been accepted.

From Havana.—By the schr. Merchant, arrived yesterday at our port, says the *Savannah Georgian* of the 26th inst., we received our regular files of Havana papers. We make the following extracts from our Havana files:—

[From the Gaceta of the 13th inst.]

The *Fanal de Puerto Principe* of the 4th inst., says:—Our readers will see by the proclamation of the President of the United States, which we publish this morning, that an expedition has been gotten up in that republic, for the purpose of taking this island by *coup de main*. Fortunately his Excellency the Captain General has had timely notice through our Consuls in the United States; and although this expedition appears to be composed of only a handful of men, he has taken the most expeditious means to neutralize the insane project of these assassins, should they attempt to approach our coasts—having ordered a sufficient number of troops, under Gen. Castro, to garrison the principal points on the north and south of the island. We doubt not that the vigilance of the Captain General will put a stop to this thing, which, otherwise, might be fatal to the tranquillity of the island.

There had been 1349 cases of yellow fever, and 56 deaths, during the month of August, in the Havana. In the rest of the island same month, 234 cases and 12 deaths.

A suspension bridge is about to be constructed across the river San Juan, from Matanzas to Pueblo

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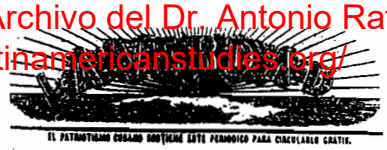

1 October 1849, 2

☞ Dejamos á "La Crónica" el cuidado de manifestar á los Cubanos las "maliciosas é interesadas miras del partido demócrata" acerca de Cuba, copiando de los periódicos que son órganos suyos. Nosotros, observando, en otra línea, la conducta de "La Crónica", copiarémos de los papeles *whigs*, abolicionistas, *free-soilers*, independientes, neutrales,—de todos matices,—é informarémos tambien á los Cubanos de los "siniestros sentimientos" de estos órganos de los Estados Unidos. Para cumplir con este propósito, empezamos hoy traduciendo y estractando lo que sigue.

(*De* La Aurora *de Norwich, Estado de Connecticut*).

. . . . . "Como nuestra atencion se ha dirigido á este asunto de Anexion de Cuba, queremos decir algunas palabras sobre ello. No hay duda de que el verdadero efecto de la proclama del General Taylor será inducir el espíritu del pueblo americano á fijarse con mayor gravedad en la consideracion de este interesantísimo tópico; inspirar un deseo de observacion mas detenida y profunda sobre las ventajas que de la Anexion de Cuba puede recabar este pais, y llevarlá un grado de ansiedad los tranquilos deseos que hace largo tiempo existen por la realizacion de este importante suceso.

Por supuesto que no trataríamos de justificar ningun medio impropio de obtener á Cuba, y mucho ménos el de una invasion armada, fantasma que ahora en estos mismos dias tanto ha perturbado los sueños del General Taylor; pero, de todo corazon, nos constituirémos en abogados y defensores de cualquier medio legal y posible de realizar su Anexion, y nos felicitarémos de su buen éxito. Y no somos solamente nosotros los que en este caso nos hallamos: algunos de nuestros periódicos de mas alto rango han considerado que el insulto hecho últimamente á nuestro Gobierno en el caso de Juan Francisco Rey (qué, siendo un reo político y refugiado de Cuba, fué robado jesuíticamente de N. Orleans y llevado á la Habana para castigarlo), suficiente motivo para "armar una gresca" (*picking a fuss*, como dicen los *yankees*) con las autoridades españoles en aquella Isla, ó con España misma, y coger á Cuba por vía de indemnizacion de nuestro honor ofendido! ¡Jámas desposada alguna cedió á los halagos de su novio de mejor gana que lo haria la masa de la póblacion cubana á esta conecion ó asimilacion exabrupta, si se quiere, y Sabiniana; esceptuando solo á los rancios aristócratas y á esa horda de gobernantes que se ceban en la sangre de los Cubanos y oprimen los espíritus, las libertades y aun la conciencia del pueblo!

. . . . . Cuba lo desea por su parte (casi tanto como una novia ansiosa), y solo falta saber si el novio quiere; porque tanto en esto como en formar mas afectuosas relaciones, "para hacer un contrato se necesitan dos." Creemos que aun este punto puede resolverse afirmativamente, apesar de que en él se hallen envueltas las consideraciones de la esclavitud, y el único inconveniente, el único ostáculo en la obra, el único motivo de duda y demora, está en el *modus operandi*, en el modo de llevar á cabo el negocio; la manera, queremos decir, de arrancar la hermosa presa de manos de su vieja, cruel y despótica *duena*, y efectuar el feliz consorcio.

Tenemos á la vista un interesante folleto que contiene varios artículos que han sido publicados en La Verdad, periódico redactado en español, que se publica en New York, y está dedicado al objeto de la Anexion Cubana. Estos artículos están escritos con grande habilidad, y al paso que abogan con calor en pro de la indicada medida, contienen una gran suma de datos estadísticos que demuestran la actual condicion de Cuba y las inmensas ventajas que á ámbas partes resultarian de la Anexion, y especialmente á los E. Unidos. En otra ocasion presentarémos á nuestros lectores los hechos y datos que ofrece este folleto, que á lo ménos producirá el efecto de informarlos mejor acerca del estado de aquella Isla, como tambien de las relaciones que hoy subsisten y de las que en caso de la Anexion subsistirian entre éste y aquel pais.

Como hemos indicado que la cuestion de esclavitud está mezclada con la cuestion de Anexion de Cuba, querémos tocar este punto ántes de concluir. La existencia de la esclavitud en Cuba (aunque por todo lo demas está llano el camino), será el mas poderoso, y para algunos el invencible ostáculo de la Anexion. Pero no lo será así para ningun verdadero filántropo. Antes bien, segun nos parece, al paso que lamentamos la existencia de la esclavitud en ese pais, los amigos de la raza negra deberian consentir de mil amores en una transaccion que pondria un verdadero dique al tráfico de esclavos que, segun sabemos todos, se practica allí en grande, á despecho de todos los tratados y de todos los esfuerzos que se hacen por suprimirlo . . . . . Introducirémos el siguiente estracto de una carta que poco ha se publicó en el *Evening Post* de New York (1), fecha en la Habana á 22 de mayo último, y que, segun presumimos, es escrita por Mr. Bryant, Editor del *Post*, durante su escursion á las Antillas y residente entónces en Cuba:

"El tráfico de esclavos florece con nuevo vigor en esta Isla, con gran satisfaccion de los Españoles de allende, y gran descontento de los Cubanos. A merced de la influencia de las enérgicas reclamaciones de la Inglaterra sobre el cumplimiento de los tratados relativos á este asunto, hubo, hace cerca de dos años, una notable disminucion en el número de esclavos importados, y en los primeros meses de la administracion del actual Capitan General Roncali, muchos se engañáron con la creencia de que la "trata" no encontraria proteccion en él. Pero lo cierto es, y lo repito, que *florece con nuevo vigor*. . . . . Toda la máquina de las escuadras en la costa de Africa, y tratados y Comisiones Mistas, es cosa perdida sinó algo peor. Miéntras haya demandas en el mercado y *miéntras rija en Cuba el despotismo, vendrán nuevas facturas.* El tráfico de esclavos, por lo que toca á esta parte, no cesará nunca hasta que Cuba sea uno de los Estados-Unidos."

. . . . . Así, pues, es claro que semejante estado de cosas continuará, como juiciosamente observa esta carta, *miéntras rija en Cuba el despotismo español, y no cesará hasta que Cuba sea uno de los Estados-Unidos.*

. . . . . Cualquiera que sea la esclavitud que exista en Cuba, no se empeoraria, ni se aseguraria su existencia mas firmemente, por el hecho de poner aquel pais bajo la influencia ó gobierno de nuestra Constitucion; y por lo que toca al equilibrio del poder entre el Norte y el Sur, si los nuevos Estados libres que han de formarse en Nuevo-Méjico y California (sin contar con Minesota ni con Oregon) no fuesen suficiente contrapeso para Cuba, podemos echar la vista á otra parte, y ver lo que podemos hacer trayendo el Canadá á nuestra Confederacion."—[The Aurora, agosto 22.]

También nos parece conveniente traducir aquí el siguiente artículo que se lee en el *Boston Republic*:

"Opinion de un partidario del trabajo-libre [*free-soiler*] sobre Cuba. Lo que sigue, tomado del "Globe" de Nueva York, es otra ilustracion de la manera con que un órgano del trabajo-libre habla de los esfuerzos del Presidente para frustrar un proyecto ilegal, cuyo objeto era agregar á la Union otro grande Estado con esclavitud.—"? No son desmandados hechos de esta nueva administracion whig? Se someterá el pueblo de este pais á estos infamantes ultrajes? Se deberá hacer uso de la escuadra de los E. Unidos para sitiar á ciudadanos americanos desarmados, y se permitirá que los oficiales de la armada amenacen con ser *apresados* y *echados á pique* á cualesquiera ciudadanos que traten de salir para tal ó cual punto?"—Lo que antecede [dice el Boston Republic] es por supuesto de un papel whig. Probablemente, su autor no ha leido los muchos artículos insertos en muchos periódicos de su propio partido, que atacan con términos mas enérgicos aun que los usados por el *Globe* la Proclama del Presidente.

El *Picayune* de N. Orleans, papel legítimo *Taylorista*, dice que la intervencion del General Taylor en los asuntos de los hombres de la Isla Redonda es un desautorizado ejercicio del poder; que es una violacion de los derechos de Estados y ha dado ya amargo fruto," y "que los autores del proyecto de espedicion secreta no deben ni quieren someterse á ella." El *Boston Mail*, periódico tambien whig, comenta, en términos mas severos aun, la política de la Proclama; y dice que el "viejo caballo de batalla que acaba de llevar á la cumbre del poder al partido whig, se ha encalmado de repente y está en el último período de la vejez."—En verdad que al anciano General le ha tocado muy pesada carga, y que si no se atolla en el pantano antes de llegar al término de la jornada, será porque la buena ventura que le acompañó en Buena-Vista y en Resaca de la Palma, vela sobre él todavía en su campamento político."

(1) Periódico, órgano principal del partido (*free-soiler*) de territorio libre.

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PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE.

El "Courier and Enquirer"[†] aludiendo á la proclama del Presidente, dice;

"Si el pueblo de Cuba quiere sacudir el yugo español que á la vez le deshonra y oprime, nosotros nos aventuramos á asegurarle que no encontrará ningun obstáculo en ninguno de los actos de la actual administracion de los Estados Unidos; ni tampoco hallarán ninguna oposicion de parte del General Taylor los Americanos que quieran espatriarse y hacerse ciudadanos de Cuba. Pero ellos deben saber terminantemente que si dejan su propio pais, para seguir la suerte de otros, perderán todo derecho á ser reconocidos y protejidos como Americanos. El objeto de la proclama fué hacer esta intimacion, dejándolos obrar en libertad una vez que estaban perfectamente enterados de la responsabilidad que se echaban encima y de las penas á que se esponian.

Traducido del Delta.

(†) Organo principal del partido whig en Nueva York.
Nota de la R.

EL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Á "LA CRÓNICA" DE NUEVA-YORK.

La cuestion entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de la Gran Bretaña con respecto al territorio de Mosquitos va complicándose y haciendose mas peliaguda cada dia; por lo cual el pueblo americano que tanto aprecia como agradece las sabias, importántes y respetables observaciones que "La Crónica" ha hecho sobre este particular, espera con indecible impaciencia nuevos rayos de luz de esta antorcha de la politica de Washington y de la prensa americana, para que ella le alumbre el camino por donde pueda salir este pais de la duda en que se encuentra al querer trazar su linea de conducta en este asunto.

AMERICANOS.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Northern Journal of Louisville, in Lewis County of this State, in its number of the 26th last, laments the iniquities of the slave-trade in Africa, and enters into a detailed statement of the modus operandi of it, and its present extent in Brasil.

Does the Journal in good faith desire the cessation of that infamous traffic? For if it do, let him come out in favor of the freedom of Cuba, as many others do. Some abolitionists and partizans of the free-soil movement oppose the latter, because the inhabitants of Cuba desire first to commence by freeing themselves. The abolitionists ought to reflect, that all opposition to the liberty of Cuba is a virtual opposition to the suppression of the slave trade. As soon as the traffic is suppressed in the island of Cuba, which will be consequent on the achievement of its freedom, the cruisers being able to concentrate all their attention against the expeditions sent out from Brasil, it will be a rare thing that these do escape, and thus the slave traffic will completely cease in all quarters.

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1 October 1849, 2

Comunication. An interesting question.

Messrs Editors.

I shall feel very much obliged to any one who would free me from a certain doubt and uncertainty in which I find myself. It is the following:

To what class in a social and political sense does a stranger belong in this country, who has formally tendered his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States, in which act he has solemnly declared on oath, which he was obliged to make, that he renounces to all his rights of his previous nationality surrendering all allegiance towards all souverains and crowned heads and in particular that of his native country?

Let us suppose one being a Frenchman: the minister resident of France will not grant him his protection papers, because the man has already divested himself of all his rights to them; and it is said, that the American government will not give him any either. Consequently, if this be the case, is it then not true, that the poor man has to pass his five years like a night bat, being neither bird nor quadrupede. That is to say, he is neither an American citizen, nor an alien subject, he has no nationality, no claims to protection of any government, not being able to leave the country without his pass-port or protection papers? This appears to be unreasonable. N.

☞ We are of the same belief with our correspondent, that this is unjust, and it appears to us that with papers of protection and without the American government owes protection to such a French man, if he needs it.

THE EDITORS.

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1 October 1849, 2

N. Orleans Sete. 15.—1849.

Sres. Editors de "La Verdad".

Muy señores mios: no me parece fuera del caso llamar la atencion de Vmds á lo que está pasando en Nueva Orleans; esto es, cómo se está aprovechando el Gobierno Español de la demora en el juicio de la causa de García [a] Rey, para empastelarla de modo que al fin y al cabo el Cónsul sea absuelto. Se me asegura que el Gobierno de la Habana ha remitido grandes sumas para emplearse en sobornos, y subvenir á cualesquiera gastos que conduzcan á aquel objeto,—empastelar—y sus espías aquí corresponden dignamente á la confianza y encargo, con que se los honra. Ni áun me atrevo á confiar á la letra un plan de que se me habla, concebido en el vice-real Palacio de la Habana y acompañado de algunas observaciones, á saber:—"Rey—dicen,—" no puede olvidar que nació en España: los Estados Unidos no pueden quitarle la existencia y la libertad que ellos mismos le dieron, ni tampoco la proteccion que se las asegura; pero ¿podrán hacerlo rico y volverlo á su patria libre de riesgos?

"He aquí lo que está en nuestras manos y debe ponerse en juego: nosotros le propondrémos darle riquezas y tornarlo á su pais natal bajo condicion de que en este asunto se maneje absolutamente á discrecion nuestra."

Agreguen Vmds. á esto todo lo de que es capaz gente de tal linage como los que componen la "Camarilla de Alcoy" que solo ruindades fragua, y contemplen Vds. hasta dónde alcanzarán su dinero (dinero del pueblo cubano) y sus intrigas (éstas, sí, muy suyas) para empastelar el asunto.

Si tal consiguen, ya verán Vmds. qué arrogante saldrá á la palestra á demandar satisfaccion el Sor. Ministro de S. M. C. Don Angel, que con tanto estoicismo ha sufrido, sin chistar, la prision de un empleado de alto rango de la Nacion que él representa en este pais.

Soy de Vmds. muy aftmo Servidor y amigo.

Nous Verrons.

(*). Nada nos sorprenderá esto porque sabemos y repetidas veces le hemos dicho que en todo concedemos al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ó de cualquiera otra nacion la superioridad sobre el de España, ménos en intrigas y quijotismo: insertamos el comunicado de *Nous Verrons*, por complacerlo.

E. H. de "La Verdad."

A última hora.

—o—

Matanzas 13 de Setiembre—1849.

Querido amigo: todo es agitacion en este pais: todos suspiran por la hora ansiada; estamos dispuestos y llenos de valor, confiando en Dios y en nuestros brazos.....

En el momento en que escribo estas líneas se dice que han llegado á las costas nuestros valientes hermanos. ... Cada uno de nosotros se ha provisto de las armas que ha podido conseguir. El Gobierno está lleno de miedo porque teme [con razon] que parte de la tropa y muchos de los oficiales están á nuestro favor.

Se estan organizando las milicias y esto es bueno. . . , Perseverancia, amigo mio, y un abrazo de todos los *buenos* para esos patriotas.

No tengo tiempo para mas.

Corresponsal.

P. D. Hay un espionage atroz.

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1 October 1849, 3

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 15th 1849.

Messrs Editors of "La Verdad."

It appears to me not to be altogether out of place calling your attention Messrs Editors to that, which now passes here in New Orleans; it is, that the Spanish government endeavors to avail itself of the delay occurring in the Court here in the matter of the jailor Rey for the purpose of intriguing in such a way as to effect the ultimate absolution of the Consul of Spain. I am assured, that the Havannese government has transmited large amounts to be employed in subornation and to be spent in any way that will effectually lead to that end, and its spies answer promptly and worthily to the confidence, with which they are honored. I shrink from committing to paper a plan I am told concocted in the Vice Royal Palace in Havana, and which was accompanied by these observationes, namely: "Rey, they say, cannot forget that he is a Spaniard by birth. The United-States cannot permit his existence and personal liberty to be interfered with, which they vindicated to him, nor withdraw from him that protection with which they shield him; but: Can they make him rich and make him return to his own country without great personal danger to him? This is the part we have in our hands and which we must set agoing. We must propose to him, that we will make him rich and obtain him a safe return to the country of his nativity on the condition, that he yields in this business altogether to our guidance."

Now if you remember of what people are capable such as form the composition of the Camarilla of Alcoy, who ever keep themselves busied in base intrigue and if consider, how far their money and their low arts will reach, all wrung from the people of Cuba, may we not apprehend, that they will swamp the business.

If they succeed in this you will see how arrogant this Señor pretor of hbr. Most Catholic Majesty Don Angel is to enter the lists and clamorously demand satisfaction, who now with so much commendable stoicism without even a murmur submits to the imprisonment of an employee of high rank of the nation he represents in this hemisphere.

Your most obedient servant

NOUS VERRONS.

(*) This should not at all surprise us, because we know these folks and have frequently asserted that we readily have to acknowledge every superiority over Spain the government of these United States or any other nation in every thing, but in the art of low intrigue and Don Quixotism; and it is therefore alone for purpose of obliging our correspondent that we insert this.

Editors of "La Verdad."

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO "LA CRONICA" OF NEW YORK.

The question between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain, in respect to the territory of the Mosquito coast, is growing more complicated and inextricable than ever, and therefore the American people, who so much appreciates and values the sapient, important and respectable observations, which "La Cronica" the other day let out on this embarrassing topic, awaits with impatient anxiety the giving out of some more rays of light by that beacon-light of the government and American press, illuminating the path to be pursued, if this country can be freed from its present doubts, in respect to what course of conduct ought to be followed up in this thorny business.

AMERICANS,

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

1 October 1849, 3

CORRESPONDENCE OF "LA VERDAD."

MATANZAS, SEPT., 1st 1849.

To the Editors of La Verdad,

Dear Friend,

The measures which this Government has adopted, since the periodicals of that country published the proclamation of President Taylor, are not sufficient to intimidate the good Cubans and Peninsulars.

There are here three squadrons of cavalry who are to go out to-morrow; their destination is unknown, for all is a mystery; and they say that more troops are to be put in motion, that the coasts are to be watched, &c. &c. all these measures make people merry, because the fear of our rulers is thereby made evident. The weak Government in order to foment division between the spaniards and their children, has given the former to understand, that we (Creoles) are anxious for a revolutionary outbreak, for the purpose of laying hold of their property. What wicked mandarins!

I understand that yesterday a certain "capitan de partido" went through the street's of this City, notifying by order of the Government the shop-keepers, the owners of stores &c. and all the peninsulars, that they must be ready with the weapons which they may acquire.

I do not give much credit to these rumours; but they make me remember the adage, "we are worth a great deal, whatever they may say." Behold so powerful a government, so terrified, so much afraid of us!

I can assure you Mr. Editor, that a panic is prevailing here, and that every mandarin sees bugbears. They relate that a brave military officer, whom you know, being in a clothing store, heard the master say, "boy, frighten that cat," on hearing which, the valiant hero jumped out, saying," How! "the Cat Island!"

Among the many things which are said here secretly about the passing events, some anecdotes are mentioned. One of them, not the least interesting, relates to **a certain marquis, the commander of a militia squadron. They say that this good gentleman to-day went to confess, very repentant and full of contrition, and said to the confessor that the matter was more *serious* than many imagined, and that he had very good reasons to fear, lest an American rifler might stick in his head a very hard *pill*; that therefore he wished particularly to have a clean conscience.** Our noble marquis was unwilling to go out of Havana; but General Roncali (they say so,) told to him—how marquis? Does a lieutenant-colonel, as you put obstacles in the way, when it is a question to preserve the colony to our sovereign Isabel? "Be not afraid; the balls which those Yankee drunkards will let off against us, may be contained in one of my decayed teeth. The marquis then playing the part of a brave man, answered, "General, I am going to order my sabre to be sharpened, and I swear to your excellency, that if these rascals countrymen do not *join* the enemy, (a thing which I very much fear,) I will bring to your Excellency the head of Colonel White, and if I could leap, I would also bring to you that of that *Cat*, which frightens so much your excellency, we and all those who are engaged in this *quieting expedition*;" "I do not want head-cutters," Roncali replied, "what I want is men who may oppose those Americans, and prevent them from reaching Havana; for if such a case should happen, I will embark with my lady and Don Crispin, and may those that will remain behind go to the devil. You know how terrible is that Yankee artillery. Do you not remember, marquis, the wonders which it performed at Monte Rey?" The marquis, very little acquainted with the political news, answered very gravely. "Oh certainly, the artillery which (el Rey, or the king) keeps in the mount is very good!"

The news has been circulated in the country by the government and its creatures, that President Taylor has offered to General Roncali, the fleet of the United States, and some persons have feigned to believe it.

They say that the coasting vessels of the island are fitted out, or ordered to be fitted out for the war service, and other things of the same nature. What fear is prevailing!

We have received "La Verdad," the "Conversations," the papers impugning Saco, the "Observations to the Cronica," the "Address to the Troops," and all the rest through the same medium of the East. These supplies have been successfully distributed, and I consider useless to observe that we want more.

Matters, my friend, are here on a bad footing, on account of the espionage and oppression, which we are liable, but, notwithstanding there is enthusiasm, and I can assure you, that those who come will be assisted with people and money.

I shall give you more details on another opportunity.

Your obedient Servant,
Correspondent.

P.S. After writing what precedes, I have been informed by letters from Havana, that the authorities entertained the idea of preventing the North American citizens from landing; however, that determination was not adopted, for fear of the consequences. They also assure, that Pinillos made offers of his own money. Worthless Fellow!

My friend, here the excitement is very great, and in the interior of the country still greater. A countryman of Porto Principe said to me with the greatest simplicity, that all over that country, cutlasses were getting out of their scabbards, naturally without any assistance, and alone.

—o—

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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1 October 1849, 4

Notice :—As this Periodical is devoted to the political interests of Cuba and Cuban patriots circulate it GRATIS, in order to render unnecessary the applications which are made to us so frequently, in respect to its conditions of subscriptions, we publish this notice.

Persons residing in this City desirous of securing it will please apply to the office of publication at No. 47 Warren-street, or to the printing office of *La Verdad* at No. 102 Nassau-street, in the second story.

Persons residing out of the City and abroad will address themseles by letter (post paid) to the Editors of *La Verdad* in the City of New York.

E. E. of *La Verdad.*

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD,"
No. 102, *Nassau-street.*

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
1 October 1849, 1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, October 1, 1849.

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

A.

Ashton, C H II
Alexander, mrs. E
Aaron, George W 2
Arthur, J A
Almey, Col Leon R
Adams, miss Mary J
Ash, Thos. Reeves

B.

Boss, Abraham J
Buehler, Abr.
Brooks, mrs Amelia
Bowen, miss Ann R
Baker, B W
Brige, Maj D W
Brook, miss Brener
Butler, Charity
Brooks, Charles
Berry, miss Cathr'ne
Bradford, Duncan
Baleh, Dr
Beigler, Daniel
Busey, Rev E F
Brooks, miss Emily
Bradford, Edmund
Butler, mrs Fran L
Buckingham, F M
Brooks, Henry
Bowling, Henry
Bache, Maj H
Babcock, Herman B
Burgess, John
Burns, John W
Barbour, James L
Brown, John B
Boswell, John
Baker, Maj Joshua
Hall, John T 2
Byrne, John
Browne, John
Burton, J
Ball, mrs Mary
Bowen, Leonidas
Barker, miss M R
Bell, mrs
Boyd, Col Marcus 2
Brent, Robert Y
Bradford Rich'd T 2
Beall, miss Susan G
Bell L P
Burton miss Sarah
Brown, mrs Sarah
Brown, Wm H
Berryman, Wm L jr
Barnard, W H
Brook, Wm
Butterfield, Wm
Bacon, Washington
Brown, Lt Wm H
Bryant, Maj Thos S
Butler, John W
Boyle, mr
Brener, mr
Bell L P
Bradford Rich'd T 2
Beall, miss Susan G
Burton miss Sarah
Brown, mrs Sarah
Brown, Wm H
Berryman, Wm L jr
Barnard, W H
Brook, Wm
Butterfield, Wm
Bacon, Washington
Brown, Lt Wm H
Bryant, Maj Thos S
Butler, John W
Brown, Francis M

C.

Cassin, miss Ann
Calvert, miss Cassandra
Cushing, Gen C 2
Cook, Charles
Cahill, miss Ellen
Crowley, Frederick
Cockrill, Geo H 4
Charlesworth, Geo
Colder, J R
Creamer, Jas H
Chase, Dr John F 2
Cox, miss Jane L
Croggon John T S
Carr, John
Cochran, mrs M W
Cranston, mrs Mary A
Cook, miss Martha A E
Caho, Marion
Cooke, Nicholas
Carroll, Owen
Cassidy, Patrick
Cronin, Philip
Conway, Robt J
Claggett, R
Campbell, Capt R
Clark, Capt R M
Coonis, Samuel
Craven, Lt T
Chase, Wesley, 2
Clark, Walter
Calhoun, Wm H
Coe, W S
Collins, James

D.

Diggs, mrs Ann
De Russy, Col
Dunscomb, mrs J E
Davis, G N
Donoho, Hugh
Devine, Hugh G,
Dorrill, mrs Julia
Dorrill, miss Frances
Duffy, James
Dunlop, mrs Jane
Duncan, Col James
Durand, J W
Davis, James
Donlavy, John 2
Duck, Levi
De Saulles, Louis
Durphy, Philip
Dupont, Com S F
Dutton, Thomas
Douglass, mrs Virg'a

E.

Eddy, Belinda
Erkson, Farran
Erkson, Gerrat
Einbred, Henry
Eldridge, H
Edmonston, James
Exter, J C
Ellis, Robert
Elliott, Sam B 2
Elliott, Dr Thos W
Edmonston, Thos
Eustis, Capt Wm

F.

Fletcher, Capt C B
Forstall, Edmund J
Foxwell, mrs E
Fletcher, miss Hen
Foster, John B
Fowler, J E
Foller, John
Forbes, John
Fleming, John
Frieund, Ludwig
Ford, miss Lucinda
Flynn, Michael
Fowler, Mary A
Fitzgerald, Mary A
Ferral, mrs Ma M
Fish, Capt Randall
Flory, Robert E
Fields, Rachael
Fletcher, Samuel
Fort, miss Sarah A
Frazer, Bt Maj W D

G.

Grizby, Ann
Gibson, mrs Cath
Grimes, Charles
Green, Dr D S
Gould, David
Graham, miss El'h
Gibson, miss Emily
Graves, miss F E A
Goodall, Geo W
Gasby, Geo W
Genaler, Henry
Glynn, James
Gray, miss Jane E
Glass, John
Green, James
Gibson, Dr. John M
Giureau, Louis
Gibson, Luther R
Gordon, mrs Mira
Greely, jr., P
Gibson, Richard
Green, mrs Rachael
Goddard, miss Sarah
Gordon, miss Virg'a
Gentry, Wm H
Gordon, Capt W H
Gordon, William

H.

Hampleton, Alfred
Hunter, mrs Anna
Hay, Capt Alexan'r
Hetzel, mrs A R
Hayne, mrs A P
Hunt, Benj J
Hunter, Lt W
Hall, mrs Caroline
Hall, E W
Hodges, mrs Cath
Hunter, Lt Com C G
Hewitt & Co., David
Hitchcock, Col E A
Holland, George
Hall, George
Howard, Geo G
Hall, miss Har't G
Hill, Major H 2
Higgins, James
Hogan, Joseph 2
Howison, James
Hauck, J G
Holbrook, John H
Holden, Margary F
Haugh, mrs M P
Hilton, miss Mary J
Hartnell, miss Ma't
Hard, mrs O
Hagerty, Patrick
Hyde, Richard A
Harris, Ed Mid Reu
Huggins, mrs Sarah
Harris, mrs Sally
Herbert, Thos S
Hart, Wm Backus
Hindman, Wm
Hooker, Z

I.

Ives, mr
Johnson, miss A M
Johnson, mrs Anna
Johnson, Collins
Jeffres, Columbus
Jackson, miss Ellen
Johnson, mrs El'h
Jamison, mrs Eliza
Jackson, mrs El'h
Jackson, Eleanor
Inwolde, Geo Hy
Jeners, miss Harriet
Jordan, miss Har
Jackson, J Spencer
Joiner, James
Isaac, Joseph C
Jones, James
Jay, mrs Nancy
Jones, mrs Susan
Jackson, mrs Soph D
Jones, Thomas M
Jordan, Capt Thos
Jackson, miss Virg'a
Jackson, William
Jones, Charles Lee 2

K.

Kurtz, Rev Benj
King, mrs Chris'n
Killion, David
Knorrs, E R
Kirwin, Edward
Karcher, Frederick
Knapp, George 2
Kellog, Geo P
King, Henry G
Kasson, John A
Kelby, J B
Kearney, Com Law'e
Kirby, Maj L
Knight, Robert
King, William 2

L.

Leypold, August
Lucks, mrs Anne
Lawrence, Alex
Lawrence, A N
Long, Col
Lane, D Carr
Louis, mrs Easter
Luckett, Edward
Loughborough, H
Lee, H
Lull, Harvey
Leonard, maj H 2
Leffel, James
Langhorne, J Dusn
Langley, James A
Lenfer, John
Lindsley, mrs
Lee, mrs Margaret
Luckett, mrs Minerva T
Lord, Samuel
Levering, Silas C 2
Lathrop, mrs Sam'l
Laverell, W H

M.

Miller, mrs Ann E
Moss, Rev Benj
Milstead, mrs E
Mead, mrs Eliza'h
Marzlin, Monsieur
Miller, George
Mason, Henry A
Mitchell, Henry
Mullen, Henry
Morton, John W
Mulloy, John J
Myers, John H
Munroe, Lucy
Moore, Mary E
Miller, Capt M S
Martin, miss M A
Moore, Oliver
Moore, mrs Sally
Myers, miss Susan
Martin, Thomas
Maxwell, W B
Martin, Wm
Mitchell, W B
Morrison, miss Eliza
Murray, miss Eliz'h
Martin, mrs Harriet
Marshall, Lt John H
Madison, mrs Mat'a
Millin, mrs Priscilla
Maubrey, mrs Sarah
Miles, Wm
Mercier, Wm F
Mattox, Wm
Morgan, Wm L

Mc.

McCarty, Jerem'h
McLuskey, miss S
McLaughlin, Philip
McCarty, Isaac
McLean, John L 2
McMurray, James
McNeir, Andrew S
McDowell, Eliza
McCurdy, David
McCormick, Dr Ch
McHenry, Hamil'n 2
McLean, mrs Caro'e
McCauley, mrs Wm M
McLaughlin, miss J T

N.

North, Lt Jas H 2
Nailor, Mr
Newitt, mrs LettieeC
Nilash, John

O.

O'Neal, C W
O'Brien, mr

P.

Pleasanton, Lt A S
Page, Benjamin
Pickering, Charles
Patterson, C
Parker, Dandridge
Porter, mrs E A
Parrot, Lt E G
Porter, Maj Giles
Potestee, Giovanni
Parker, Geo W
Pickett, John S
Piper, John E
Payne, James
Pierce, John
Parsons, Maj John
Phelan, Patrick
Potter, Reuben
Phillips, mrs Samuel
Prentiss, S S
Pridmere, Thos
Pool, Wm W
Parker, Lt Wm A
Palmer, Daniel

Q.

Queen, miss Mary

R.

Russell, Albert N 2
Runnell, Burwell
Reese, Fred'k W
Ramsay, Maj Geo D
Roland, Henry S
Ragan, James 2
Rand, mr
Ralston, J H
Riggers, mrs Letitia
Reed, mrs Mary
Ross, miss Mary
Reeves, Randol'h B
Rolls, Samuel
Reeve, Samuel
Randolph, miss Lucy M
Rauney, miss Lydia A
Riley, Thomas 2
Robinson, Thos S
Ringgold, Wm 2

S.

Smith, mais A L
Scott, miss Agusta
Smith, Albert
Smith, miss Amanda
Smith, Benj P
Shorter, Joseph
Stuart, miss Cerilia
Stewart, jr., Chas 2
Spalding, miss Car'e
Stockton, Commod'e
Shorter, Charles
Silvers, mrs E H
Stallings, mrs Eliz'h
Steer, George
Staffen, George
Smith, Gerret
Stanton, Gen Hen'y 2
Sage, G A
Soulard, mrs Han'a B
Speakman, Hays
Sorrel, mrs Henrieta
Sears, Lt Henry B
Scott, John H
Simmes, John W
Sawyer, John
Shrekells, Jas H
Smith James
Speight, Jessee
Stephens, John P
Smyth, Maj Jas C
Sheets, mrs Virg'a 2
Smith, J H
Sutton, John R
Shaiffer, Jacob
Simmes, John
Smith, Maj John L
Swayne, Joshua P
Seeley, John M
Smith, John W
Stevens, John
Stewart, mr
Scott, John H
Simms, Wm Moore
Sedan, Wm
Spignull, Wm H
Smith, Wm colored
Smith Walton J
Saunders, Lt Wm H
Starlett, Elizabeth

T.

Taylor, Col L P
Torry, J W
Tatem, Henry L
Taylor, Capt G W
Thomson, miss A
Turkey, Embassad'r
Tiffra, Carl
Talson, mrs M E
Tyler, Edward
Turner, miss M G
Taney, mrs Maria
Thompson, mrs M
Tate, Nathaniel
Thompson, miss S
Tolson, miss Sophia
Thompson, miss S R
Tompkins, Archib'd
Tate, miss Virgina
Taliaphaea, Wm C
Thompson, Dr Rich.
Thompson, Wm

V.

Vantine, mr

W.

Wilson, Alpheus W
Williams, miss B V
Walker, C E
White, Col
Williams, mrs C E
Wilson, D C
Whiteley, mrs Elizabeth H
Walker, Rev Ed T
Wilson, Edmund
Wayer, Elizabeth
Williams, Geo W
Wood, G W
Wheeler, Henry
Winfree, J L
Walsh, Lt Joseph C
Woods, John 2
Waples, J W
Wood, Joshua
Winslow, John
Willard, J
Wood, James
Williamson, J D
Williamson, James
Williams, Joseph
Walker, Rev Jas C
Walker, Capt J G
Ward, James O
Ware, miss Margar't
Williams, mrs
Williamson, miss M
Ward, Mc S
White, miss Martha
Wilkinson, Newman B
Whelan, Patrick
Whiting miss Sarah M
Washington, miss Virginia
Whitlock, Wm
Washington, Temple of Honor

Y.

Yard, Capt J A
Young, Clement
Young, miss Mary

Z.

Zacharie, J. W
Zibelin, Charles

INITIALS.

D. Y.; J. R., miss M. R. S., Wandering Jew, W. S., J. X. O., Miss S. R.

oct 1—3t

WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, *P. M.*

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
1 October 1849, 2

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

El Paris, of Madrid, has the following article :

"In our yesterday's number we inserted the text of a proclamation, issued by the right honorable the President of the United States of America, General TAYLOR, with the object of denouncing to all the agents of the civil and military Government of the Union the project of an armed expedition against our West India possessions, or against some of the provinces of Mexico, organized, it would appear, by certain unoccupied adventurers. The proclamation explicitly and energetically condemns any such project, and orders its authors to be given up to the judicial tribunals as guilty of the violation of the law of nations. This conduct, which is highly honorable to the loyalty and foresight of the Anglo American Government, thus affords the most direct denial, the most complete and authoritative explanation that could be given to the rumors of the invasion of Cuba by a foreign Power, which have been for some time past so extensively diffused and so generally accredited. According to the Proclamation before us, it appears possible—and even without the proclamation it would always have appeared natural—that amongst the multitude of vagabonds scattered throughout the vast dominions of the United States of North America—and they are generally composed of those who, proscribed in Europe, fly thither to escape from the consequences of their crimes, or to seek a remedy for the misery which persecuted them at home—a few persons should have conceived the Vandalic scheme of desperately attacking our American possessions, like a phalanx of banditti. We are not surprised to learn that these adventurers, thinking to find in this enterprise more chances of honor and profit than in California, have renounced the dubious supplies of gold offered by the sands of the Sacramento, and proposed to seek their fortunes by more hazardous means. To us Spaniards such attempts would not appear worthy of the slightest attention, unless the Government of the Union were to tolerate or to protect them ; but from the moment the latter condemns and prosecutes them so spontaneously and openly as General Taylor has done, they lose all their importance, apart from what they may derive from the circumstance that they afford opportunity for renewed testimony of the respect and loyalty with which a friendly Government views our flag in the American colonies. It is certain that, exclusive of those absolute and common duties imposed on all countries by the law of nations, there exist between Spain and the United States of America ancient ties of gratitude on the part the latter which they could not forget without tarnishing their honor. On the other hand no attack of our Antilles by the Anglo-American Union would be viewed with indifference in Europe, since the permanent retention of those colonies by the Spanish Crown is now one of the surest guaranties of an exact equilibrium in the respective political influence and mercantile relations of the various European and American States. Thus it is that neither reasons of justice nor arguments of expediency could ever urge the Government of the United States to violate the territory of our colonies ; it is sufficient, however, that these projects of usurpation should have been conceived, in order to provoke a formal falsification through the medium of the President. We rejoice at this declaration, which effectually disposes of all the rumors circulated with the notorious intention of exciting apprehensions on the subject, and removes all pretexts for those protests and jealousies which never produce good results.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
1 October 1849, 3

CUBA AND GEN. TAYLOR.—In a letter from the Captain General of Cuba to a gentleman in the city of New Orleans allusion is thus made (says the New Orleans Bee) to the Proclamation of the President:

"The Proclamation and action of the President of the United States is no more than I expected from the brave soldier who so successfully led his troops to victory through an enemy's country, and who, in every advantage, gained an additional glory by his generosity and mercy."

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

1 October 1849, 3

FROM HAVANA.

The Savannah Republican has Havana papers to the 14th September, which furnish the following intelligence:

There have been 1,349 cases of yellow fever and 84 deaths during the month of August in the Havana. In the rest of the island, same month, 234 cases, 12 deaths.

A suspension bridge is about to be constructed across the river San Juan, from Matanzas to Pueblo Nuevo.

The grand Italian Opera is expected to arrive in the Havana by the British steamer of 29th. The following are the principal artistes of which the company is composed: Signoras Steffanoni, Bossio, Cestini, Vietti, Bellini, and daughter; Signores Salvi, Ferretti, Badiali, Setti, Marini, Poliñoni, Bottesini, Lorini, Candi, and Ardity. These comprise nearly all the best Opera singers in the world. Their outfit, it is said, will cost over forty thousand dollars.

The *Fanal de Puerto Principe*, of the 4th instant, says:

"Our readers will see by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which we publish this morning, that an expedition has been gotten up in that Republic for the purpose of taking this island by *coup de main*. Fortunately his excellency the Captain General has had timely notice through our Consuls in the United States, and although this expedition appears to be composed of only a handful of men, he has taken the most expeditious means to neutralize the insane project of these assassins, should they attempt to approach our coasts. Having ordered a sufficient number of troops under General Carmo to garrison the principal points on the north and south of the island, we doubt not that the vigilance of the Captain General will put a stop to this thing, which otherwise might be fatal to the tranquillity of the island."

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NEW YORK HERALD

1 October 1849, 1

MISSISSIPPI AND COM. RANDOLPH'S PROCLAMATION.—The *Mississippian*. of the 8th instant, speaking of the proclamation of Commander Randolph to the Round Islanders, says:—If this be not a hoax, it is the greatest insult and outrage that has ever been offered to American citizens—and that, too, by an American commander, pretending to have authority from the government at Washington to make war on the citizens of a sovereign State of this Union. and that, too, with an American squadron We speak what we know when we say, that the State government at Jackson will not suffer the United States "government at Washington" thus to assault, starve, hold in duress. and imprison her citizens. We call upon the government at Washington to disclaim this outrage. They may establish the laws of Mexico in California but Mississippians will never submit to the like. The First Mississippi Rifles will be heard from by the "Bombastes Furiosos" who thus set up their own boots and defy them to be knocked down. We'll bet a sous that the Round Islanders can whip the whole squadron under the command of the brawling commander.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
1 October 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. Charles B. Stewart, Albany; Wm G. Harrison, Baltimore; Hon. Peter M Dox, Geneva; J H. McNab, Halifax; E. H. Dix, New Orleans George Virtue, London; Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw, N. C.; Hon. John A. Bryan, Washington; H. Bradly, Burlington; H. M. Bell, Va.; J. S. Phillips, Philadelphia; Captain Bee, Colonel B. Hugar, U. S. A; William D. Vance, N. O.; Mr. Cuvillelr, Montreal; Captain Witherell, Colonel Witherell, B Army: Charles Lindsay, Montreal; H. Messchert, Philadelphia; J. C. Levi, Savannah; Samuel J. Peters, New Orleans, arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

E. Ellis, R. Stephens, Virginia; W. Drunnin, Barbados, W I; J. W. Pratt, Hartford; Q. A. Keith, St. Louis; Dr Rutter, U S N; Captain Johnson, U. S. A.; E. B. Bigelow, Boston; General Totten, Washington; Rev. Mr. Clingman, N. C., arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

J. L. Mason, Rouse's Point; W. Butler, Washington; P. H. Bancroft, Boston; S C. Walker, Washington; Hon. D. B. Turner, New York; Dr. Maulsby, U. S. A.; R. Farquharson, arrived yesterday at the American Hotel

Julius J. Pringle and family, N. C.; Major Williams, U. S. A., aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott; M. de Armas and family, Havana; James Robb, New Orleans; P. Gutiras, R. Gutiras, R. Cumpurans, R. I., were among the arrivals at the Union Place Hotel on Saturday.

P. GUITERAS
R. GUITERAS

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

The Evening Picayune.

1 October 1849, 1

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio.

The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, U. S. N, commander, arrived here on Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from New York the afternoon of the 20th ult., *via* Charleston, Savannah and Havana. She made the passage from New York, not reckoning the detention at Charleston and Havana, in eight days and a half, and from Havana in fifty-two hours.

We learn that the quarantine law is most rigorously observed in Havana towards all vessels from New York. They are subjected to eight days *pratique*. All vessels coming from other ports in the United States are admitted without detention. Letters and newspapers were taken from the Ohio at Havana by means of a pair of tongs at the end of a pole, and then sprinkled with lime water before they were handled.

The Ohio has proved herself a first rate boat. On Thursday night, and during the whole of Friday, she encountered strong northeasterly winds, with a heavy cross sea, but performed admirably. The run from New York was made with comparatively little steam; her blowers were never in operation, and she never carried more than thirteen pounds, and for sometime not more than four. Under favorable circumstances she will make with ease fourteen knots an hour. Previously to starting from New York thither, the only trip she made was an experimental one, round the bay and harbor of New York. The Ohio is certainly a first-rate craft.

A French and Italian opera company proceeded from New York to Havana in the Ohio. The artists are engaged for the Tacon theatre.

The British steamship Thames was coming out from Havana as the Ohio went in.

Passengers.—Hon. S. S. Prentiss, lady, three children and servant; Mr. Pender and boy, M. N. Batson, lady and two children; Capt. Bailey, lady and child; Mrs. Kirk and two children; Mrs. Snedeker, Mrs. Copeland, Miss Churchman, Mrs. Johnson, Master Osgood, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Ruder, Miss Ruder, Mrs. Randolph, W. A. Peck, Mrs. Peck and three children; Mrs. Bourdette, two Miss Watts, Mrs. Gilbert, N. Bradner Smith, lady and four children; Judge Watts, James McQuade and boy, Messrs. W. F. Hyde, John Snedeker, T. D. Church, F. H. Cartwright, J. E. Dillingham, James Toole, Henry Hersey, D. Hubbard, George Foster, W. A. Lapsley, Wm. Walsh, A. Lazard, G. Compert, H. P. Buckley, W. Blanchard, John Moore, J. Ela, J. R. Conway, E. S. Parks, R. H. Gale, Wm. Peck, C. Rossiter, E. N. Stanton, D. Maxwell, G. Y. Kelso, H. Lynch, T. McClure, G. W. Halse, Meade, G. H. Suydam. W. B. Mickle, A. Matsell, J. Osgood. L. Desaulles, Linton, Jackson, Gasquet, J. Bernstein, George Morris, Geo. W. Smith, E. Swinsell, P. Job, John Durbridge. Luther Allen, T. C. Church, S. Williams, C. F. Phillips, N. L. John. Lewis Knapp, John Hern, John Adriance, A. Riffel, T. Brinier, A. Winter, J. Winestock, M. Vetter, F. E. Brunt, Henry Hamilton, D. R. Jones, S. Dupeire, and 107 for California, to go on the Falcon.

From Yucatan.—The schooner Two Brothers, Capt. Gutierrez, from Sisal the 18th ult., arrived here yesterday, bringing Merida papers to the 14th ult.

The war between the Yucatecoes and the Indians is still continued in the same petty way as usual. Skirmishes continually occur, but without producing any change in the relative position of the belligerents. On neither side is there sufficient force to perform an act decisive of the war, and they seem to be in a species of dead lock, where they can hardly advance and dare not retreat. Bacalar is still invested by the Indians. There were some rumors of discord having broken out among the chiefs of the insurgents.

From Havana.—We have received by the steamship Ohio, *El Faro Industrial* and *La Gaceta*, to the 27th ult. inclusive.

There was nothing of the least importance transpiring in the Island of Cuba. The newspapers dwell with much satisfaction on the dispersion of the Round Islanders. All are on the *qui vive* relative to the approaching debut of the opera troupe at the Tacon theatre.

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The Daily Delta

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THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The purpose for which the men on Round Island were assembled having been defeated, or postponed, the camp has been broken up, and large numbers of them have returned to the city.

Alleged Outrage at Pascagoula.

We have received a letter from Mr. W. S. Dodson, of Pascagoula, Mississippi, in which he charges certain officers of the U. S. steamer Water Witch and the schooner Flirt, with having committed "a most diabolical outrage" on his property, in having burst into his store, smashing everything, and abusing himself and his wife, and ordering him to get out of his own house, and were only deterred from further violence by his threat to shoot at them.

Mr. Dodson's charges are of a most serious character, and we trust, if there is any law or justice in the State of Misssisippi, that the parties implicated will be held amenable for their misdeeds. We refrain from giving the names of the officers referred to, trusting, for the credit of our navy, that there may be some mistake in the matter.

Mr. Dodson errs in imagining that naval officers can violate State laws, and then take refuge on our ships. They are amenable to the State laws whenever they are within the territory of the State, and the magistrate's warrant is as potent on the deck of a naval ship as on the Court-house green. Our naval officers must be taught to respect the civil power and the rights of citizens. If Mr. Dodson's charges are true, he owes it to himself, to his country, and to the character of our navy, to prosecute them with the greatest vigor and determination.

THE OUSEL OWLS.—*What's in the Wind?*—The Mobile Tribune of Saturday says: "The Grand Scribe of the 'Ousel Owls' arrived here yesterday in the Oregon, and in less than three hours after chartered a sailing vessel and was under way for parts unknown in the Gulf of Mexico. Will any one enlighten us as to the objects of his mission? How is Cuba? What is going on in the Sierra Madre? Will no body enlighten us?"—*Bulletin.*

The laudable curiosity of our cotemporary shall be gratified. We will publish to-morrow the official account of the mysterious movement of the Ousel Owls, in a document remarkable for its clearness and perspicuity. A perusal of this document will satisfy all the anxious queries and painful curiosity of the newspapers and the *Quidnuncs* generally, respecting the movements of the Grand Scribe.

FROM HAVANA.—By the steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, we are in receipt of our files of Havana papers to the 27th ult.

The West India steamer had carried to Havana the intelligence of the difficulty between our Cabinet and the French Minister, and it had occasioned a variety of the most extravagant rumors, some of which are detailed in the Faro. When a people, like that of Cuba, are deprived, by a tyrannical government, of the reception of American newspapers and all letters from the United States, except such as the post office minions think proper to give them, it is no wonder they are deceived by wild and extravagant reports. That government must be weak indeed, which hopes only for security in the ignorance of its subjects.

The Courier of last evening says:

"The Faxal de Puerto Principe at last throws some light upon the events that lately transpired there, which were differently described in private letters. That paper contains a communication from the ayuntamiento to General de Castro, who had been sent by the Captain General to take command of the place. In the midst of the felicitations addressed to that officer on his arrival it was easy to perceive that the tumult or mutiny among the troops had been more serious than the organ of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans had desired to make it appear. There is no longer any talk of 'three soldiers,' but of men, unquiet and ill-intentioned, discontented with the tranquillity and reposo of the island."

"This is different from the first official account of the business. One may infer from this language, so prudent and restrained, that there were, and perhaps still are afloat, projects of a serious character against the Government, confirming previous descriptions of the condition of the island."

The Eco of Villa-Clara has a glowing account of a ball, given to two squadrons of cavalry, on the occasion of their arrival at that place recently.

The Diario copies from the Telegrapho, of this city, with great gusto, all the paragraphs relative to the seizure of the steamers Union and Sea-Gull in New York, the breaking up of the Cuba expedition, &c., &c. This is a most absurd way of ascertaining public opinion in this country. But nothing more can be expected from the authorities who now rule the destinies of that beautiful Island.

The Havana journals devote much space to the Italian opera, and speak in ecstacies of the approaching season. That subject, at all events, is not tabooed with them.

The Royal Protection Society of Cuba, has appointed a committee to investigate the great improvement effected by Melsens, of Belgium, in extracting the saccharine matter from the sugar cane. This subject is exciting much attention among the planters of Cuba.

FROM YUCATAN.—We received yesterday, by the schooner Two Brothers, Captain Gutierrez, from Sisal, Yucatan papers up to the 14th ultimo. The Two Brothers brought $5,226 in specie.

The Boletin Official, which we have perused, contains nothing new or interesting to our readers. The war against the Indians still continues in the shape of petty skirmishes between small parties—marches and counter marches—night attacks—shiftings of position—all without any result on one side or the other. We give our readers one of these battles. "On the 3d ultimo," says the official bulletin of the Yucateco general, "a column of one hundred and fifty of our men, fell upon the Indians and routed them. One of their men and two escopetas remained on the field. We have only to deplore a serious wound inflicted upon one of our men. God and liberty."

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[Havana Correspondence of the Delta.]

Arrival of the Germantown—The Dispatches—Necessity of a Naval Force at Havana—The Revolt—General Castro's Movements—The Opera—The Grandees of Spain—Description of Havana—The Captain General—Court Scandal—A Musician in the Queen's Bedroom.

HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1849.

Editors Delta: There has not much of interest occurred here since my last, and disappointed hopes have caused an almost general depression among those who were looking for *action* and the *means therefor*. The sloop-of-war Germantown arrived here on the 16th from Boston, in eighteen days, with dispatches for the American Consul, prepared previous to its having been known at Washington that the abducted had been returned. She will fill her days of quarantine on Sunday, (to-morrow,) and will probably remain a few days longer, when the Albany is looked for to take her place. *The necessity* is as great now as when *rumors* seemed consistent with reason and the *well known* disposition of the people, for the presence of some of our national vessels in this port. The demonstration is all that is required, under *any circumstances*, to secure American interests, which would be put at hazard should any portion of the *preparation*, by *casualty*, be thrown upon these shores—so that the expectation is entertained that a respectable naval force will be within communicating distance, and something to hold the *stripes* aloft, kept continually in sight.

I regret that I should have drawn so largely upon the brains of one of your cotemporaries, as to force into being the small wit of a paragraph, founded upon *perversion of the sense* of a few words intended to convey the feeling of the Spaniards of Old Spain towards American citizens—and that my sneer at the idea of the barber's *direct communication* with the *honorable* Secretary, should make it necessary for those, who had hunted all the darkest holes of iniquity in your city, to bolster up a rotten defence, to remove *their chair* to so respectable a place as "the back-room of a barber's" shop in *New Orleans*. Should they chance to exchange chairs with the barber, they would be enthroned in appropriate dignity, wanting only the screw in the rear to make a very good representation of part of the machinery which they have labored to sustain and supply with food—the Spanish "garrote." What I have given you has been derived from precisely the same sources as those which have caused the resort of this Government to extraordinary measures for defence, although they have oftimes been but shapeless rumors, from exaggerated incidents; yet, blood has been shed—life has been taken, and more is yet to follow; so that much importance attaches even to the errors that I have been compelled to shadow, or leave unsaid—all affecting the civil and social relations of this people, at this time.

General De Castro, who wants brains, and loves blood, is cultivating a spirit, which he will not be able to lay; he is giving the nurture which has ever been followed by effectual resistance to tyranny, and the executions over which the fiend is gloating, will be brought home to his hearth-stone, *ere long*. When the *effort is made*, the work will be accomplished, notwithstanding so little *can be known* of the action and resources of this Government, according to the best *lunatic* authority of your city: the unwilling heart makes nerveless, even so that in multiplying strength they but lengthen a shadow, which will not stand the flash-light of an escopet. The organization will be apparently good for defence, ineffective for attack, and will *avoid* or fail when the trial hour comes.

In my last, I inadvertently alluded to the opera season here, as being of forty-eight nights, when I intended forty eight entrances for the twelve nights. What you would term "*season*" is here divided into five, making sixty opera nights, for the Tacon. Don Pancho Marti has conscientiously placed his card on the line of his fish monopoly, so that those who are too poor to eat his catchings, are not permitted to enjoy his other gettings. In it, the first boxes are ten ounces—next six—for twelve nights, four seats each—and through in the same proportion, *forcing* ores in the dominant *color*, as well as with the "blancos,"—for only the rich whites or "*christened whites*," will be able to attend.

The Diario de la Marina led the press here, in attacking the proposed *car-lettings*, for the reason that they were thrown out of the reach of the large and respectable industrial population of the city; and the matter was brought to the attention of the Captain General, who refused, most properly, his official sanction to the enormity;—but through the influence of the Conde de Pezalver, whose nice sensibility but ill endures the idea of associate taste with the "canálla," and the far more potent power of ounces *properly* applied, the *incorruptible* Conde was induced to withdraw his opposition to the *pocket-rent* for Don Pancho's benefit; so the fiddlers are to be well paid whether England is or not, and their *intelligent* appreciation is to be the monopoly of Rank—of which, a Spanish periodical, within the past year, published at Madrid, says: "If you wish to discover a Grandee of Spain, select from any court throng you see, the most inexpressive face, and the most insignificant and diminutive form, and you have caught the creature, made of her Majesty's grace."

My little observation does not confirm the satire, for I have seen fine, soldier-like forms, some good heads, and a few intellectual faces, but I should say that self-esteem was inordinate, more from actions that I have known, than from peculiar conformation observed. The Conde Alcoy is a fine looking man, his dignity is stiff, not easy, and his face is rather pleasing—too excitable for a cool judgment, his benevolence is often wounded by his errors, and his vanity mortified. When he first came to the Havana, relieving O'Donnel, who had been venal in the exercise of every power of the Government, he seemed the very pearl of honor, but a spot of deepest dye has covered in the brilliancy that all admired, and the decent cloak of purity can now scarcely find a hanging-hook in all his character.

It has been rumored in the saloons of the élite, that a musical genius is to winter here, who was highly distinguished by Isabella, not long since, having had the honor of a night's play in the Queen's bedroom, by especial royal private command, and that her Majesty was enraptured with his music and his—face. Navarro cooled the passion, and the unfortunate victim was banished—with something, however, to make the world endurable, should he not forget the casualty which brought royal honor to his embrace. Her Majesty's most loving and faithful subjects tell the story, or I should not give it, lest it might offend the delicacy of your readers; such adventures, however, are not rare with Queens, who have special licenses to indulge their fancies and tastes.

By the steamer, I will give the business details, if there is any thing of importance.

As ever, devotedly, &c., AMERICAN.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tehuantepec Railroad.

A Meeting of citizens of Louisiana favorable to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, will take place at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. General attendance is desired.

M M Cohen	Jacob Barker
John C Larue	Geo E Harral
John Goodin	Chas Bell
J P Benjamin	Thos A Adams
Randell Hunt	C J Mauvoit
H Lockett	E Lockerman
Jno M Bell	H S Buckner
L Mathews	R C Armistead
R B Sykes	Wm De Larue
Adolphe Layet	Thos B Harper
J D & C E Harris	Saml J Peters
Fisk & Steever	John L Lewis
Wright, Williams & Co.	A D Crossman
Fred F Parmele	Jas F Caruthers
J C DeCamp	Saml Locke
J A Barelli	Newton Richards
James Bonner	Wm A Elmore
A Brother	Kirkman & Abernathy
J E McClare	H T Lonsdale
Wm A Bretlett	M Judson
S F Wilson	Charles A Jacobs
J W Smith	Paradise, Lawrason & Co
M Harrison	Charles Briggs
Wm Gray	James A Gasquet
Emerson, Tourne & Co.	R Bein
D D Boyle	Walter Peck, Jr
James S Shaw	N H Hackett
Jno E Sumner	James H Caldwell
R Chambury	Alex Walker
Isaac Johnson	L J Sigur
H W Palfrey	W E Wilson
Wm Henderson	A M Holbrook
J Lea McClean	Thos Vorrell
J Baldwin	Jno Claiborne
W H Garland	C B Beverly
W Turnbull	Saml Harby
Geo P Van Veghton	James Graham
Jos M Howell	Fred Camerden
J L Carman	Juan Y de Egana
Richard Valentine	Cyprien Dufour
M M Deiken	J O Pierson
Hy L McIlvain	John M Bach
Benj Levy	Geo Morgan
Geo Y Bright	W J McLean
Chas F Caruthers	M M Reynolds
John Holmes	J G Seymour
A Miltenberger & Co	G Burke
Wm Walker	S S Prentiss

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NEW YORK HERALD
2 October 1849, 2

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—The accounts which reached Mexico of the armed expedition that was organized in the United States for the invasion of Cuba or Mexico, have, it appears, created a terrible commotion in the last named country; and at the last accounts from there, great preparations of a military nature were being made to protect Tampico, where it was expected the expedition would land, as well as the whole Mexican seaboard.

We do not wonder at this. The poor Mexicans have been so severely drubbed by *los Yankees* in the recent war between the two countries, that we do not wonder at their fright in respect to the armed expedition destined, we believe, for Cuba. But the Mexicans need not be afraid, we are not ready to extend our dominion further south at present. We have not yet digested New Mexico and California; but when we have done so, we will not answer for what may occur. This manifest destiny principle seems to be part of our national disposition, and we do not know to what extent it may lead us, or rather to what extent we may follow it hereafter.

But our appetite for territorial acquisition is not altogether so rapacious as, perhaps, our Mexican friends believe. Let us get rid of the territory which we acquired by the late war, and let the scent of our people be directed to the Sierra Madre, and we will be more competent to predict what the result will be than we now are. Sufficient for the day is the evil or the good thereof.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
2 October 1849, 2

Affairs in the Island of Cuba.

We have collected from reliable sources some interesting information about recent events, having relation to the Island of Cuba, which we have prepared in a form best adapted to convey just impressions to the minds of our readers. We command it to their attentive perusal.

For the last six or seven weeks the Island of Cuba has been agitated with a thousand rumors of invasion and civil war, to the no small consternation of all the old women and little children, and to the great glorification of the *exaltados*; but as day after day and week after week faded into the past, without the clang of arms being heard upon its shores, the public mind gradually settled down into a state of quiet expectancy, content to wait the issue of coming events. That the object of the so-called secret expedition preparing in the States, was the independence of Cuba, no one in Havana doubted; and when the first note of preparation reached the people there, no small alarm was excited. The Government exhibited unparalleled activity. Troops were immediately despatched to reinforce the garrisons on the southern shore and eastern part of the island. Arms and munitions of war were forwarded to all the fortresses. A portion of the militia was called out, and the whole naval force of the station was put to sea to cruise for the "pirates." Very nearly 8000 men were thrown into the eastern and central departments, leaving the capital and western department to the protection of its own inhabitants and about 2500 regular troops.

The proclamation of Gen. Taylor—the blockade of Round Island by Lieut. Randolph, and the seizure of three steamers in New York, all of which had been loudly trumpeted forth by the fettered Havana press, contributed much more than any confidence in the strength of the existing Government and its strenuous preparations for resistance, to allay the alarm caused by the rumors from the North. By the Spanish population Gen. Taylor is now considered the greatest man that ever filled the American Presidential chair. In comparison with him Washington was a lucky rebel and Jackson a grasping intriguer. (The occupation of Florida, which is held in horror by the Cuba wiseacres, is considered as one of the measures of Old Hickory's Administration.) Up to our latest dates by the steamship Ohio, the Government had relaxed none of their vigilance. The troops in all parts of the island were kept in most active drill and exercise, particularly those at Principe under the command of Gen. Castro, and no measures were left undone to insure their efficiency and fidelity. The better to secure this latter point, regiments were divided and placed in garrison with portions of other regiments with which they have no community of feeling. The whole fleet was, and is still kept at sea, cruising about the rumored point of rendezvous for the different bodies to compose the expedition. The Captain General has said that he is well and minutely informed of their strength and intentions, and that in case of their effecting a landing on the island, he would throw 30,000 men forthwith on the menaced point, putting himself at their head. In the meantime we learn that the greatest unanimity does not prevail in the councils of the Government.

The Captain General had not long since a difficulty with the Admiral, because of the inefficiency of the navy department, and in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Intendent, on the suggestion of forced contributions, the latter is said to have forwarded to the Ministry his unqualified resignation. It is the opinion among the Habaneros that if they lose Villanueva, the Intendant, they will lose the ablest financier Spain has had in her service for many years. The financial position of the government is stated to be far from being a good one. So great is the penury existing in the government departments at the present moment, that they have refused to return the tonnage dues accruing on vessels loading wholly with molasses—a measure which has been in force for some years. This appears to be bad faith towards the United States, for almost the entire export of molasses is carried in American bottoms, and thus some three or four American citizens have been forced unwillingly to contribute to the necessities of the Cuban Government.

The excitement in regard to Rey, we are informed, has in a great measure subsided. All in Havana are, however, waiting the issue of the trial of Don Carlos de España, the Consul. The Government of the United States, the people in Cuba think, and think with absolute belief, will be tricked out of any greater reparation for their outraged neutrality than by the removal of a paltry Consul. Still, there are some who suppose that if things come to the worst, the appointment of a new Captain General will give Gen. Taylor and the States ample satisfaction. Rumor, excited by the latter, has already named Roncali's successor—Gen. Cordoba—and they say even, that he is expected at Havana within a month. By the last advices from Spain it was announced in Havana that Gen. Cordoba had been suddenly recalled from the command of the army in Italy.

The sloop-of-war Germantown was at Havana when the steamship Ohio left, having concluded her eight days' quarantine on the 23d ult. All reported well on board.

For the information of our musical friends we are enabled to state that the opera season in Havana is very soon to commence with a troupe never equalled, it is said, on this side of the Atlantic and seldom surpassed on the other. Sheffanoni and Bossio, sopranos: Vaetti, contralto; Salvi, tenor; Badiali, baritone, and Marini, bass, are the leading names, supported by a host of stars and a chorus of thirty-two persons. Three new operas are promised to our Havana dilettanti, the dresses and decorations of which are on their way from Milan, where it is stated they have been got up with great care. The Empresario, the widely known Marty, has raised a din about his ears in his subscription prices, such as is seldom heard in the gem of the Antilles. He has doubled on those of last season, and among other curiosities in his terms is the singular anomaly that it costs $30 a month *more* to subscribe for a box for the season than it does to take it nightly at the established price. Yet so well does he know how to improve his vantage that even with this discrepancy every box is subscribed for. His antagonists, who are trying to get up an opposition opera in Havana, assert that his "scheme" yields him a clear profit of $90,000. He is very violent, we are told, at these attacks, and swears worse than "Our Army in Flanders" that this shall be his last undertaking in the opera line.

The very iniquitous system of espionage as carried on in the United States at the charge of the Cuban Government is productive of the greatest want of confidence in all communications with the press, and even with individuals on the island. Opinions expressed in private letters are brought back to Havana, as it were on the wings of the wind; and there is no doubt that every one who has correspondence of any kind from Cuba is well watched. Of the proceedings in the States, relative to that island, the most minute information is sent to the Captain-General. A few days previously to the arrival of the steamship Ohio at Havana, General Roncali sent for a gentleman whose brother is in the United States, and said to him "Your brother has been writing to you; I know the contents of the letter, and you will tell him from me that if he values his own safety he will not set foot on Cuba while I am here. I am well informed of all he has said and done." What he had "said and done" is not told, but every one can easily imagine it—something relative to independence and nationality, or perhaps that horrid word—annexation. Roncali's advice is cited by the Cubans as an act of leniency. The arrival of the Ohio at Havana, from having been advertised as 3000 tons burthen, and the rumors which had reached the population there of her magnificence in other respects, drew a crowd of curious gazers to the wharf to see her, all expecting to behold a mountain of wood and iron. There was, we are told, a general expression of disappointment as she rounded the Moro and came into full view. The harmony of her proportions deceived them, and besides, the Havaneros do not understand well the science of mechanics in connection with naval architecture.

The coming sugar crop in Cuba, we learn, promises to be a very abundant one. The cane was well advanced and the fields were finely covered.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.
2 October 1849, 2

The Steamship Ohio.

The present is decidedly the age of mechanics. Scarcely a day passes without some new discovery therein, or some new adaptation or combination of mechanical powers already known. Improvements are coming on us at a pace that would seem to anticipate rather than respond to public exigency, and the triumph of the utilitarian in all things is complete. The two kindred races on each side of the Atlantic appear to have but one task in all the pursuits of industry. They have entered on a career of rivalry—generous rivalry—to outstrip one another in the mission of adding to the arts of life. No sooner does one start in a novel path of physical melioration, than the other follows in the track, each serving as an incentive to the other to lay new demands on their respective ingenuity. The English for a brief period took the lead in ocean steam navigation, but our enterprising citizens were determined not to be outdone, and within a year or so the most strenuous efforts have been made by them to keep up, their motto "*nulli secundus*"—second to none—whatever may be the speciality that challenged their attention.

It is only about four years ago since the first ocean steamer was built in New York—the Southerner, running between that city and Charleston. Since then fourteen have been constructed there, the burthen of each being from 2000 to 3000 tons, and five more are in progress, the aggregate tonnage of which amounts to somewhere about 16,000 tons. This is enterprize indeed, worthy all praise, and necessitating an outlay of upwards of $10,000,000.

One of these new vessels, the Ohio, came into port on Sunday. She is the first of the line of steamers built for the United States Government, for carrying the mails between New York and Chagres, touching at Charleston, Savannah, Havana and New Orleans. As her arrival here was quite an incident in ocean steam navigation, we profited by the kind invitation of her commander, Lieut. Schenck, U. S. Navy, to go on board of her at her moorings in Lafayette and inspect her build, trim and conveniences.

The Ohio is the finest specimen of naval architecture we have ever seen. Of colossal size, she is a very leviathan as she floats on the water, invested however with a beauty that renders her both inside and outside the admiration of the beholder, whether seaman or landsman, the careless spectator or the scrutinizing mechanic. The model of the Ohio is peculiar; the bow is long and projecting, framed and built solid in the vessel; the lines are quite sharp, running up to the centre. Her cutwater is as sharp as a wedge. In the central portion the bottom is quite flat, running up sharp to each end, thereby imparting to her great buoyancy. In this the Ohio differs materially from the British steamers which have a great draught of water and a narrow beam. She is eight feet wider than the Cunard steamers. There are four decks; the uppermost or spar deck is temporary and can be removed when the vessel is required for war purposes, without injury to the main structure leaving the main deck clear for gun service. When turned into a man-of-war she will mount eight guns on each side, with a heavy Paixhan at the bow, throwing 140-pounds shot and one at the stern, 120-pounder.

The interior is beautifully laid out. There is exquisite taste throughout but no frippery. The cabins contain state room berths for 250 passengers. Each state room contains three berths seven feet long and about three feet wide. All are elegantly furnished. The fore and aft cabins have two lines of extension tables, capable of dining 300 guests. Over the tables are racks for glasses, &c., which the passengers can reach and replace at will.

The ladies cabin is quite a gem. The furniture is rose and satin wood, and the state-rooms have toilet stands with marble tops. The sides are Corinthian white columns and cornices gilt in great profusion of the precious metal. At the extreme end of the after cabin is a room, formed by sliding doors, to accommodate private parties. It was here the opera troupe for Havana congregated on coming out. Forward on the main deck is "Social Hall," with state-rooms for the officers, purser's cabin, bar, &c. The bar is an elegant apartment, with the choicest arrangements. The cabins have all "railroad seats," with mahogany backs and cane bottoms. Below are berths for servants. The cabin and state-room floors are covered with oil cloth, but on the ship's return they will be carpeted, and the ladies' cabin will be furnished with costly velvet tapestry. The whole is well lighted and ventillated. The other conveniencies are such as one finds in the first-rate hotel, wash and barber's room, hot, cold and shower baths. The pantry, the pastry room and the kitchen are in keeping with the other portions of the vessel. We must not omit stating that aft the ladies' cabin is the wheel-house, on each side of which is a neatly furnished room, one for the captain, the other for the mate.

The task would be endless to enumerate all the Ohio's points, either for comfort or for trim. Suffice it to say, that in her are to be found united all the conveniencies for insuring the well being of the passenger. The decorations are tasteful, not gaudy; elegant, but substantial. The mirrors that are here and there set, are fixed with the best regard for a happy effect. She is liberally ventillated, and when at sea and fine weather must have an affluence of light in all parts, through the apertures which have been judiciously made. She is rigged with four masts, carrying fore-sail and fore-top-sail, also gaf-top sail and fore and-aft sails on all masts, also four jibs; the entrance from the upper deck is by four companion-ways, two forward and two aft. The upper deck is ascended by steps, from which passengers descend to the main deck.

Her engines were constructed by T. F. Secor & Co., and are called the "American Improved Side-Lever Marine Engines"—Stephens patent cut-off being introduced. They are two 90-inch cylinder, or 800 horse power, with 8 feet stroke of piston In connection with them are four large iron boilers of the drop-pipe variety, whose weight is about 200 tons—cost $50,000

The shafts and cranks are of wrought iron, and their aggregate weight is 51½ tons. The weight of the bed-plates is 36 gross tons; cylinders, 19 tons. The water-wheels, which are of wrought iron, have a face of 9 feet and a diameter of 31 feet. The total cost of the engines, with their various appurtenances, is about $185,000. No less than 900 tons of metal, in the rough, were required for their construction.

The hull was built by Messrs. Bishop & Simmonson. Its extreme length is 267 feet; width, 46 feet; depth of hold, up to spar deck, 33 feet. The floor is made solid with timbers, 20 by 12 inches, firmly bolted. The kelsons are seven in number, of white oak, and run the whole length of the ship.

Her capacity, as a ship-of-war, is 2600 tons; including the spar or hurricane deck, she measures 3000 tons. With her coals on board for the voyage she draws only 15½ feet of water. The figure-head is a dragon's head, with a sea-serpent's tail, 40 feet in length. The stern taffrail is a part of the coat of arms of the States of Ohio and Georgia, representing commerce and agriculture, beautifully blended together with the Alleghany Mountains, and a canal boat in the distance. Below is the steamer's name in block letters.

The entire cost of building the Ohio was $450,000. The work of constructing both ship and engines was entrusted to Mr. Joseph Scott, an engineer of the highest reputation. The following is a list of her officers:

James Finlay Schenck, U. S. N., Commander; First Officer, H. K. Davenport, U. S. N.; Second Officer, M. Haxton, U. S. N.; Third Officer, William Mitchell, U. S. N.; Fourth Officer, R. R. Carter, U. S. N.; Purser, O. V. Hollenbeck; Surgeon, Dr. Osborne; Storekeeper, William Lyon; Captain, H. Windle, Coast Pilot; Master's Mate, William A. White; Chief Engineer, William Scott; First Assistant Engineer, Alfred Harris; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles F. Scott; Third Assistant Engineer, Albert Harris; Fourth Assistant Engineers, Philip Hosier, Amos Stillman and Ezra Tallman; Engineer's Storekeeper, Chas. Peters; Second Mate, Elias Kingston; Steward, Thomas Burnes; Stewardess, Mary Moore; Barkeeper, William Pelit.

Officers, crew and firemen number 125. In conclusion, after expressing our high satisfaction with every thing we saw yesterday on board this magnificent ship, we heartily wish the Ohio full freights, a smooth sea and propitious breezes, and that the period may be far distant—may never arrive we ought rather to say—when her present peaceful occupation shall be changed to that of grim-visaged war. If, however, any untoward event should necessitate the transformation of the merchant ship into the steam frigate—to become from the "decus pacis" to the "terror belli"—the Ohio, we are persuaded, has qualities to enable her, under a skilful commander and a gallant crew, to do the State service, and to become an honor to the Republic.

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

The Daily Picayune.

2 October 1849, 2

Latest from Havana.

Arrival of the Germantown—Quarantine—Opera—Military Execution—Spanish Squadron—Militia ordered out—Effect of Taylor's Proclamation—Annexation Party—Yellow Fever.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, arrived at Havana on the 16th ult. She was put in quarantine for eight days. In view of the decrease of the cholera in the North, vessels from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are only required to remain eight days in observation. Vessels from other ports are not subjected to any such annoyances. We learn from a visiter that the spot selected by Government for vessels arriving from infected ports at Havana, is exceedingly unhealthy. There is rarely any breeze there, and the water is green with decayed vegetables floating about. It is of itself capable of germinating disease.

Marti, owner of the Tacon theatre, has succeeded in getting together a splendid company. The first opera is to take place on or about the 4th inst. It is stated that another company will make their debut in the *Teatro del Circo*. Thus Havana, in addition to its other numerous attractions, offers many inducements to the pleasure-seeking community.

On the 8th ult., a Sergeant was *garroted* in the Punta for murdering a woman. In the early part of the present month several highway robbers are to be disposed of in the same manner. There were six or seven of these banditti under examination at the end of September, one of whom confessed that he had committed ten different murders.

The Spanish squadron, consisting of five or six schooners and sloops, sailed from Havana about the middle of September, with orders to guard the southern coast. They will no doubt prove amply sufficient to the task. It is really amusing to the initiated, we are told, to hear the public functionaries and newspaper editors talk of the valor and the enthusiasm of the Spanish troops. To listen to them, one would believe that those few fishing smacks were capable of subduing the world. There are at present but two vessels of war about Cuba fit for service—the brig *Patriota* and the steamer *Congreso*. The Captain General has ordered into service three squadrons of cavalry (militia). The poor fellows, we have been informed, seemed quite loth to don the harness. Several paid large sums to be excused. A great many fell sick before reaching Matanzas, the place of rendezvous. The rest were ordered subsequently to return without plucking a single laurel from the wreath of fame.

During this month the standing army of Cuba will be reinforced, it is expected, by additional troops from Spain. Six thousand men were, at last advices, daily expected. When they do come, and Roncali gets the creoles well under his thumb. God only knows, says the letter, to what extent he will indulge his previous and sanguinary propensities. The title of Conde de Alcoy, they add, is written in characters of blood, and as often as the name is mentioned in their hearing, it can call to mind no other feelings than those of horror and detestation.

Gen. Taylor's proclamation and efforts to prevent the sailing of Lopez's expedition, have obtained for him, among the zealous adherents of royalty in Cuba, unbounded applause, and it would not be surprising to see the Queen of Spain dub him "Knight of the Order of Ysabel la Catolica." He has, however, succeeded in postponing the day of Cuba's regeneration. That day will yet come, for this island is destined to form another star in our flag.

We are well informed when we state that the annexation party is by no means so inconsiderable in point of numbers as some persons would fain make it believed. The agitators of this question consist not of the rabble and degenerate Spaniards. They number in their ranks men of learning, wealth and influence. But the tyranny of the Spanish Government presents a bold and open declaration of their sentiments. They need only a fit occasion to declare themselves such as they are. They do not, we have been assured, wish to see the battles of their country fought by strangers. All they ask, is the silent approval of the American Government. Can it be refused them? *Nous verrons.*

There was still a good deal of yellow fever on the island when our latest advices were despatched. This summer its ravages, we learn, have exceeded all bounds. It has even attacked the creoles, which is something hitherto unknown—indeed, it may be said to be quite a phenomenon.

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

The Daily Picayune.
2 October 1849, 2

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Louisiana favorable to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, will take place at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, on Friday Evening next, the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock. General attendance is desired.

M M Cohen	J Lea McClean	Wm A Elmore
John C Larue	Joshua Baldwin	Kirkman & Abernathy
John Goodin	Wm H Garland	H T Lonsdale
J P Benjamin	W Turnbull	M Judson
Randell Hunt	G P Van Veghton	Chas A Jacobs
Hy Lockett	Jos M Howell	Paradise, Lawrason & Co
John M Bell	J L Carman	Charles Briggs
L Matthews	Rich'd Valentine	Jas A Gasquet
R B Sykes	M M Dicken	R Bein
Adolphe Layet	Hy L McIlvaine	Walter Peck, Jr
J O & C E Harris	Benj Levy	N. H Hackett
Fisk & Stever	Geo Y Bright	Jas H Caldwell
Wright, Williams & Co	Chas F Caruthers	Alex Walker
Fred F Parmele	John Holmes	L J Sigur
J C DeCamp	A. Miltenberger & Co.	W E Wilson
J A Barelli	W Walker	A M Holbrook
James Bonner	Jacob Barker	Tho Vorrell
A Brother	Geo E Harral	Jno Claiborne
J E McClure	Chas Bell	C B Beverly
W A Bartlett	Tho A Adams	Sam'l Harby
S F Wilson	C J Murison	James Graham
J W Smith	E Lockerman	Fred'k Camerden
M Harrison	H S Buckner	Juan Y de Egana
Wm Gray	R C Armistead	Cyprien Delour
Emerson, Tourne & Co	Wm DeLaru	John M Bach
D D Boyle	Tho B Harper	Geo Morgan
James S Shaw	Sam'l J Peters	W J McLean
Jno E Sumner	Jno L Lewis	M M Reynolds
R Chambury	A D Crossman	J G Seymour
Isaac Johnson	Jas F Caruthers	G Burke
H W Palfrey	Sam'l Locke	S S Prentiss
Wm Henderson	Newton Richards	

October 2, 1849 td

THE FRENCH LEGATION.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that M. Poussin, the Minister of France, arrived at Washington on the 19th inst., but is understood to intend to return to New York, and to remain in that city until he hears from his Government.

There has arrived in that city also, within a few days, M. Charles Valois, who came to this country very lately, to be First Secretary to the French Legation.

The remaining members of that Legation are M. Marie, Attaché, who came out with M. Poussin, and has hitherto acted in the capacity of Secretary of Legation; and M. Berthemy, son of the General of that name, also Attaché, now in the city of New York.

SUGAR.—It is estimated that the exports of sugar from Cuba for 1850, if nothing occurs to injure the crop between this and the early part of December, will be equal to 1,500,000 boxes, worth at present rates (molasses included) about $33,000,000. The largest crop ever exported hitherto, was in 1847, amounting to near 1,300,000 boxes; since which date the cultivation has been increased, and the present season has been uncommonly favorable.

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Richmond Enquirer.

2 October 1849, 1

THE ROUND ISLAND AFFAIR.—COMMANDER RANDOLPH.—The people of Mississippi, speaking through their press, have manifested a just sense of the invasion of their sovereignty, which was committed by Lieut. Totten and Commander Randolph, under orders from the Government at Washington. The Mississippian of the 14th, contains the following paragraph on this subject:

"We agree with the New Orleans press, in their condemnation of the outrage committed upon the State of Mississippi, by Commander Randolph. He has abandoned his original intention of starving out the unoffending men at Round Island. It was impossible for the officers of the Federal Government to find anything in the conduct of these men to warrant the slightest charge being made against them of violating our laws or treaty-stipulations. The act of issuing a proclamation against such men, under these circumstances, was a usurpation which demands an explanation from the government at Washington. The matter is now over, we trust, but we shall expect to see laid before the next legislature, if not at an earlier period, a correspondence between the governor of the State, and the authorities at Washington, showing our people the true nature of this transaction."

Thus far the opinions of the people of Mississippi. The following, from the same paper, may be taken as an indication of the position which the authorities of that State intend to occupy:

"We speak *what we know* when we say that the State government at Jackson will not suffer the United States "government at Washington" thus to *assault, starve, hold in duress* and *imprison* her citizens."

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

3 October 1849, 2

The Round Island Expedition

The National Intelligencer copies from the Lynchburg Virginian, a very small effort at argument, and a very tolerable display of blackguardism, from some naval officer, in reply to the strictures which have appeared in the Delta, on the conduct of the enlightened Dogberry's of the blockading squadron of Round Island. He charges us with "falsehood and slander," and then, forgetting his allegation, proceeds to show that we were guilty of gross direliction of duty, in not exposing and denouncing the designs of the Round Islanders. He does not attempt to deny or refute a single fact ever stated by us against the blockaders. In this he is discreet, for our remarks were confined entirely to the proclamations of the naval officers, and to such facts as were admitted by all parties.

Our "falsehood and slander," then, consist in denouncing and reprobating proceedings that have not found a defender in the whole Union, but which have aroused, throughout the whole of the South-West, a feeling which we deeply regret to see excited by the folly of individuals against so popular a branch of the service as the Navy. If Mr. *Fiat Justitia*, who shoots his pellets at us, at the handsome distance of fifteen hundred miles, from the little inland town of Lynchburg, Virginia—in name, a very appropriate place in which to indite his defence of Com. Randolph's new improvements on the old code of Judge Lynch—if this writer would put himself to the trouble to travel up the Mississippi, into any of the South-Western States, he will encounter some millions of endorsers for all the opinions that have appeared in the Delta, respecting this Round Island affair. And when he vilifies the Delta, for saying that "the sovereign State of Mississippi is amply able to enforce its own laws, and deal with wrong-doers"—and undertakes to say that "such assertion is untrue, and that the Delta knows better," we can only recommend him to go and try the experiment; and if, in spite of cocked hats, cutlasses, and boarding pikes, he doesn't find Mississippi able to execute her own laws, we will be ready to applaud his superior sagacity and knowledge of her people, and confess our own error in this regard.

But these criminations and recriminations are of no effect. They convince no one. Facts and arguments are required to satisfy our people. Let Mr. *Fiat Justitia*, then, turn his attention to the questions of law and fact involved in this matter. Let him show by what authority Commander Randolph ordered the men on Round Island to disperse—by what authority he cut off their supplies, and issued proclamations denouncing them as plunderers and vagabonds. It is vain to talk about the purposes of their organization and the conduct of the men on Round Island. Their object might be illegal and their conduct disorderly, but who made Commander Randolph and our naval officers the judges to try, and the sheriffs to arrest, parties violating the laws on shore, and within the precincts of a sovereign State of the Union? We never denied the right and duty of our naval ships to exercise a proper vigilance in preventing the sailing of any armed and unlawful expedition, to invade a friendly nation. Had those ships remained in their proper element and exercised their proper duty, which would have effectually prevented any such expedition, we should have said nothing against them. But when they undertake to blockade and starve out people, who were under the protection of the civil law and of a sovereign State, they exceeded their province in such a manner as to excite universal dissatisfaction, and in such a form as to arouse well-deserved ridicule. This is the only point of controversy, Mr. *Fiat Justitia*, and on this we are ready to dispute with you as long as our eyelids do wag—not away off in Lynchburg, "Old Virginny," but here in New Orleans, in the columns of the Delta. The character of the Round Islanders has nothing to do with this point; it is a question of constitutional right and law, upon which the whole country would no doubt be happy to hear at length the views of the Justinians and Trebonians of the blockading fleet of Round Island.

Fiat Justitia denounces the Round Islanders as a most horrible and lawless set of vagabonds, fulfilling the old common law description of vagrants, viz: "Idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues."

It is no doubt rash and presumptuous in citizens and public journalists to presume to differ from our naval officers on a question of law and morals, but we are bound in justice and truth to say, that the statement which has received the countenance of so respectable a journal as the National Intelligencer, in regard to the young men composing this expedition, as applied to a majority or a large portion of them, is grossly and slanderously untrue. That there were bad and disorderly persons among them, is as true as that there are such characters in our navy. But the majority of them were young men, who had participated in the Mexican war, and who embarked in the enterprise from a spirit of adventure—from the same feeling which led hundreds of our young men, some years ago, to Texas—the same feelings that carried Avezzana from New York to Italy—which induced many of our young men to enlist for Hungary, for Ireland, and for other countries where the banner of independence was raised, and an opportunity offered of achieving names and renown. There were, no doubt, some acts of disorder among them, whilst cramped up on a little Island in the Gulf, but these cases were not more numerous than usually occur in so large a company of men. The stabbing case referred to, was produced by the apprehension growing out of Commander Randolph's proclamation, threatening to cut off their supplies, that they might run short of provisions. The man who lost his life, was killed by the officer charged with the protection of the stores, and the fact is rather a proof of the discipline maintained on the island, than of the disorderly character of the men.

As further evidence of the proper behavior of the men, we may state the remarkable fact, that out of five hundred men, only one died on the island, during their encampment, which lasted more than a month.

We may add, that the blockaders seemed to have very little respect for their own service, when they enlisted for their own ships some twenty or thirty of those "incorrigible rogues."

On the whole, therefore, we think this Round Island blockade is one of those affairs in which it would be far more honorable for the parties to confess an evident error, than to evade its consequences, by abuse of others, least of all, by anonymous and scurrilous communications to distant papers.

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

The Daily Delta

3 October 1849, 2

To Advertisers.

Persons who are commencing business for the fall, would do well to consider the advantages of the Daily and Weekly Delta, as a medium for advertisements. We assert, with the greatest confidence, that the Delta has the largest circulation of any paper in the city, and we challenge inquiry into the fact. On this point, however, we desire that the people should judge for themselves, and we beg that those who feel curious to test the justice of our claim to the largest circulation will inquire for themselves, of news-boys, the various depots where papers are sold, and in such other quarters as will afford them correct information on the subject. In this way they may arrive at a very satisfactory conclusion of the extent of our daily circulation. But in relation to the Weekly Delta, we may state that we have the largest circulation, in the Valley of the Mississippi, of any paper in the United States. Our books and subscription lists are open to the examination of advertisers, and if they are not satisfied, by an inspection of them, of the truth of our assertion, we will publish their advertisements for nothing. Our Weekly is thickly scattered all along the coast and throughout the whole region of the country whose business is done in New Orleans. Hence the importance to our merchants, tradesmen and others, who wish to make known to the country people what they have to sell, of advertising in the Delta. Wholesale dry goods dealers, druggists, hardware, crockery, and all other tradesmen who deal in articles required by the planters, will never regret the small sum paid for advertising in the Weekly Delta.

We repeat, all that we ask of advertisers, is to ascertain what paper has the largest circulation, and if they desire publicity, we hazard the opinion their desire could be best accomplished by advertising in that paper.

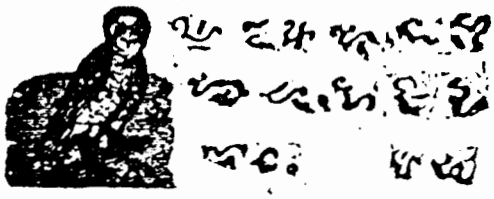
The Round Island Squadron.—Since our article on the subject was written, we have seen a gentleman just from Pascagoula, who represents the conduct of our naval officers at that place as most shameful and disgraceful. We regret, for the reputation of the service and for the honor of the nation, to be compelled to allude to these matters; but when facts come to us in such an authentic manner, implicating officers in the service and pay of the people of the United States, we feel bound to make them public and denounce them in proper terms. We shall state these facts and charges more specifically to-morrow.

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

The Daily Delta
3 October 1849, 2

The Ousel Owls.

In consequence of a copy of the following secret decree of the Ousel Owls, having been surreptitiously obtained from a postoffice in a neighboring State, and garbled portions of it translated and published in a foreign language, the Grand Scribe has handed us a genuine copy, and given permission that it may appear in our columns. M. P. G. S. O. O. O. also wishes to satisfy the laudable curiosity of the editor of the Bulletin, and of other city papers, who will comprehend very clearly, from a perusal of this document, the object and purpose of what is very absurdly regarded as a mysterious movement.



SECRET DECREE, No. 750...TIME WITHOUT BOUNDS.

To all the Thegns, Sir Knights, Chivalrous, Initiated, Acknowledged Faithful and Exalted, and to our Worthy Ceorls, Retainers and Men of the most illustrious "OLDEN ORDER OF OUSEL OWLS," *residing or sojourning on the Continent of North America.*

KNOW YE, That we, the M. S.. and P.·. Grand Hierophant of our ancient order on this Continent, and invested with full power and authority over all Conclaves, and the E.. A.·. Supreme head in all matters relating to the order by *Warrant of Constitution*, Do hereby ordain, decree and promulgate, that a Grand Convention and Council of the worthy and acknowledged Sons of the O. O. O., be holden in the *Sacred Grove* or *Echinades* in this our Southern Hemisphere at the period of the Apogee of the ☽ in the month of Hidilia next approaching, after the date hereof, and to continue in solemn conclave and council, until the matters and propositions then to be submitted by us, be fully deliberated and finally acted upon.

That said Grand Council shall be wholly and essentially *esoteric* in its sittings, and be composed of Ambassadors, Thegns, Principals, Hosts, Priors and Heralds, to be chosen by the several Conclaves under our jurisdiction; of one Thegn, one Ambassador—for each Conclave. Two Representatives for every complete Priory, two Principals, two Hosts and two Heralds, who shall sit, have rank and suffrage according to the immutable *custom* and *laws* of our venerable order.

We further decree that every Conclave dispatch, with sealed papers, a number (not exceeding five) of orderly, discreet Ceorls to be detailed on duty for the service of the Grand Council.

"*Libertas quæ sera tamen respexit inertem,*
Candidior postquam fondenti barba cadebat;
Respexit tamen, et LONGO POST TEMPORE VENIT."

The time is approaching, my worthy and liege companions, when the great virtues of our order, so long delayed, and its revered and philanthropic principles be put in full exercise; that not only our own happiness and condition, but the condition and happiness of our fellow-men be placed upon the great platform shaped out for us by nature, and nature's God; and we confidently appeal to every O.. O.·.— under our dimision, and under fealty, to contribute from his stores and wealth, without scant or hesitation, that the GRAND EXCHEQUER be filled to overflowing, as the surest means of achieving our vast designs.

And to that end, we do decree that largesses be levied by the proper officers from every and singular Conclave, and from each and every companion, according to their rank, condition and means, and by them and every one of them, to be paid on assessments to be rendered by all and each under the corporal oath of an Ousel Owl, and the penalty of its violation.

In all these contributions, none are to give to the prejudice of honest debts, due by them, or necessary domestic wants; but of their own, in present and independent possession, freely, liberally, and promptly meet this our imperious demand. Looking to the GOD OF HOSTS, our virtuous principles, and the fruits of our enterprise, for remuneration to ourselves and our children.

Ambassadors, Representatives, and other Delegates accredited to the Grand Council, are required to RENDEZVOUS IN TIME; and to travel in such manner and state as to evade the curiosity of the public, and without demonstration or parade. Ample allowance and mileage will be paid to each Delegate, according to his rank, both for their coming and returning. It is expected, however, that the separate Conclaves advance to their Delegation a sum equal to ten dollars for every day required, and ten dollars for every twenty-five miles of travel for each Delegate going to the G. Council; the whole to be reimbursed, and ultimately paid out of the GRAND EXCHEQUER.

And now, to close this our imperious decree, hereby rendered inviolate, and obligatory to the sense and letter thereof, upon all acknowledged Thegns, Companions and Ceorls, we admonish them that already vulgar opinion has attempted to divine into the plans of our order, and fasten on us the odium of being revolutionists or cabals, meddling in the affairs and politics of various people and nations, and some with maligant contumacy degraded us with the appellation of EMPLOYERS—and it behooves our PROUD order to be circumspect and careful in enrolling Ceorls and retainers; that they be selected from persons of good repute, discreet, and observers of the public laws and peace, and none hereafter are to be accepted who do not fully meet these requisites.

The country and laws which protect us as citizens, need no VIOLATION ON OUR PART to promote the aims, and accomplish the wise objects of our venerable order. The rust of ages encompass, but has not corroded the edge of its sword, and the endurance and keenness of the blade will remain in just, unflinching and merciful hands, till the lands and waters of the SETTING SUN, be the home and heritage of civil and religious liberty, and the Empire of the Ousel Owls.

—Done and promulgated in Esoteric Council, at this our Chief Conclave, on the .===. oriental schewal, A.·. In.·. 6421.

ONWARD AND WESTWARD!!

[Signed,] M.·. S.·. P.·. Grand Hierophant.
O. O. Ousel Owls.

Fully attested,
M. P. Grand Scribe, O. O. O.

P. S.—The several representatives will have provided for them Regalia according to their rank—and must be returned to the Chief of the Exchequer after adjournment.

M. P. G. S.

According to Robert May, this was probably the filibuster movement to invade the Sierra Madre.

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

The Daily Delta

3 October 1849, 2

The Affair of the Naval Officers at Pascagoula.

We had just finished our reply to an article published in the Lynchburg Virginian, written by a naval officer, in which the Round Islanders were denounced for outrageous and unlawful conduct, as vagabonds and incorrigible rogues, when we received the official records of a prosecution for assault and battery, and other violence, in which two of the officers of the blockading squadron appeared as defendants. The strangest part of this affair is, that the naval officers and the Round Islanders were engaged in a friendly lark together, and were on terms indicating the most cordial and friendly feelings, and mutual admiration and good will. We do not know who Mr. *Fiat Justitia*, the chap who abuses us fifteen hundred miles off, is, but, as he avows himself a naval officer, we should like to introduce him to one of the past-midshipmen of the Water Witch, and the Sailing-Master of the Flirt, in order that he might be held accountable for designating the companions of his brother officers vagabonds and incorrigible rogues.

According to the record of the proceedings before Justice Bowden, Jackson county, Mississippi, it appears that Mr. Chas. Dyer, Past-Midshipman of the Water Witch, and Mr. Walcott, Sailing-master of the Flirt, were charged with assault and battery against one Wm. S. Dodson, of the State of Mississippi. The name of Mr. Walcott was subsequently struck out of the warrant, and he was sworn in the case.

From the evidence, which is quite contradictory, it appears that Sailing-master Walcott ordered Mr. Dodson, who keeps an oyster establishment at Pascagoula, to open him seventeen dozen of oysters. This order he subsequently reduced to seven dozen, and whilst Dodson was getting them ready, Walcott goes off and brings in his company, which was quite a large one, consisting of nine or ten "Round Islanders," and seven others, with whom, the complainant says, Walcott seemed to be in perfect understanding; one of whom he acknowledged to have been a shipmate of his. The company was quite a lively one, and skylarked considerably in the room. Mr. Walcott, during these amusements, had ensconced himself in rather an unusual place for a customer, to wit: behind the counter of Dodson's shop. Dodson requested him to retire, which he took as an insult, and then refused to take the oysters. Dodson told him the oysters were ready at his order, and he would expect him to take them, and pay for them. Mr. Dyer then took up the matter, damned Dodson, and pushed him against the counter; whereupon Dodson waved his oyster-knife threateningly. Dyer continued to shower upon him all sorts of offensive names in the presence of his (Dodson's) wife. Finally, Mr. Dyer pitches a plate at Dodson's head, upsets a pot of pickled peppers, and then departs in great wrath.

Mr. Walcott's testimony, which was received on the trial, represents Mr. Dodson's conduct as insulting and violent, and avows his entire innocence of the impropriety of going behind the counter, which he did in order to face his company. He further specifies, among the improper acts of Mr. Dodson, "his using blasphemous language, and drawing comparisons between the officers of the navy and the Round Islanders, for which one of the Round Islanders brought him to account, and he apologized."

These seem to be the main facts of the case, the result of which has not yet been communicated to us. Many interesting law points will no doubt arise in the case, in the elucidation of which, Justice Bowden will be much facilitated by Commander Randolph, and the other erudite jurisconsults of our blockading squadron. The following are some of these *questiones*:

I. Is it proper for a naval officer, who treats his friends to oysters, to crowd the oyster-seller from behind his counter, and take his place.

II. When a naval officer has ordered seventeen dozen of oysters and had them opened for his friends, is he not bound to take them and pay for them; and is it a justification for his refusal to do either, that he has been ordered from behind the counter by the oyster seller?

[This question is a collateral one, dependent upon the decision of the former; for if it be established that the naval officer was in his right place when behind the counter, then the oyster man was wrong for ordering him out, and the naval gentleman was right for standing on his dignity and refusing to settle up for the seventeen dozen of bivalves.]

III. When our naval officers are compared with the Round Islanders, have the latter any right to take offence, and haul the individual indulging in such "odorous comparisons" up to account, and make him apologize therefor?

IV. Is it not a violation of Commander Randolph's blockade for a sailing-master of one of the blockading squadron to *supply* the Round Islanders with seventeen dozen of oysters?

V. Are crockery plate, and pots of pickles recognized as legitimate weapons in naval warfare?

These and other interesting law points, which arise in this case, will, we trust, be satisfactorily determined by Justice Bowden and Commander Randolph, and other learned gentlemen attached to the blockading squadron. We await the decision in the case with considerable curiosity and anxiety.

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La Crónica.

ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS

NUEVA YORK

3 October 1849, 779-780

ISLA DE CUBA.

Por la barca *Childe Harold* que llegó el sábado último á este puerto, procedente de la Habana, hemos recibido nuestra correspondencia ordinaria y la *Gaceta* y el *Faro Industrial* hasta el 15 de setiembre. Segun hemos dicho y repetido ya varias veces, no se ha manifestado en ningun punto de la isla el mas leve síntoma de desórden. La tranquilidad ha seguido y sigue inalterable, y es una infame impostura cuanto han propalado algunos diarios anglo-americanos bajo la fé de corresponsales determinados á presentar las cosas bajo el aspecto que mejor cuadra á sus miras. Los periódicos y correspondencias de la Habana, que tenemos á la vista, se ocupan ya muy ligeramente del acto de piratería que se intentaba cometer.

En un artículo del *Diario de la Marina*, que vemos reproducido en la *Gaceta* del 13, leemos las siguientes palabras acerca de la pandilla reunida en la Isla Redonda, palabras que han sido repetidas esta mañana por varios periódicos de la Union:

"Es cierto, dice, que para los piratas y filibusteros, como á los aventureros llaman los periódicos de Nueva York, no son obligatorias las leyes ni los tratados de ningun pais, mas tambien es igualmente exacto que el derecho natural y de gentes y un sentimiento de justicia innato en el hombre, exijen de todas las naciones, de todos los pueblos ó individuos el esterminio de semejante plaga. Pero quizá la Providencia en sus altos designios consienta en que los malvados congregados en las islas del Gato y Redonda, salgan de su guarida para ensayar sus criminales proyectos; por nuestra parte, si no fuéramos hijos de una nacion cuyo pabellon ha llenado siempre de terror á los piratas, si estos no fueran despreciables por su clase y sus recursos, si en fin no tuviéramos sobre ellos la inmensa superioridad del gigante sobre el pigmeo, todavía confiaríamos en que su destruccion habria de ser tan rápida como el efecto del rayo."

La *Gaceta* anuncia el fallecimiento del Sor. D. Laureano Miranda, auditor de guerra honorario y asesor de la comision militar, acaecido el 11 de setiembre en la villa de Guanabacoa.

Del *Faro Industrial* del 14 tomamos las líneas siguientes:

"Entre los pasageros llegados á esta ciudad en el correo de España figura el Sr. D. José del Corral, capitan de artillería, con destino á la batería de montaña de este departamento. El Sr. del Corral es hijo de la muy distinguida poetisa americana Sra. Doña María de las Mercedes Letona del Corral, hija de Montevideo y muerta en Canarias en la flor de su edad, y cuando mas esperanzas hacia concebir su raro ingenio y su brillante imaginacion. El Sr. del Corral, poeta tambien, es uno de los jóvenes de mas esperanzas en nuestra literatura por las mismas dotes que parece haber heredado de su madre, y nos damos un cordial parabien de tenerlo entre nosotros, confiados de que seguirá aprovechando los momentos que le permitan sus ocupaciones para seguir dando lustre al nombre de su madre y á las letras que se honrarán algun dia con el suyo."

Por la crónica sanitaria del mes de agosto publicada en la *Gaceta*, vemos que la fiebre amarilla, la intermitente, la diarrea y la fiebre mucosa, han sido las enfermedades mas generales en la Habana y sus barrios estramuros durante el último período; siguiendo á estas, aunque en menor grado, la fiebre catarral, la disenteria y la gastritis: y por lo que hace al resto de la Isla lo han sido, designándolas por su respectiva estension, la fiebre intermitente simple, la disenteria, la diarrea, la fiebre mucosa y la inflamatoria, reinando de preferencia la segunda de dichas enfermedades en la jurisdiccion de San Juan de los Remedios.

La coqueluche ó tos ferina, habia tomado en aquella capital un ligero incremento; observándose este mismo á escepcion de la catarral y la biliosa, en todas las demas fiebres.

En cuanto á la amarilla y respecto á la Habana, es de 1,349 el número de los casos que se han clasificado de dicha enfermedad; y siendo 84 el de los desgraciados, resulta que la proporcion de la mortandad ha sido de 6,22 por 100. De dicho número de casos corresponden 1,108 á los hospitales y casas de curacion de primer órden, y los 241 restantes á la asistencia domiciliaria. Aquellos cuentan 73 defunciones y esta solo 11.

Por lo que hace el resto de la Isla, ascendió á 234 el número de los casos de invasion, y á 12 los de término funesto. La proporcion de la mortandad ha sido, pues, para el resto de la Isla de 5, 12 por 100.

Comparando la totalidad de los casos ocurridos en toda la Isla, durante el mes de julio, ascendentes á 1,435, con los observados en agosto, que han llegado á 1,583, resulta una diferencia de 148 casos mas en este último: y si esa misma comparacion se estiende á la mortandad respectiva, encontraremos 20 casos funestos mas en e mismo mes.

En ese incremento de la enfermedad solo corresponden á la Habana 44 casos, y los mayores números á Mantanzas y Cuba.

La proporcion de la mortandad general fué para toda la Isla de 6,06 por 100.

Las noticias de los demas puntos de la isla carecen generalmente de interes. Las mas importantes que encontramos son las siguientes:

En Matanzas se iba á construir un puente colgante, cuyo costo se ha calculado en 4,000 pesos. Tendrá tres varas de ancho y se colocará en la parte del rio San Juan que cae entre el estremo Sur de la calle del Ayuntamiento en Matanzas y la casa del señor Castañaz en Pueblo Nuevo.

El *Fanal* de Puerto Príncipe del 4 de setiembre publica la proclama del General Taylor sobre la proyectada espedicion contra la isla de Cuba. "Afortunadamente, dice luego el *Fanal*, avisado á tiempo nuestro Escmo. Sr. Presidente Gobernador y Capitan General, por conducto de los cónsules de España, y sin embargo de que la referida espedicion parece componerse de un puñado de hombres, ha tomado con la prontitud, energía y tino que le son característicos, las medidas mas eficaces para neutralizar los proyectos insensatos de los invasores, si llegan á acercarse á nuestras costas, enviando un número suficiente de tropas de todas armas al mando del Escmo. Sr. General Subinspector, y segundo Cabo D. Vicente de Castro, las cuales cubren los principales puntos del litoral del Norte y del Sur de la isla. Parece que S. E. fijará su residencia en esta ciudad, donde ha llegado desde el sábado. Ninguna duda puede caber que la activa vigilancia del gobierno hará naufragar una intentona, cuyos resultados podrian ser fatales á la tranquilidad y bienestar de la isla. Tal es al menos la opinion de hombres sensatos."

Segun el *Diario Redactor* de Cuba del 2 de setiembre, falleció el dia 1.°, despues de una breve pero violenta enfermedad, Don Andres Muñoz Caballero, Asesor de aquella Intendencia.

Segun el mismo periódico, la exportacion de frutos en el mes de agosto, fué como sigue: Cajas de azúcar, 4,292; bocoyes de idem, 533; galones miel de purga, 78,340; trozas de caoba, 13; listones de idem, 48; galones miel de abeja, 368; arrobas de café, 221; tabacos labrados, 28,000.

Concluiremos esta reseña llamando la atencion de nuestros lectores hácia unos apuntes que tomamos de la *Gaceta* de la Habana, relativos á las minas que se encuentran en los tres departamentos en que se halla dividida la isla de Cuba. Al paso que este trabajo es muy curioso, manifiesta cual es la riqueza mineral de Cuba.

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La Crónica.

ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS

NUEVA YORK

3 October 1849, 780

Segun el *Picayune* de Nueva Orleans, los vagabundos alistados en la proyectada espedicion secreta, se hallan en un apuro terrible desde que se descubrieron sus planes de piratería. Obligados á huir de Nueva York por la falta absoluta de recursos para vivir, andan peregrinando por diferentes puntos de los Estados Unidos, engañando á los incautos y pegándoles petardos con toda la buena fé que los caracteriza. No hace aun mucho tiempo que unos veinte y cinco de dichos espedicionarios, jóvenes y robustos, aunque un poco averiados por las privaciones que han sufrido, y teniendo ya sin duda poca esperanza de poder llegar á la tierra de promision, se presentaron al cuerpo de guardia, en Nueva Orleans, pidiendo por Dios que se les diese albergue, pues como carecian de medios, los habian echado de las casas en donde se habian hospedado... No tardarán sin duda los periódicos del interior en hablarnos de aventuras cometidas en calles y caminos por los héroes de la espedicion secreta!..

Un hecho significativo queremos recordar, porque revela los medios de que se valian los promotores de la espedicion para animar á los enganchados. Un diario de Nueva Orleans, que desde un principio se declaró acérrimo abogado de la inocente reunion de Round Island, y muy enterado de los secretos del proyecto, decia en uno de sus últimos números que le parecia muy estraño y cosa incapaz de racional esplicacion, el que á los enganchados de Nueva Orleans se les hubiese entretenido con promesas de dinero que debia llegar de Nueva York, y que á los enganchados de Nueva York se les hubiese entretenido con promesas de dinero que debia llegar de Nueva Orleans.

Lo que nosotros hallamos estraño es que el *Delta* cometa la inocentada de no encontrar esplicacion para esta tramoya. El dinero, si lo ha habido, allá se habrá quedado en las manos que lo recibieron. A los enganchados les bastaba el sueldo prometido, que les haria olvidar las otras promesas hechas para seducirlos mas fácilmente.

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The Daily Picayune.

3 October 1849, 2

The Tehuantepec Route.

We believe our citizens are nearly unanimous in the opinion that for the interests of commerce generally, and for those of New Orleans in particular, the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is immeasurably superior to all others that have hitherto been projected. A glance at the map is sufficient to prove the justness of their choice. From New Orleans to the entrance of the river Coazacualco, it is all plain sailing; the distance is short, and the Gulf of Mexico within which it exclusively lies, may be said to be our own sheet of water. Half the way along shore to the mouth of the Rio Grande, is at all events United States coast. The route across the isthmus is unimpeded by formidable obstacles of any kind. To prove this we have the testimony of a few American gentlemen who a short time ago left Vera Cruz on a private adventure, to test its practicability. They proceeded by the river Coazacualco, to a certain point where they mounted on horseback and rode to the shores of the Pacific, where they took a bath in the waters of the ocean and returned, delighted both with the scenery and the ease with which the trip was performed. We published an account of the adventure about a couple of months ago. The saving of distance on both oceans is immensely in favor of this route, compared with those by Panama or Nicaragua. On the Pacific alone the difference is between 1300 and 1400 miles, in relation to Panama, and about 1000 in contrast with the projected Nicaragua route. As for the inland railways, those suggested by Mr. Whitney and Col. Benton, and which with others will be taken into consideration at the forthcoming Memphis convention, the period is necessarily remote at which the one selected can be rendered available for purposes of transit, for it must be prosecuted to completion, even to the terminus of the Pacific, before it can be used. There can be no intermediate point, no half way stopping place, where any advantages can be derived, for perhaps half a century. On the other hand, the road over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec can be constructed and put in active operation in a twelve month, provided the diligence and perseverance which should characterize the American mercantile community be put in requisition.

But our great object should now be to work the subject into a practical shape. We are to have a meeting on Friday next, at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, which we foresee will be a crowded one. We know enough of our New Orleans population, to convince ourselves that all that is wanting to ensure general support to the project is a definite plan. The main thing required is a working body. Let that be formed, and the people will go into it with a rush. Plenty will follow, when the path is opened and some energetic men are seen leading the van. We trust that on Friday evening a plan of immediate action will be submitted, and then it will be seen that there are thousands here who have the welfare of the city and the Southern country at heart, and who will unhesitatingly come forward to lend the scheme their best support.

We have been hitherto, not to say indifferent, but dilatory and hesitating, in taking advantage of the favorable position of New Orleans, in order to profit by the revolution which is impending in the world of commerce, through the recent acquisition of California by the United States. That acquisition, by necessitating the opening of easy transit ways between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is destined to change the whole course of Eastern traffic. New Orleans, by her geographical position, should then become one of the greatest emporiums of the exported produce of the two worlds, and she will assuredly become so, if her citizens be only true to themselves. New York has given us an example of what enterprize is capable of doing, even under the disadvantage of remote local position, in relation to the projects of a junction of the two oceans. See what she has done and is doing in regard to the Isthmus of Panama. Shall we lag behind, when the task of rivalry with the Empire City is so easy in our hands? Now is the time; let their be action—action—action.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

3 October, 1849, 2

Round Island.

We understand that the communications received at the Navy Department from Commander RANDOLPH, with regard to the men assembled on Round Island, are conclusive as to their illegal designs. The military organization, the terms of enlistment, the nature of the service, the disposition of the arms, the character of the country to be attacked, are all clearly proved by the abundant testimony of persons found among the members of the expedition.

The Opposition journals will find that they have done right in waiving the discussion as to Commander RANDOLPH's politeness. Considerable distress prevailed among them at one time, because the proclamation was not as courteous and particular as a diplomatic despatch; but we apprehend that, in view of the facts as they will ultimately come before the public, all sides will be too well satisfied with the result accomplished by President TAYLOR, to cavil at any alleged lack of "courtesy" in its attainment.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

3 October 1849, 3
Wednesday

THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The Mobile *Herald*, of Saturday, has the following letter from Pascagoula, dated Sept. 20th:

"The estimated number of persons lying at Round Island is 380. Of these, some 80 left the island recently, but about half of them have since returned.

"As to the object of the expedition, that is still *in nubibus*. It is quite certain that it is to be one of great peril, wherein the chances of success are by no means certain. The Round Islanders, however, are as hardy and brave a set of fellows as could be picked up any where, and have resolution enough to attempt what they are organized for.

"It is expected that they will start now pretty soon. The principal leader is looked for here presently from the North. Who he is, is not known, but I suspect he is the Spanish General Lopez, now or recently residing in New York.

"One thing is certain: these adventurers have an abundance of means. They get their supplies from this neighborhood, and pay promptly. They are also orderly in their conduct, and have a good character among the mainlanders.

"The United States vessels *Water Witch* and *Flirt* are lying within sight. The *Albany* is at Ship Island. They are quiet enough, and do not interfere with the Round Islanders."

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The Charleston Courier.
4 October 1849, 2

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.

The men lately assembled at Round Island have dispersed, the purpose for which they organized being defeated or postponed. Most of the men have returned to the city.

FROM HAVANA.—Intelligence to the 27th ult., has been received here. The news of the difficulty with the French Minister and this Government, had occasioned the most extraordinary rumors, some of which are detailed in the *Faro*.

Sugar cane was exciting much attention among the Cuban planters.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Germantown* arrived at Havana on 16th ult.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Havana about the middle of last month to guard the Southern coast of Cuba. The standing army of the Island is to be increased. Six thousand troops were daily expected from Spain.

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The Daily Delta

4 October 1849, 2

Festivities on the Ohio

The gallant steamer Ohio, which, on account of her crowded state, had not been open to the public since her arrival, was yesterday thronged with visitors, all of whom seemed to be delighted with her magnitude, her elegance, the skill and taste displayed in all her structure and arrangements. Captain Schenck, her hospitable and popular commander, had invited a large number of our citizens, including many of our State, City and Municipal Dignitaries, to partake of a collation at 1 o'clock. The invitation was responded to by at least a hundred citizens among whom were the Attorney-General of the State, the Mayor and Councilmen of Lafayette, a large delegation of the Bar, and the Press, and many citizens distinguished for their enterprize and deep interest in the success of the commerce of New Orleans.

After examining every part of the ship, the company assembled in the dining hall, where, with the silence and celerity of magic, a collation, diversified with every variety of wine, was suddenly spread out before them, in tempting profusion.

Just before sitting down to the rich viands, with which the table groaned, we made a hasty visit into the kitchen and pantry, and our observations therein considerably sharpened our appetites for the repast, everything was so clean, so well conducted, so orderly, the dishes being passed down by a dumb waiter, with such rapidity as to preclude the possibility of their becoming cold, and all throughout moving with the silence and order of clock-work.

A large company was seated at the tables, and seemed to partake with great zest of the collation, to say nothing of the wines that disappeared with a rapidity only to be accounted for by the multitude of lawyers and aldermen, who honored the occasion with their presence. After the comestibles had been pretty seriously damaged by the inroads of appetites, due to the amazing length of Tchoupitoulas street, and the active exercise of our omnibusses, the assembly was called to order by Mr. *Leonard Mutthews*, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, one of our oldest citizens, who begged to offer as a toast:

The health of Commander Schenck, and the success of the noble steamer which he so worthily commands.

This toast was received with warm applause, in the midst of which the gallant commander rose to reply.

Captain Schenck said that he need not assure the company that it was not his vocation to make speeches; he rarely attempted that business that he did not fail. But still he was bound to express his thanks, as well for the compliment just paid him, as for the general kindness and liberality with which he had been treated in New Orleans and Lafayette, among all classes of our citizens. He felt satisfied that the enterprize of running steam packets under the command of officers of the Navy would be properly appreciated and patronized by the citizens of New Orleans and Lafayette. The officers of the Navy know some of the duties of commanders, and all deficiencies they will have abundant opportunities of supplying by experience. Of one thing the public might rest assured, that they will always be treated on board of such ships in a gentlemanly and becoming manner.

Captain Schenck concluded by alluding to the fact that the Ohio lay partly in New Orleans and partly in Lafayette; but as the greater part of her was within the corporate limits of Lafayette, he begged to give us a toast:

The Mayor and Council of the city of Lafayette.

His Honor, *W. J. Boyce*, Mayor of Lafayette, returned thanks, and offered a toast to the health of the Captain, officers, and crew, of the Ohio.

M. M. Cohen next begged to call the attention of the company to the presence of another gallant officer, whom they might all expect soon to greet as the commander of a ship of larger proportions, though it was scarcely possible to conceive of more splendor and beauty, than the Ohio. He proposed the health of Commander Porter, the perspective commander of the Georgia.

This toast was received with lively applause, as Commander Porter has succeeded in making a most decided impression upon the minds and hearts of our citizens. Commander Porter replied with great promptitude and grace; he said that the intimation of his commanding the Georgia was rather premature, but he trusted, whenever that event should occur, he should have the satisfaction of greeting the company now present, around his board—only stipulating that a due proportion of the fair-famed ladies of our city should be interspersed among the gentlemen.

He then proceeded to dilate upon the advantages of this steam-line as a protection to the Valley of the Mississippi against all foreign invaders. It was, in truth, their chief reliance. Large steamers could pass up the river in spite of all our boasted forts, and can only be successfully resisted by ships of a similar character. In this point of view, it may be advantageous to have these steamers commanded by officers of the Navy, familiar with the management of ships, both for warlike and commercial purposes. He felt assured that the experiment, of which this ship is the pioneer, of placing these large steam-packets under the command of Naval officers, would prove acceptable to the people of New Orleans, of whose good sense, as well as of their hospitality, he had conceived the highest admiration. He concluded by offering:

The citizens of New Orleans: No less celebrated for their hospitelitality and courtesy, than for their patriotism and enterprize.

J. A. Barrelli gave: The health of Captain Schenck, and the success of the Ohio, the pioneers of our commercial marine.

Mr. Gomez, editor of La Patria, referred to the connection between the United States and the Island of Cuba, established by the new steam line, and expressed the hope that it would have the effect of drawing closer the ties of amity and union ("say annexation!" exclaimed a gentleman in our neighborhood) between Cuba and the United States, to the perpetuity of which he offered a sentiment.

Captain Schenck again claimed the attention of the company, in order to testify his grateful appreciation of the many favors which the new line owed to the press of New Orleans, for its liberal and enlightened course in supporting their enterprize. He begged to drink to the Press of New Orleans, which was drank with all due honors.

Alexander Walker, being loudly called on to respond, rose and said, that as an humble member of the press, he returned his thanks for the kind notice which had been taken of their services in a cause which should and did command the warm support of all our citizens. The much boasted power of the press, if it really existed at all, was due to the fact, that with all its independence, it was bound to reflect the opinion, and advocate the interests of the great mass of the people. The press of New Orleans, identified with the prosperity of our great city, sees and understands the immense advantages opened to our commerce and trade by the establishment of this line of steamers, which not only secures to us a more ready communication with the North, but also furnishes the *wooden walls* of defence for the great Valley of the Mississippi, destined soon to be the greatest empire upon which the sun ever shone. The great natural advantages of this city have not heretofore been appreciated at their true value—they have not been properly carried out and developed by the enterprize of our people. Self-reliant, reposing upon our vast resources and internal wealth, we have been too negligent of the great measures which other communities have adopted to advance their commercial interests. We cannot, therefore, greet too warmly this commencement of a great steam navigation between this and the Northern cities—a navigation conducted by ships that at a moment's warning can be made to leap, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full armed against all foes, and commanded by officers who know the power of gun-powder and the use of Paixhan's gun, as well as those of steam and machinery.

Of such a fleet, the Ohio is a worthy pioneer. Her successor, the Georgia, it is said, will even exceed her in size. Though it seems extravagant to expect anything greater than these ships—such floating palaces, susceptible of being magically changed into moving forts—yet, should our skill and enterprize attempt anything superior even to these, let us hope that the next steamer, and the noblest of all that may be launched for this line, will bear the appropriate name of the great Father of Waters, upon whose bosom we are now resting.

Mr. Walker concluded by proposing a sentiment in favor of the speedy completion of the third steamer for this line, as superior to all others in magnitude, power and gradeur, as the Mississippi is superior to all the rivers of the world.

Mr. Donovan gave as a sentiment—

Our Naval Officers: The strongest bulwark of Republican institutions.

Commander Schenck begged to remind the company of the obligations they were under to the able and gentlemanly agent of the line in this city. He proposed the health of Mr. Lawrason.

Mr. Lawrason returned thanks, and, alluding to the commercial and warlike character of the Ohio, offered the following sentiment:

May the time be long distant when the Ohio will be compelled to doff her commercial and assume her warlike garb.

William C. Micou being called on for a speech, arose and said that he could not say, with the gallant Commander of the Ohio, that speech making was not his vocation. He was compelled very often to make speeches, and sometimes, he feared, unfortunately, at least for his clients. But numerous as his speeches had been at the bar, he had never been called on to speak for himself. He had learned, too, that it was a very difficult undertaking for a man to do himself justice as his own spokesman, and that he had a fool for his client who was his own lawyer; still, however, he could not resist the temptation to express his unbounded surprise at the great progress of steam in our country, and throughout the world, during the last quarter of a century. He remembered, when quite a boy—and he did not acknowledge himself to be more than a middle-aged man, and not quite that—going down to see the wonder of the age, a small steamer, steaming it up the Savannah river. She was a little rough-built, awkward-looking craft, which would not now be used as a ferry-boat, but then she was regarded with gaping wonder, as a marvelous achievement of art. And now, in short a space of time, to what perfection and greatness has this great agent (steam) been carried—what magnificent palaces are propelled by it—with what celerity they perform their voyages—how grand, extensive and comfortable their accommodations. In such immense and sumptuous structures as this, we are able, in eight days, to proceed from New York to New Orleans, and with a comfort such as we may enjoy in our own houses, or in the most splendid hotels. Such are the marvelous achievements and rapid progress of steam as a propelling agent. He therefore begged to offer, as an appropriate sentiment,

"The success of steam!"

This toast, as well as the speech of Mr. Micou, to which we fear we have done but partial justice in our imperfect report, was received with loud applause.

Many other toasts and sentiments were given, some excellent yarns were spun by the gallant Captain, who is a great humorist, as well as a popular commander; and several songs were beautifully sung by Commander Porter; after which the company broke up, much delighted with their hospitable entertainment, as well as with the beauty and magnitude of this magnificent steamer.

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

The Daily Delta

4 October 1849, 2

The Blockading Squadron—Again.

The Mobile Advertiser publishes a communication, full of abuse and blackguardism, against the Delta, for its denunciation of the course of the Round Island blockaders. We have not time to bandy words with this anonymous slanderer. The course of the Delta has met with the universal support of the people. All over the country has the unlawful and ridiculous conduct of some of these officers excited universal contempt and ridicule. It is vain for them to endeavor to escape the consequences of their conduct by the ridiculous imputation of venality against this paper, as if the poor fellows on Round Island had gold enough to buy any paper—and as if the whole press of the country, who, with one voice, condemned these proceedings, were not equally liable to this imputation. The Delta is paid to expose official audacity, presumption and folly, but it is paid by the people, who desire their public servants to be closely watched and promptly exposed when they violate the rights of the citizens and the laws of the land. This duty it has hitherto performed, and no threats or blackguardism will deter it from continuing to do so.

It is utterly false that the Delta ever had any knowledge of, or connection with, the Round Island expedition. It did not even know as much of the enterprise as the blockaders pretend to know; nor has a single word ever appeared in this paper against the legal and proper measures to prevent any unlawful expedition, sailing from our waters against a friendly power. Our denunciations of the course of Commander Randolph, were based upon the obvious abuses of power, and invasion of State sovereignty, of which he was guilty in his proclamations, and other measures taken by him.

We have yet to learn what law elevates our naval officers above all the other dignitaries of the land, and exempts them from the censure, investigation and denunciation of the press. They are supported by the people, and to the people they are responsible for their acts. As a portion of the people, having obligations to them, we, at least, shall exercise our freedom of remark and discussion, in relation to their conduct.

And now, since these gentlemen have just begun to notice the strictures of the Delta; when they perceive that the whole country and nearly the whole press concurs in them; when they are driven to that strongest confession of error and folly, the employment of scurrility and blackguardism,—we would call their attention to the necessity of putting on a little more steam in order to respond to the following statements, communicated to us yesterday by a gentleman of high respectability, who is just from Pascagoula.

This gentleman—and we beg it to be understood, that we speak upon the authority of another, with no knowledge of the facts ourselves—informs us that the conduct of some of the naval officers at Pascagoula has excited the strongest resentment and indignation on the part of the people. In his own words, that they are far worse than the Round Islanders. He states that they landed some eighty Round Islanders on the wharf at Pascagoula, in the most destitute and forlorn condition, and that some of the officers and men of the Navy bought blankets from the Round Islanders; that Mr. McRae, of the hotel, and other gentlemen of Pascagoula, protested in the loudest terms against the landing of so large a number of destitute and undisciplined men, at a watering place, where many families were sojourning, protected by but a few gentlemen. These protests were met by insulting defiances of the naval officers, who said that they knew their duty and would perform it. To comprehend the full enormity of this outrage, as represented to us, the distant reader will bear in mind that Pascagoula is a summer resort of families from this city, that the country around is thinly settled, and the place only adapted to the support of the usual population. We learn also, that at the time the Round Islanders were thus transported to Mississippi, they had eighteen days' provisions on the Island. Not content with thus landing those men, whom they denounce as "vagabonds and incorrigible rogues," among defenceless families, composed mostly of women and children, the records of a magistrate's trial referred to in the Delta of yesterday, show that officers of the navy went on sky-larks and frolics with the Round Islanders, thereby exposing them to temptations, to violence and outrage—concluding their frolics by an attack upon the property of a peaceable citizen of the place. In consequence of these outrages, the people of Pascagoula met on Sunday last, at the Hotel, and took measures to organize a patrol, and prevent the further landing of the Round Islanders. On the next day, we understand, a force of men marched in from the country, armed with fowling pieces, determined to protect the people from further inroads of this character. Many other allegations are made respecting the conduct of certain of the officers of the squadron, which are of so serious a character, that out of respect to our gallant Navy, we refrain from publishing them.

Now, here are matters, charged as facts by competent witnesses, in the refutation of which the Mobile Advertiser's correspondent would find much more useful and respectable employment than in abusing the Delta, and attributing venality and corruption to it, for denouncing the folly of certain officers—a folly, reprobated by no one with more earnestness than by officers of our navy, with whom we have conversed. The pretence that our attack is upon the navy of the country, instead of upon individual officers, is as silly as the attempt to bolster up Commander Randolph's proclamation, "blockade and embargo," upon the popularity of General Taylor, and by appeals to party feelings. There is no branch of the public service for which we have ever entertained a more sincere respect and admiration than the navy; there is none to whose gallant deeds we take more pleasure in referring. The deeds of our navy fill the most glorious pages in our history; their achievements have attained a more extensive renown than those of any other department of our Government. But the glory and the popularity of this branch of the service have been sustained by other deeds than those performed in the Bay of Pascagoula. Justice, therefore, to the reputation of our navy, is as much subserved by denouncing the one class of services, as by eulogising the other.

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

4 October 1849, 2

[Havana Correspondence of the Delta.]

Com. Randolph's Proclamation in Cuba—The Germantown; attention to the Officers—The French Minister—Affairs in Cuba—Approval of Gen. Taylor's Course—Conde de Alcoy's Ambition—Correspondents—The Naval Officers in the Forts of Havana—The New Discovery for Refining Sugar—New Opera House—Corps of Observation.

HAVANA, sept. 27, 1849.

The proclamation of Admiral Randolph was very favorably received by the press here, it being most happily adapted to *Spanish taste* and *appreciation*, for a touch of "*bombastes-grandioro*" is esteemed the chrystal-flowing from the side of Helicon. On first glance, I took it as a burlesque upon a similar paper I had read in the Mobile Tribune, some few weeks since, putting all the mud machines and pile-drivers in requisition, for active service; but by scanning, it grew more serious, showing that it held less worthy motive to the view, having a less cleanly job to do. I can see the boys, after receiving their lesson, scattered along the beach, in anxious fear, making up their kits, and soon, in detached groups, leaving—speeding homeward, nor daring a look to the rear—*vowing* to lead most virtuous lives—and to become good citizens.

Trudging the weary way they came
To imbibe the morning dew,
Or *bag* Pontchartrain's crimson game,
With a pompino or two;
And promising "never *agin*
To go a fishin,
Or commit any other sin
Without—permission!"

Pardon—but reading Randolph brings me down as the coon to Scott, or quicker. The *unfortunate* countrymen of Mr. Randolph have not the intelligence to comprehend *abstractions* or school-boy *pleadings*, without strong mingling of common sense; and if he lives until he finds *one* who has read, without shame-tingling, his *distinguished* production, he will long last to sustain the flag of his country—and this, I believe, he would ever bravely do—better with the sword than the pen. So let him henceforth—"*make his mar*[illegible]

The Germantown was released from quarantine on Sunday morning last, and our friends had the pleasure of seeing her officers in the usual promenades and places of amusement. Capt. Lownds does not seem a man who would trouble himself much with pen, ink and paper, for the purpose of discoursing upon his *duty* or his *power*; nor would he be apt to *err in judgment*, as to the application of either. The Commander, Lieut. Havrel, and Purser, Edward Storer, made the visit of ceremony at the Captain General's "quinta," on Monday, and were invited to dine there on Tuesday, in company with the American Consul—a courtesy not often extended to the officers of *our ships*, but was, to Commodore Parker, when here in the Raritan.

There is, indeed, a change coming over the spirit of the Spaniard's dream, when he can temper regal hospitalities for stern republican tastes, and forget, for the moment, hidalgo pride and place. The officers have mingled a good deal, socially, on shore—imbibed the delicious "fresco" preparations of the palace shops—gathered life-light from the sparkling *jets*, and warmed their hearts with those inexpressible smiles, mantling with beaming love till every sense is charmed, every answering fibre thrilling with delight, that only the creole señorita knows how to throw, from her half-shielding fan, and *seem* unconscious.

The intelligence brought by the English steamer from Mobile on the 24th, that the President had furnished the French Minister his passport, has met but one voice, and that commendation, in which the Spaniard has not been a whit behind the Yankee in approval, which has seemed strange to me, thinking that it should admonish of something that might with reason be anticipated from the same source, touching, most nearly, *national pride, character, and resources*. The papers have been filled with clippings from American journals, giving but one phase of "*the expedition*," *indicating failure*; and I see it stated, with a sort of self-complacent sneer, that Spanish armed vessels are cruizing off the mouth of the Mississippi! *The inference* is consistent with the ruling traits—pride and egotism. "See how they run, see how they run—she cut their tails off with a carving knife," &c.—all of which is the accomplishment of Spanish valor; upon the strength of which, they sing themselves most glorious, in sentiment and *sense of equal sublimity*, to the quotations. I anticipate that the whole coast of the Gulf will be blockaded, and probably the right of search attempted; so that our coasters must be on the *qui vive*, and not take too many passengers, or they may be captured under imputation of having evil designs upon Cuba.

Now that the cloud has seemingly passed, they can perform prodigious feats; and the most serious regret of the most exquisite chivalry that ever touched a lance, the pride and cherished star of the nation, Conde Alcoy, is, that the "pirates" did not effect a landing, that he might have won an honor more with which to elongate his name. It would have been gratifying to add the grade of "Captain-General of the Army," which is a degree above his present title.

We do not comprehend how the three steamers in New York have been taken and confiscated, as reported by the Spanish papers—and press me it a Spanish error, which would be explained if we could get our files of papers—but only a favored few, who *affect* to espouse the cause of the Government, are permitted this advantage. I can forgive any other restriction—excuse it—find reason for it, or submit without reason—but this deprivation of that which gives our only knowledge of the transactions of the body politic of home-land, lies among my memories of unpardonable sins, and of which, I should think, even the bragadocia spirit of Spain would be ashamed.

No vessels are now quarantined from the Gulf ports, and for some distance north on the Atlantic coast. New York has yet eight days of observation, while Boston has twenty days—a most agreeable fact for the ice dealers, whose profits melt away with the cholera.

There is no harm, perhaps, in advising you that one of your neighbors has been, for some little time in negotiation for a correspondent here, through a former friend of *yours*, who is empowered to do all the needful. A gentleman of my acquaintance, was a few days since, applied to for information as to a competent party for the purpose; knowing no one to name, he replied that "he would like, himself, some such employment, for the purpose of ekeing out a living." The subject was dropped like a hot potato—but more coolly—and the reason, subsequently ascertained, was, that the *proposing* respondent lies under suspicion of being father to some of my humble offerings to *your* Journal—wherefore he would not answer

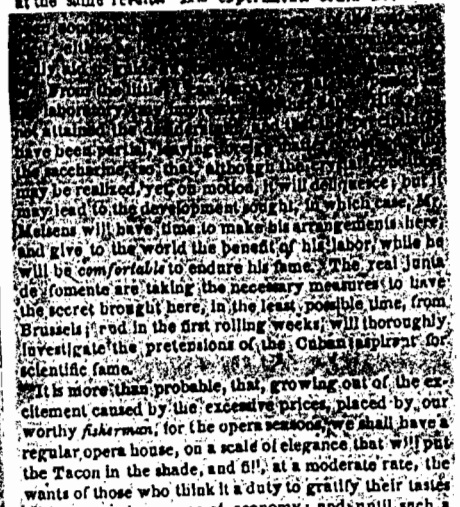
"Being, perhaps, of metal too *clastic*,
Or with temper thought *not quite plastic*."

May he be saved the penalty of my scribbling, for the life-cup has been quite full for him.

On Wednesday, the officers of the Germantown were most graciously permitted to enter, and view the principal fortifications—Cabanos and Moro—and, although not allowed to take notes, it would be somewhat strange if they did not *stroll* a base line, which an equal pace could measure, and from a watch-compass catch the angle at either extreme, bearing upon the *beacon-tower*, and so used, by calculating the needful opening, to ascertain the sea-point from whence *two hundred and twenty-five pounds* of falling metal might find a tender spot; not that there would *ever be* necessity for such information, but just to gratify professional curiosity.

The Marquis de M——, finding that the war fever had abated, reported this week for duty, and called upon the Conde-General previous to resuming the field, for the usual leave-taking, when he was, *not unexpectedly*, informed that his services would not be required, as his command would be withdrawn, and that there would be no laurels to win—to the sorrow of all good subjects—but that his zeal, loyalty, and devotion would be remembered by the Queen. I hope the day may not be far distant when they may have an opportunity of realizing to the full the fond war-wishes of their hearts.

Mr. Melsens, the discoverer of the new process for refining and granulating sugar, is likely to have a rival here, in Señor Ramon de Hita, who professes to have ascertained the chemical agents for precipitating all the constituent ingredients from the syrup, leaving the sugar free. The trial is to be made on some good plantation in the coming crop, and if successful, it is probable Mr. Melsens will lose many advantages he would have had on the island, as the natural result of his patient investigations, and they will enure to the benefit of the young creole, who well deserves reward for his intelligent pursuit of the secret. The fact is, that since the experiments of last winter, which were opposed by the white sugar-house employees, and every obstacle thrown in the way of success that ingenuity could devise, the attention of all chemical students and professors has been attracted to the subject, and it would be strange if some of them, who have been familiar also with the ordinary process of procuring the sugar, should not approach very nearly to Mr. Melsens' secret, if they did not arrive at the same results. His experiments could not have



[illegible] have been partial, [illegible] the saccharine [illegible] may be realized yet on molos[illegible] will desiccate, but it may lead to the development sought, in which case, Mr. Melsens will have time to make his arrangements here, and give to the world the benefit of his labor, while he will be *comfortable* to endure his fame. The real junta de fomento are taking the necessary measures to have the secret brought here, in the least possible time, from Brussels; and in the first rolling weeks, will thoroughly investigate the pretensions of the Cuban aspirant for scientific fame.

It is more than probable, that, growing out of the excitement caused by the excessive prices, placed by our worthy *fishermen*, for the opera season, we shall have a regular opera house, on a scale of elegance that will put the Tacon in the shade, and fill, at a moderate rate, the wants of those who think it a duty to gratify their tastes with some observance of economy; and until such a place can be prepared, Señor Nin y Pons will organize a very respectable opera, for the boards of the theatre generally called the circus, which, however, has not been *confined* to the equestrian branch of histrionics, but has well sustained the pure drama.

The magnificent structure, Queen of the Waters, has just entered our harbor, and although we cannot board the Ohio, we can perceive that she is a perfect model steam craft, and sits with swan-like ease and grace upon the water. The short delay she makes will not permit any reply to letters that may be received by her, which is a serious business objection; but she will not have to endure any quarantine restriction on her next trip, as the port will be free for New York clearances, and, probably, for the whole of the United States.

I will only add, that small corps of observation will be displayed in the vicinity of Cape San Antonio and other unprotected points, and that some additions will be made from Spain to the numerical strength, so that the actual force for each fortified point will remain as it now is; and Havana will be made good for the loss sustained in supplying weaker points at the moment of alarm.

As ever, yours, AMERICAN.

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The Daily Delta

4 October 1849, 3

[Advertisement.]

Communication from Colonel White.

Editors Delta: I have just seen a communication in the Mobile Advertiser of the 2d October, over the signature of "Vendetta," written, no doubt, by some toady and cowardly blackguard, such as have, in the garb of naval officers, been prowling about Pascagoula, disturbing the peace and destroying the property of peaceable citizens, in which the men placed by me on Round Island are denounced as "vagrants," "marauders," and by other gross epithets. These imputations are as false and vile as their source is base and dastardly.

The assertion, too, is repeated, that Commander Randolph did not order the men from Round Island, and did not cut off their provisions. To this assertion, when made by Commander Randolph himself, I have already given the lie, as contained in my card, published in the Delta some weeks ago. This anonymous calumniator further adds, that the "skulking leader," meaning myself, was afraid to go amongst the men on Round Island—all of which assertions I pronounce as false and foul as the heart of "Vendetta," the miserable hireling of the men who have trampled upon the laws and dignity of the State of Mississippi—one who, under an assumed name, dares to attack the motives, character and honesty of men, whose lives have been perilled on hard-fought fields, for the honor and glory of their country; whilst he, like a cowardly calumniator, skulks behind trenches, to discharge, in the security of his concealment, his impotent, but filthy venom, upon men far superior to himself or his employers, in every manly quality.

As to my "skulking," the imputation comes with particular force from a self-confessed coward, who attacks another in disguise, especially as applied to one who has seen more active service, and been oftener exposed to the perils of the "deadly breach," than the aggregate service of the whole squadron of the Round Island blockaders. It is scarcely necessary to specify the particular falsehoods of an effusion which is one unvarying lie, from beginning to end; but if one of these falsehoods could be more atrocious than another, it is that in which I am represented as having made a speech to the men on Round Island, promising them "plenty of women and liquor"—a falsehood so stupendous, that none but the father of all lies could originate, and none but his favorite servants and minions could utter it.

But I have already occupied more of your columns in noticing this anonymous calumniator than he deserves; and, therefore, conclude, by inviting him or his backers in future, to make their communications so as to allow of that responsibility which is due from the perpetrators of falsehood and calumny, to those whom they have slandered, as well as to the public upon which they have endeavored to impose their vile fabrications.

oct4-1t GEO. W. WHITE.

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NEW YORK HERALD

4 October 1849, 1

Annexation of Cuba.

TERRIBLE INDIGNATION OF THE ENGLISH—AMERICAN ENTERPRIZE IN CUBA, ETC., ETC., ETC.

(From the London Athenæum, Sept 8)

A more than ordinary interest attaches at the present moment to the Island of Cuba—that which gives dignity in most cases to a probable victim. The American eagle has it within its sweep. The stars are ready to strike and the stripes to descend upon it. To speak plainly, Cuba is evidently the next point of attack for those western republicans whose constitution declares that all men are born free and equal, and whose policy is professedly that of peace and good will to nations. Even before their recent exploits in Texas, Mexico, and California, the fate of the "chief jewel in the crown of Spain" was decided. By cession or revolution, with or without the consent of the mother country—its annexation was regarded by the men of the South as an event which must take place at no distant period; and with a view to hastening the crisis, measures were taken which would have delighted a Grecian statesman, and such unbounded [illegible] rebellion in any nation of modern Europe. But the genuine Yankee is no more ashamed of his country's "marines" than a Spartan would have been of his "craft;" and so that he can contrive to "annex" the universe, he cares not whether it be done by force or by guile. The mania for territorial aggression which seems to possess our transatlantic cousins, is one of the worst of the omens that cloud the future prospects of mankind. The fever appears only to "grow by what it feeds on". Copious draughts that should cool it become stimulants. California, Texas, Oregon, fail to content the thirst for acquisition. The worst feature in the case is this: the disease is not confined to the government of the hour—it is deeply seated in the heart and brain of the people. So bent are they on seizing Cuba, that the government can hardly keep them in check until the politic moment shall have come for the "acquisition." The latest despatches from Washington contain a proclamation by the President of the republic, in which the fact is officially announced that private parties are fitting out in the ports of the Union an armament to conquer or revolutionize Cuba—to compel it to separate from Spain and join the States. The project is disavowed by the central power: and the men who may be engaged in it are warned that Spain is in friendly relation with their country. In case of persistance in their criminal intention, they are threatened—with arrest and condign punishment! No; but with being left to shift for themselves should they miscarry!

For more than a dozen years the Yankees have laid themselves out to make a party in Cuba: and if we may credit Dr. Madden, and the statements of still more recent visitors, they have largely succeeded. The Spaniards are poor—the Americans rich. *The mere settlement of the latter race in the island brought with it a flood-tide of material prosperity. Estates "went up" in the market, and many of them passed into American hands. These latter have introduced a new order of civilization into Cuba. They have made new roads—and no less than ten lines of railway. They have carried with them all the arts and appliances of trade; new conveyances, new mills, newspapers, and habits of reading and discussion.* All this was for good—had this been all; but the teaching of the newspapers and the quality of the discussion have to be taken into account. They have taught the natives that Cuba must depend for its prosperity on the continuance of slavery—on its being able to produce sugar on lower terms than the Jamaica planter, who must employ free labor—and that the American Union is the only nation in the world which can permanently secure to them this great blessing. Slavery has been abolished in civilized Europe—that it cannot long exist in colonies subject to European rule is a corollary apparent to all who reason. If Cuba wishes to maintain her property in human life she must enter the Union of the States. The world is growing superstitious—but the Yankee sticks to his shrewdness. His will soon be the only human shambles.

But Spain has reasons of her own for resisting the spoliation of her chief colony in the name and cause of the flesh-market. First it is from Cuba that the Hidalgo gets his cigars. Without the soothing influence of the "gentle Havana" his blue blood would be unable to keep its accustomed course. The cigar is to him meat drink and lodging. No minister in the Escurial would dare to face the Cortes with a proposition for the surrender of the tobacco grounds. This is the public reason. There is a private one of equal weight. Queen Isabella and her offspring have a settlement—in common it must be said with a large suite of creditors—upon the revenues of the island: and she is not a lady, the world knows, to surrender a penny of her pin money if she could protect it by setting the world in flames.

A curious state of things has arisen in the course of the gradual Americanization of the island. The Spaniards with short-sighted intolerance, had a law by which no alien could settle in Cuba. When the Yankees came the law did not recognize them—and did not offer them its protection. For this they cared nothing—as by their wit or by their wealth they felt quite equal to their own defence. But as the law ignored their existence, they escaped the heavy burdens to which natives were subject; and this freedom from taxation tempted great numbers of their countrymen to immigrate—so that some districts have already more of an English than of a Spanish appearance.

Dr. Madden's little book is of use rather as calling attention to a subject of interest than as being a satisfactory exposition of it. His opportunities of gaining information are said to have been good; but his materials are very fragmentary, and ill put together. On one point, however, his personal experience serves to correct an error very generally prevailing in Europe, and put forth not long ago on high authority (that of M. de Tocqueville), to the effect that slavery in the Spanish colonies has a peculiar character of mildness. This delusion Dr. Madden explodes.

* * * * * *

With all the faults of the civilization amid which we live it is the result and proof of its comparative purity that we read such accounts as these as men who will authenticated with a feeling of incredulity, or, at the least, a sense of exaggeration.

We will add one short note on the literature of Cuba, and the obstacles which it has had to contend with in its growth:—

"The white inhabitants have sought to accomplish, for the press, what they did for trade. In spite of the laws and they have been marvellously successful. From 1838 to 1839 they contrived to steal a march on the authorities, to circumvent to defeat the vigilance, to resist the violence, and to wear out the energies of a triple censorship. I watched with no small interest the course of this war of mind with a crazy despotism, clinging to ignorance as to its chief hold on the loyalty of the people of this colony. Small papers made their appearance from time to time, first professedly to publish accounts of markets, arrivals and departures of vessels, tide-tables, decrees, and ordinances: and then a little political news crept in; small facetiæ were attempted. Creole questions were glanced at, doubtful allusions made to the disadvantage of the slave trade; and occasionally the Governor's assessors stirred, then the editors drew in their horns for a brief space, and put them out again when their appearance was least expected. Two scientific societies regularly published their proceedings. The *Memorias de la Sociedad* published quarterly, contains a mass of information, industrial and literary, of the highest value. There are now five daily papers published in the Havana, and one, the *Faro Industrial* is superior, in size and matter to any daily journal in the capital of Spain. The most eminent literary men of Cuba are lawyers. Amongst those considered for ability and worth in my time, were Senhor José de la Luz and Domingo Delmonte. The former was the principal of the College of Carraguao. From it the most distinguished men in Cuba, literature, in politics, and in philosophy have come out. All that was possible under the government to do to hinder the progress of this college and that of San Fernando, was done by it. They were supposed by it to be prejudicial to the interests of the Spanish universities and of the State. A tax was put upon the diplomas of those colleges which it was thought would have prevented young men from graduating in them. The price of a diploma was fixed by law at 500 pia stres, or £100 sterling. Havana, however, continues to have its two colleges flourishing—its thirty chairs combining professorships of all the arts and sciences; its various literary societies, its museum, its academies, and its scholars and literati, men truly deserving of that name. Cuba has produced several lyric writers of considerable merit. Some pieces of Delmonte, Valdez and Parma, are not surpassed by any modern Spanish poets. Those, especially, of the ill-fated mulatto, Plácido for their spirit and originality are perhaps superior to the other lyrics of his name and race, still living, some of whose admirable poems, written while in slavery, have been rendered into English verse. In philosophy, De la Luz takes the highest rank; in history, Negrin; in miscellaneous literature, Arrate, Delmonte, and Saco. To the last two, especially, Cuba is indebted for a number of treatises, published at various times during the last twelve years, advocating the abolition of the slave trade and the substitution of free for slave labor. These efforts have not been altogether vain. A society has been formed for the encouragement of immigration of white laborers from the Canaries and other places. This society awarded in 1844-5-6, a sum of $12 000 to the first three proprietors who established a village of fifty white families, and $20 000 for the production of 40 000 arobas of refined sugar by free labor.

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NEW YORK HERALD

4 October 1849, 2

LATER FROM HAVANA.—We are in the receipt of files of the *Gaceta de la Habana* to the 18th ult., brought by the Forest King, Captain Olmstead. At length the Havana papers break the silence they have hitherto observed on the subject of the Round Island expedition. We translate the following remarks, which may be presumed to be inserted by authority in the *Gaceta*:—"The New York papers of the 8th state that General Taylor had arrived there, and departed again immediately for Washington, whence he had been most urgently called for by the Secretary of State. According to the *Courier*, this urgency was intimately connected with the occurrences respecting the famous expedition which had been got up in the North and South, and which was soon to be completely broken up, thanks to the energetic measures displayed by the American government. These measures were demanded by the rights of nations, and the treaties existing between the American Union and Spain and Mexico. We have no doubt the President of the United States will continue to show the good faith and loyalty (*lealtad*) of his nation towards friendly countries. But we should be little worthy of them, if we did not show ourselves cognizant of them, and protest against the attempts of the criminal adventurers; and were we not equally sure that in this country there is not a single one of its inhabitants who has not been filled with indignation at them; that, united as one man, they raise their voices and denounce, before the whole human race, the attempts of these wretches, who wish, in this, the nineteenth century, to repeat the execrable deeds of the buccaneers of old; and, if these sentiments are founded on honor and justice, they are backed by the necessary energy and valor to defend them to the uttermost, even at every sacrifice. The peace and well-being which we enjoy under the shade of the glorious flag which waves over us, shall not be lightly altered; our coasts are guarded and watched in every part, and any enemies who intend to place a foot on this land, inhabited and defended as it is by a people to whom loyalty has, in all times, been a part of their religion, will quickly be exterminated. This we have before said, and this, as faithful interpreters of the feelings of the inhabitants of this island, we would repeat to our American neighbors. Poorly should we fulfill our mission, if, from ill-judged modesty, we were to omit repeating that, behind the most numerous, brilliant and warlike army in America, which is now on this island, and whose mere presence would fill the minds of these adventurers with terror—behind this army, we say, we have still another more numerous one, though not more loyal or valiant, for in every Spanish subject we have a soldier." (We do not know whether the valiant editor includes Juan Key, the great abductor, among his faithful troops, though he is a Spanish subject.)

We find, regarding quarantine regulations, the following official announcement:—"It is ordered that vessels arriving from ports in the United States, hitherto subjected to eight days' 'observacion,' shall be admitted to free pratique."

"Those arrivals from ports in the American Union that have hitherto been subjected to a rigorous quarantine, shall henceforth undergo eight day's 'observacion,' excepting those from Boston, unless, in the meanwhile, no more favorable news shall be received of the sanitary condition of that port. Thus, arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore will be subject to eight day's 'observacion.'"

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

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
4 October 1849, 2

STATE SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Mississippian.

Minutes of the Convention of Delegates appointed by the people of the State of Mississippi, convened in the city of Jackson, on Monday, October 1, 1849.

On motion of Hon. T. H. Williams, of Pontotoc, Hon. Geo. Winchester, of Adams, was appointed President, *pro tem.* of the Convention.

On motion of Hon. John I Guion, Col. G. R. Fall, of Hinds, was requested to act as Secretary; and on motion of Gen. T. N. Waul, of Yallobusha, J. A. Orr, of Chickasaw, was appointed assistant Secretary.

The delegates from the various counties came forward and registered their names.

On motion of Gen. Waul, Hon. D. Wallace, of South Carolina, was invited to a seat within the bar.

On motion of Hon. T. H. Williams, a committee of ten was appointed to recommend officers for the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee by the chair:

T. H. Williams, of Pontotoc; J. I. Guion, of Hinds; Saml. Jayne, of Lawrence; T. N. Waul, of Yallobusha; G. G. Skipwith, of Issaquena; James Whitfield, of Lowndes; W. C. Chambers, of Rankin; R. T. Archer, of Claiborne; J. M. Chilton, of Warren; J. M. Sharpe, of Yazoo.

The committee retired and through their chairman, Hon. T. H. Williams, reported—

For President, Hon. W. L. SHARKEY—Vice-President, His Excellency JOS. W. MATTHEWS.

Secretaries, J. A. ORR, of Chickasaw, W. A. PURDOM, of Holmes;

which report was received and adopted.

The Hon. W. L. Sharkey was conducted to the chair, and addressed the Convention in a lucid and forcible manner, explanatory of the objects for which they had convened.

Col. G. G. Skipwith moved that the counties be represented in the Convention, in the same numbers as in the lower house of the legislature.

Hon. A. Hutchinson asked the gentleman to amend his resolution, by inserting double the number of the representatives in the lower house—a large number of delegates having been elected under this rule.

The amendment was accepted, and on motion, the resolution so amended was adopted.

Judge Winchester said, that in view of the fact, that the Convention would likely draw up an address and resolutions on the subject for which they had convened, it was proper that there should be a previous understanding of their scope and character. The great point to be kept in view, was the preservation of the Union, as well as to sustain the rights of the South; and the latter, he conceived, could only be done by the preservation of our slave institutions. Here the Judge read a long exposition of his peculiar views.

On motion the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 2, 1849.—The Convention met persuant to adjournment. Hon. W. L. Sharkey, President, addressed the Convention in amplification and further elucidation of the positions assumed by him on yesterday.

E. C. Wilkinson introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed by the President, to prepare and report to the Convention, definite matter for its action; and that the President of this Convention be requested to act as Chairman of said committee.

T. H. Williams moved, as an amendment, that the blank be filled with the words *sixteen*, four from each Congressional District, which was adopted by the Convention.

The President announced the names of the following gentlemen, as constituting the committee, under the first clause of the resolution introduced by E. C. Wilkinson, to-wit:

First District.—His Excellency, Gov. Matthews, Hon. John I. Guion, Hon. T. H. Williams and W. H. Smith.

Second District.—Gen. T. N. Waul, G. N. Gordon, E. R. Burt and A. C. Baine.

Third District.—Hon. E. C. Wilkinson, J. M. Chilton; A. Hutchinson and Thos. A. Dabney.

Fourth District.—Hon. Geo. Winchester, R. T. Archer, W. H. Johnson and Gen. D. H. Cooper.

T N Waul moved that in addition to four members from each Congressional District, that four members from the State at large, be added to the committee, which was adopted.

The President announced the following named gentlemen, as appointed for the State at large on the committee, to-wit:—John J. Smith, J. C. McAlpin, M. Blalack, and H. C. Chambers.

Geo. Winchester asked and obtained leave to introduce certain propositions, which, on motion, were received and referred to the committee, raised under the resolution of E. C. Wilkinson.

E. C. Wilkinson asked and obtaind leave to withdraw the latter clause of the resolution offered by him, relative to the appointment of the committee.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The committee not having reported at 6 o'clock, the Convention adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning, 9 o'clock.

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Carolina Republican
(Lincolnton, N.C.)
5 October 1849, 1

MISCELLANY.

Pumping Thunder.

"John, bring me my shirt and epaulettes; there's a *war* brewing somewhere."—*Puck.*

'Charles, who wrote Shakspeare?'

'Ben Johnson.'

'No, it was Mr. Finis; I saw his name at the end of the book.'—*High life below stairs.*

'Won't you dance the Polka?
Cant you dance the Polka?
The joys of earth
Have little worth
Unless you dance the Polka!'

[*Gang'l.*

Afar off upon the solitary plains of the ocean, when the tempests have died away and the stormy petrel sits upon the unruffled billow hatching her egg under her wing, and the superstitious sailor, as he sits upon the main crosstrees, hears far down in the caves of the deep the thunder of the great sea-organ pealing amid the coral sepulchres of ages, mingled with the voices of Mermaids who pour forth strains of gushing music that shake the sternest spirits and unlock the fount of feeling and of tears. Though charmed for a few moments with the anthem of the great *sea-minstrel*, he soon remembers that the storm begins in the lowest recesses of the empire of waters, and that the music of the ground swell will soon become the howling of the upper tempest, and away he glides to the deck, to his comrades, to put the staunch old ship in order for the elemental war.

Oh! it is glorious upon the scowling billow to battle with the surges and to bid defiance to the gale. Then, mind walks in light upon the night of waters, and amid a thousand perils rides the tempest down.

The present hour, though calm as the summer's cloudless eve, is but the precursor of a time of tumult and of strife; and though men, armed to the teeth with the whole panoply of war, may not meet in the field.

'Where streams the life-blood warm and wet
Upon the glittering bayonet'—

still, there are elements of discord at work around us and amongst us, which, unless met with the prudence and fortitude of the gallant sailor, may wreck our glorious Union upon the midnight deep, and cast her star-gemmed banner like a sea weed upon a wave-washed shore.

We have written thus much, first because we felt it; and second, because we had no fourth of July oration to call us out, and therefore kept our patriotism upon our stomach until we were afraid of its growing sour. Having thus happily pricked what Mrs. Partington has quaintly termed the boil of sympathy, and uncorked our bottle of eloquence, we shall proceed, for brevity's sake, to our subject, by dividing it into fifty heads: and firstly of the first, the devil's to pay in Charles county, and Hagerstown too, and unless John Henry returns from his post in the General's train to his own political stamping ground, he will find but few there to raise their eyes with joyful recognition, and exclaim, in tones of melting thunder, Mud! Mud! Mud!

It is an easy matter for a man who has never felt the sting of a hornet to laugh at the diminutive size of the yellow jacketed insect, and to wonder what people are afraid of who make a straight coat-tail from his paper house but when once spiked by the interesting animal, he is ready to exclaim, with the Irishman who caught the yellow wasp for a fly, 'By St Patrick, how hot the dear little creature's foot is!'

The country at the present moment is infested with much vermin, and polluted with a vast quantity of foul air, the odor of aristocratic nationality. A good thunderstorm is therefore necessary to clear the moral atmosphere, and to kill off the creatures who breed in slimy pools, and grow fat upon decayed matter. It will be our duty, therefore, if possible, to pump up a respectable shower, and to ride like an eagle upon the course of the whirlwind, and mark the course of the storm. The elections last year placed parties in positions ridiculously false. As it was when the owl brooded over chaos, so it is now in the land of free institutions and liberal sentiments. True, the *alien* and *sedition* laws are no longer in force, and the prison doors of liberty's dungeons have not grated harshly on the ears of an incarcerated freeman for telling the truth for many years; but still, among the party of federalism, who never can forgive our fathers for making this a *republic* and *the Scotte election*, there exists the tyranny of the elder Adams and the illiberality of this day of iron fetters and prison walls. The people, however, have a way of curing these evils which is as affective as it is unparliamentary and unfashionable. Sometimes they take the brawlers up and rub their ears, and then sit them down with no easy jolt to legislate again for their country; sometimes they make them undo their dirty work, and then return to unenviable repose among the things that were—the broken crockery of Liberty's back kitchen; and sometimes they spring a mine of indignation under them that blows them so high among the light houses of the sky, that they come down so singed and altered that they remain political Eunuchs in the harems of the decency party forever afterwards.

Cuba is to be taken, not by the few straggling soldiers of liberty that have crept into that island, but by the home squadron of the United States, and the mock abduction of Rey, is to be the pretext of our Peace President for this invasion; and to keep up decent appearances, and to lull Spain and the rest of Europe into security, the proclamation written in the State Department and dated *nowhere*, was issued. This is our opinion, after consulting with sundry Dutch farmers of Lancaster county, who it is supposed know everything about such matters, and who undoubtedly communicated freely with the Second Washington upon state affairs on his grand tour. If this is true, the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who like Titus Oates, knows there is a damnable plot on foot, has made a slight error in his inferences, and will have to hold another mountain-top conversation with the hero of two bloody (not blood-hound) wars upon the blue peaks of Bedford, and in the vicinity of its magic well.

The home squadron have long since received orders to demand Rey beneath the walls of Moro Castle, with the men at quarters, the guns double shotted, and the matches lighted; and the little steamer Allegheny has been sent to arrest the invasion of Cuba, and preserve the faith of treaty stipulations. Ho! ho! ho! ha! ha! ha! Well, this is diplomacy with a vengeance, which it takes something green to appreciate.

But there must be a thunder-storm—a respectable thunder-storm—or we shall all be smothered in the infected cloud of pollution. To do this we propose to explode a little sulphur, and to stir the wild animals with a turned pole, until they make their official cages ring again.

There have been more little falsehoods, more mean insinuations, more dirty work done in the last six months, and *less thunder*, than we have ever known before in any age. We hope, therefore, that everybody will see the propriety of helping us to blow the bellows, and raise the *wind*. It is a matter *pro bono publico*, and cannot but be acceptable to all. A dirty man is better for being washed even if he is averse to it himself; and he who amputates a diseased limb, even without the consent of the patient, is a benefactor of mankind.

We wish the Republic would say something about the Denby case and Patrick Collins. This neglect of such *great* mares' nests is a crime indeed. Can't you dance the Polka? Won't you dance the Polka? but, 'for Heaven, if we go on at this rate, we shall never keep a sober face long enough to let it thunder. Boy, put in the sulphuric acid, and let it fiz—the people expect something terrible and, by liberty's cap and pole, they shall not be disappointed. The city is now full of cholera bombs—which are called, for short, water-*millions*—and perhaps we can use them to some advantage in the grand discharge.

The circulation of the Republic is *some*—We saw a gentleman who did not find a copy of it in western New York: perhaps it was because those who received it filed it away in their pigeon-holes, as a certain Register of the Treasury, who was democratic outside and whig within, once filed away Amos Kendall's Extra Globe in the Harrisonic age.

As this is a weather-breeder, we hope our friends will pardon us for blowing all around the compass: for we have no object but to raise a tempest, and whether we do it in a teapot or in the Atlantic ocean, it is all the same to us.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we understand, is about to die of a broken heart. He removed a democrat the other day, which has occasioned him sharp pains, and a terrible flatulent spirit. Whether he can be cured by reappointing the gentlemen or not, is a matter which remains in the *maw* of the future. We think, however he will recover without the expiation. We have seen sicker people cured with one glass of Madeira, repeated every hour without intermission.

And now we have raised a breeze; we hear the muttering of the deep-mouthed thunder and with Page's lightening-machine, and Brown and Nichols's Adelphi apparatus, with a water pot, we calculate we can make some noise and rain in the world, if we don't belong to either of the cabinets. Those, therefore, who are afraid of getting struck, had better come under our umbrella, confessing their offences and repenting of their sins of omission and commission, and thus wind up, with a clearing off shower, the

'HEROIC AGE.'

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Carolina Republican
(Lincolnton, N.C.)
5 October 1849, 2

THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The New Orleans Patria asserts positively that the plan of separating from Mexico the States this side of the Sierra Madre, and setting up an independent Republic, is still prosecuted with great zeal. Some 3,000 men according to this paper, are to establish themselves along the Southern boundry of Texas, procure arms and amunition, and when the right time arrives, cross the Rio Grande and raise the new standard. The plan is said to be most skilfully arranged, and the leaders are provided with funds. The Patria is of opinion that the Round Island assemblage is really designed for Tampico, and has in reality, nothing to do with the expedition to Cuba. *Baltimore Sun.*

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

5 October 1849, 1

COLUMBUS TIMES, GA.—John Forsyth, Esq., succeeds Gen. James N. Bethune in the editorial chair of the Times. Mr. Forsyth has filled that post before, and given sufficient indication of ability and political orthodoxy, to permit us to rank him among the first editors in the South.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
5 October 1849, 3

THE ROUND ISLAND AFFAIR.

We find the following defence of Commander RANDOLPH'S course at Round Island in the Mobile Advertiser; and, as he has been roundly attacked by the getters-up of this piratical expedition, it is but fair he should be heard in defence:

Mr. EDITOR: May I request the privilege of being heard, through the medium of your influential press, in defence of a gallant officer of our navy, who has lately, by an honest and manly, however it should be thought in some respects mistaken, discharge of his official duties at Round Island, drawn upon himself a most furious attack from that masked battery of Locofoco aggression and agrarianism, the New Orleans Delta. As this officer, (Commander Randolph,) proudly conscious of the purity of his motives, and ingenuously confiding in the justice and intelligence of his Government and country, may not deem it necessary to reply to the coarse invectives of his ribald adversary, I beg leave to say a few words in defence of both him and his service, which, on account of the naval interposition in this case, it is attempted to hold up to equal ridicule and reproach.

The course of this Ishmaelite print in this matter is not to be wondered at. The advocate, during the late war, of the absorption of the whole of Mexico, the defender of Buffalo hunts to the Sierra Madre, the warm eulogist of all the outrages of the Socialists and Red Republicans of extravagant France—is but acting after his kind when he thus assailed the Washingtonian and truly American policy of the Administration in the person of its agents. No candid man, who recurs to the paternal but earnest and forcible language of the President's proclamation, but will be convinced that its eloquent admonition in enforcement of our neutral obligations, (which sustain the moral grandeur and influence of our nation even more than the brilliant success of our arms,) and not merely the alleged mistakes in their execution, are the subject of complaint on the part of these revolutionary propagandists, who are so fatuously blinded to the proper mission of our noble institutions. In the midst of all their canting appeals in favor of the outraged right of peaceable emigration, there is not a child but is convinced, there is not one of them dares deny, that the expedition on Round Island is organized with a view of military invasion of a country with which ours is connected by treaties of the most sacred and inviolable obligations. Of this the public was long since informed, and the Executive of the Union, in a solemn proclamation, announces his conviction of the fact, and calls upon "every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all the efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers."

Now, what has Commander Randolph done beyond what the terms and the grave circumstances of the proclamation warranted? It is said by those who are "willing to wound but yet afraid to strike" the honest and faith-keeping policy of the peace-loving veteran at the head of our Government, that the proclamation was issued merely to forewarn our citizens that in invading the territories of neutral Powers they were placing themselves beyond the pale of American protection.

The absurdity of this view must be apparent even to those who have never perused that paper, since it was plain that the President would not have conceived himself called upon to adopt so serious and exciting a measure, merely for the purpose of giving this, in itself unnecessary, and almost supererogatory notice. Nor would he, by so idly pompous a declaration, have convinced himself that he had done all in his power to preserve the faith of treaties and to satisfy the grave requirements of the laws of 1818. To prove this, look at the terms of the proclamation. After having, as a mere matter of course, communicated this warning, it says: "An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation."

Now I appeal to the liberality of our countrymen to judge, fairly and calmly, the acts of an officer who, in obeying the orders of the Chief Magistrate of his country, may possibly be conceived to have misapplied some legal term in the notice which he felt himself obliged to promulgate. It was notorious, as I have said, that this expedition was organized with the illegal views which the proclamation describes—the President declares himself possessed of information to that effect, and the senior officer of the squadron merely announces his intention of preventing the further prosecution of these criminal designs, not by arrest and imprisonment, as the proclamation indicates, but by intercepting supplies or warlike stores and provisions. It is, moreover, due to justice to observe, that the latter supplies have never been in fact withheld from the adventurers on the island. Free passage, with rations, has been accorded to all who have grown distrustful of the splendid promises of a leader, who, while riot and murder were occurring in his camp, has been sipping his wines and smoking his Havanas at a neighboring watering place, and no interference has been attempted with such as prefer remaining to compromise the reputation of their country and violate, by their disorders, the laws of a State whose insulted sovereignty they hypocritically invoke.

Now what great outrage is here perpetrated upon the rights of American freemen, which this advocate of universal plunder so unceasingly denounces? In the midst of his turgid declamation upon the subject of the right of expatriation, this publicist of the Delta would do well to observe, that to "render the right of expatriation valid there must be an entire departure from the United States, for a purpose which is not illegal, nor in fraud of the duties at home of the emigrant." The law of 1818, in one of its clauses authorizes the intervention of the Government "when circumstances render it probable that they are intended to commit hostilities against a friendly Power."

I will close this brief and hasty exculpation of the course of Commander Randolph by saying that it is a subject of congratulation to every well-wisher of American liberty and American fame, that we have at the head of our Government a patriot who knows the evils of war, who appreciates the value of national faith, and who has the sagacity to detect, and the firmness to repress the flagitious attempts of the unprincipled faction, of which the Delta is the ever-volunteered organ, who would disgrace the name and weaken the influence of our Republic by masking their schemes of rapine and bloodshed under the more respectable guise of political propagandism. It was such a course as this that, while it served his country and developed still further the lofty sublimity of his character, brought upon the first Washington the indignation of the sympathizers of his day. And it was the pursuance of a different policy that, at the close of the last century, brought discredit upon revolutionary France, alienated the sympathies of the nation, and threw back for many years the cause of freedom throughout the world. It is not by violence, but by our all-powerful example, that we can hope to spread the influence of our institutions. They who, in such a cause, should draw the sword, it is written "shall perish by the sword." Yet, if forgetful of the warning of history and the example of our fathers, we do enter upon this vulgar career of conquest, let us not dupe ourselves by styling it a crusade of opinions; let us not disgrace the reputation of our Government by a worse than Polish partition, a sneaking disavowal of national responsibility for eventual national appropriation; and, lastly, let us not demoralize our citizens by turning them from the pursuits of honest industry to the habits of vagabonds, plunderers, and pirates.

JUSTICE.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
5 October 1849, 3

THROUGH TO CHARLESTON BY RAILROAD.—The arrangements are now complete by which travellers can get a *through* ticket from New York to Charleston, (leaving New York three times a day, at 6 and 9 A. M., and 4½ P. M.) via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Weldon, and Wilmington—stopping a few days at any of these places, if desired, at the reduced rate of $20. This will prove a great accommodation to the public, and, we suppose, a formidable competition to the steamers, which have hitherto nearly monopolized the Charleston and Savannah travel.—*N. Y. Post.*

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

5 October 1849, 2

DEPARTURE OF THE OHIO.—The departure of the steamship Ohio last evening was viewed by great numbers of our citizens who had congregated upon the levee to witness the event. As she moved majestically down the river she presented a beautiful appearance, her deck being crowded with people, and flags floating from each of her masts. We think that notwithstanding her immense size, she is the prettiest craft we ever saw, and as she moves through the water scarcely appears larger than a vessel of half her burthen. The beauty and elegance of her model were conspicuous, and observed by all. Opposite Lafayette and each of the municipalities she fired a gun as a parting salutation, and when we last saw her she was proceeding finely on her way to the Balize. By this morning she will be across the bar and floating in her natural element—the blue ocean.

PASSENGERS BY THE OHIO.—The following is the list of the passengers by the steamship Ohio, which left this port last evening for New York *via* Havana:

Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Maria Antonia Lorante and two children, Mrs. Anchenac, Miss Ewbanks, Mrs. C. Wright, Dr. Mackie lady and two children, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mrs. Farrell and three servants, Col. Garland lady three children and servant, Messrs. A. Roza, M. Martin, F. Fisher, Barnardo Narez, Jno. L. O'Sullivan, A. C. Woodruff, J. E. Lacker, C. Wooley, Manuel Martin, N. R. Jennings, H. Aing, Jas. Malone, D. C. Woodruff, F. Starr, D. H. Dillingham, T. O. Knote, A. Lagar, E. Beaver, E. B. Thomas, Johnson Loakes, C. Wright, Mitchell Lerry, Jas. Mensback, James Hartell, Antonia Regas, E. T. Beaver, James Price, Morris Gelbil, Isarel Snow, Major Chapman and lady.

Fifty-nine passengers and the California mails for New York will be transferred during the night, in the river, from the Falcon to the Ohio.

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

The Daily Picayune.
5 October 1849, 2

Meeting on the Tehuantepec Route.

The great meeting of our citizens friendly to a railway communication between the two oceans, over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, takes place this evening at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, and there is little doubt that it will be a crowded one. In a question of such vital importance to New Orleans as that which is involved in the selection of an easy and expeditious route to our distant possession of California, it is of the utmost importance that the community should come to the consideration of the subject with definite ideas regarding the various plans which have been put forward with that object in view. The one which was the first submitted to the public, and which transcends all others in magnitude, is Whitney's great Pacific railway, traversing the continent from a point far north. Mr. Benton's was the next, with a similar direction, having its eastern terminus at or near St. Louis. Then came others with Memphis or some place yet to be decided on, in a location low down in the valley of the Mississippi, as its starting point. All these are encumbered with almost insurmountable obstacles, as regards their engineering capabilities; whilst to the practical man, who lives for the age in which he is born, they present insuperable objections in point of time. Independently of the impervious wilderness and trackless deserts, tenanted only by savage beasts and hardly less savage men, which cover almost every foot of the way across the continent, and which would necessitate an armed detachment with the workmen as they went along, a period of probably half a generation would be required to complete such a road; and even then it would not pay, nor can it ever pay until traffic is immensely increased by settlements along the whole line of route. View a continental railway under any aspect you choose, whether as regards capital, engineering, prospective return, or the exigencies of trade and business, it is at the present moment premature. Whenever it is undertaken, it must, from the magnitude of the pecuniary outlay involved, be a national work, and must be carried to completion, totally irrespective of the commercial wants of the day; for the interval of time between its commencement and termination is necessarily too great to admit of its subserving any present useful purpose.

The other means which lie at our choice for facilitating communication between the States and our distant territory are those which are presented by the narrow neck of land uniting the northern and southern parts of this continent. There are three parts of the great Central American isthmus which may be pierced either by a railway as by Panama, or by canal and railway as by Nicaragua and Tehuantepec. That by Panama is already appropriated by our Northern contemporaries. Of the whole three the Tehuantepec route has immeasurably the advantage, both for facility of constructing a road thereon, and for economizing time, by shortening the distance of travel. It would be useless to dilate on these attributes of the route, or to recapitulate the relative distances between New Orleans and San Francisco by Panama, by Nicaragua, and by Tehuantepec. We have in several articles expressly devoted to the subject shown that, in comparison with the Panama route, there is in that by Tehuantepec a saving of about 1400 miles, and in comparison with the Nicaragua route nearly 1000.

Besides, the Tehuantepec route has been regularly surveyed, and a contract has been made by the Mexican Government with a gentleman for the opening of a communication over the isthmus, either by canal, railway or carriage road. That gentleman, Señor Don José de Garay, is now actively employed in procuring means for carrying into effect the provisions of his contract, and would, we believe, gladly avail himself of the efficient aid which a well organized American company could offer him.

The terms of the contract, which dates in 1842, exhibit much liberality on the part of the Mexican Government. They grant to Señor Garay the exclusive privilege of opening a communication between the two oceans over the isthmus of Tehuantepec, giving him the right of establishing means of transport, the right of levying tolls for fifty years, and ten leagues of waste lands on each side of the line of road. There are other concessions in the contract, such as the privilege of establishing colonies within fifty leagues of both sides of the line, and a monopoly of steam-locomotive power for sixty years. There would, we feel assured, be no difficulty at all in making arrangements with Mr. Garay, on terms of mutual advantage, in case a company should be formed in this city, or elsewhere, to aid him in carrying out his project.

We need scarcely animadvert on the vast advantages which a road over the Tehuantepec isthmus must insure to this city, and to the whole South and West, if it were under the control of a company established here. We have before us, in more than one shape, evidence of the most striking character that every thing that lies in the power of capital and enterprise will be done by our Northern contemporaries to divert from us to themselves the rich trade that is now opening between the States and the Pacific shores. If we remain inert until the completion of the Panama railroad, we shall see carried to another market the major part of that traffic which should, by the natural course of things, apparently settled by relative geographical position, be centered in New Orleans. On the other hand, if we be up and stirring, if we now act with energy, we shall secure at once the best avenue of transit to the Pacific; by which riches incalculable will flow into our hands. That transit way is the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which we think may be had with little difficulty—it is, in fact, within our reach, almost within our grasp.

We are entirely devoted to the plan of opening a road forthwith over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and looking to the immediate wants of trade, we should be well content to begin with a good wagon road, leaving the more expensive and dilatory construction of a railway for future action. We see no reason why they may not be commenced together. What we want, however, is a transit way that may be immediately available, in order to direct the course of trade from California to this port as speedily as possible. Were we to think it necessary to fortify our opinion relative to the superior advantages of this route over all others, we might cite in its favor the present Executive of the country. Gen. Taylor, we have good reason to know, regards the Tehuantepec Isthmus as the best avenue of communication between the States and the Pacific, and we should not be surprised if he recorded that fact in his forthcoming message to Congress.

The subject will, however, be extensively discussed this evening, and the proceedings will no doubt turn on the instructions to be given to our delegates to the Memphis Convention. We have a few words to say hereon.

It is useless, after noticing the unanimity which prevails here, relative to the real interests of New Orleans, for people to fritter away their time in canvassing modes of communication with the Pacific which are for the moment—for reasons which are obvious—all but impossible. We allude to the continental railways projected, whether their track lie by the Gila or any other water course. Our delegates to the Memphis Convention should therefore be instructed to use their influence with that body, by reason and arguments, to induce them to unite with us in the project for immediately opening a transit way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is the interest of the whole Southern and Western country to devise speedy means for carrying this great project into effect without delay; for by steam navigation through the port of New Orleans, it will connect the Mississippi with the Pacific, almost as closely as if their waters intermingled. The projected road will be as much to the advantage of the Western merchant, trader, business man, agriculturalist, &c., as to that of New Orleans. We are quite sure that no delegate having the true interest of this city and the South and West at heart, can hesitate a moment in following out such instructions as will be given to-night to the letter, with all the ardor of which his nature is capable.

The meeting will beyond a doubt, be an overwhelming one in point of numbers, and we hope to see our worthy chief magistrate Gov. Johnson, who nominated the delegates to the Memphis Convention, presiding on this important occasion.

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The Evening Picayune.

5 October 1849, 1

DISPERSING OF THE ROUND ISLANDERS, &c.—We are sorry to see that our freind of the Mobile Advertiser takes strong exceptions to what we said a few days ago about the dispersing of the men at Round Island. He directly charges us with "censuring our naval officers" in the article. We must disclaim this gratuitous accusation of the Advertiser, as we do not conceive that we used one word of censure against the officers in question. We simply mentioned the fact of fifty men having been put on shore at Pascagoula from the Island, and went on to state what we *saw* and *heard*.

We deem it useless to inform the Advertiser, as he asks of us, "what we would have had the officers do?" He knows we would have them do nothing but their duty; and whether they have done this, or not, we did not pretend to say. Nor do we now.

We have nothing to do with the "illiberal strictures of the New Orleans press," any more than with those of the Mobile papers. Let our cotemporary read the Picayune's article to which he expresses his "entire dissent" again.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—This body met at Jackson, Miss., on the 1st inst., and was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M., by Hon. T. H. Williams, of Pontotoc, upon whose motion Hon. Geo. Winchester, of Adams, was appointed President *pro tem*. Col. G. R. Fall, of the Mississippian, and J. A. Orr, of the Houston Patriot, were requested to act as Secretaries.

After a call of the counties, a committee was appointed to select officers, who reported Hon. W. L. Sharkey, as President, and Gov. Joseph W. Matthews, as Vice President. J. A. Orr, of Chickasaw, and W. A. Purdom, of Holmes, were selected to act as secretaries. The report of the committee was adopted by the convention. The attendance was large, and the greatest harmony prevailed.

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The Floridian & Journal.
TALLAHASSEE, FA.

6 October 1849, 2

The following is a copy of a letter received by Gov. MOLLEY last Sunday night, and handed over to Gov. BROWN Monday morning:

HEAD QUARTERS FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Rawlerson, Sept. 24, 1849.

SIR:—I herewith inclose you a copy of Gen. Twiggs' official report to Washington, furnished by himself with the request that it should be forwarded to you immediately.—The General does not state that he went to Charlotte Harbor in consequence of a promise from Bowlegs that the murderers should be given up on the 18th inst., which was the fact. Bowlegs has failed to comply with his promises, and put the General off for thirty days longer. The Indians have never been told that they had to leave the State, and as soon as that fact is made known to them a war is certain.

I cannot imagine why you have never received my communications. I assure your Excellency that I have reported weekly as ordered, giving you all the information I could procure. Messages are constantly coming in to me that Indian signs have been seen in the settlements. I have always considered it my duty to attend to them, and they have invariably proved false. I have been to Peas Creek, encamped on the very bank, scouted the country between here and the boundary, and have seen no signs of Indians. Henry S. Clarke, of Manatee, reported to me yesterday twenty-four men for duty. I declined giving him any orders, because, in the first place, he has only a Lieutenant's command, and in the next, I convinced there is at present no earthly necessity for more troops in this vicinity. Captain Johnson's command is on the Manatee River, besides a detachment of Regular troops sent there by the commanding General. However, I suppose he is acting under orders from your Excellency, and only reported to me as being the senior officer in the field. I might make a proper disposition of his force, which I have declined doing for the reasons above stated. I hope will approve the disposition I have made of the volunteer force in this section. Those on the Atlantic side, I have not heard from. In consequence of so many miscarriages in my reports to you, I have thought proper to send this up by one of my men; he will return almost immediately, and I hope your Excellency will write by him, giving me such further instructions as you may deem proper. It seems to be the policy of the Indians to procrastinate things as long as possible, but if Mr. Spencer and Capt. Casey have received the instructions which I understand they have from General Government, that is, to procure an interview with the Chiefs and inform them of the determination to have them removed, there can be no doubt of a war immediately. Gen. Twiggs is of the same opinion, and informs me that he has written to the department to that effect. If the volunteers are to be kept in the service of the State, I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency the propriety of making some arrangement to have them clothed; the men are already beginning to suffer for the want of proper cloing, and unless some arrangement is mad', I am at a loss to tell what they are to do. My immediate command enjoy excellent health: the men are in fine spirits, and only wish for action. I hope some determination will soon be made, either for peace or war. The people here do not know which to expect; they are all in temporary forts, men, women and children crowded together. Their homes are left destitute, and all they have going to ruin. I should hate to be the Indian seen by a white man this side of Peas Creek. It is the opinion of these who know the Indian character, that as soon as the volunteers are recalled from the frontier, they will take possession.—Bowlegs told the General that he would be glad to see him with any of his people, but never to bring any volunteers with him. Col. Spencer is now at Fort Brooke, but is as mute as a fish about what he intends doing.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. FISHER,
Capt. commanding Fla. Vol's.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
The Governor of Florida.

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El Mundo
ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS
NUEVA YORK

6 October 1849, 788

ISLA DE CUBA.

Por las noticias que de la isla de Cuba hemos publicado en nuestro número anterior, habrán visto nuestros lectores que reinaba en toda la isla la mayor tranquilidad. Las últimas que se recibieron en Nueva Orleans vienen perfectamente de acuerdo con las nuestras, y para corroborarlas, ponemos á continuacion algunos párrafos de una carta de la Habana del 15 de setiembre, dirigida á un periódico español que se publica en la capital de la Luisiana, sin que sin embargo demos gran crédito al párrafo referente al vapor *Guadalquivir*.

"El vapor *Guadalquivir* que iba de esta puerto para el de Trinidad con tropas, al pasar por el fuerte de Casilda pareció infundir sospechas á la guarnicion de aquel punto. Sin duda no oiria el comandante la pregunta que le hicieron al pasar, y como no respondiera, le dispararon dos ó tres cañonazos, á pesar de ser aun de dia. En aquella parte de la isla se ha formado un cuerpo de milicia compuesto todo de europeos. Un solo hacendado logró reunir en su finca 150 hombres blancos, y los armó para que pelearan en caso que desembarcasen los *yankees*.

En Cienfuegos, la firmeza y buenas disposiciones del gobierno han inspirado confianza á los mas temerosos. Aun no se ha apelado al recurso de armar á los paisanos, y se cree será innecesario. Todo se conduce allí con el mayor órden y silencio. La isla toda está en un estado perfecto de defensa.

Por lo que toca á esta capital, nadie se acuerda ya de la espedicion, y se rien de los proyectos de esas gentes. Lo que mas ocupa en el dia á la gente pudiente es el asunto de la próxima temporada de ópera. Se ha fijado el dia 10 de octubre próximo para empezar la temporada en Tacon. Ayer estaban tomados ya todos los palcos principales y un gran número de lunetas."

En la misma correspondencia encontramos las dos noticias que ponemos á continuacion:

"Dias pasados se ha envenenado nuestro jóven amigo don Joaquin Santa Cruz, hijo mayor del conde de Jaruco y Mopox. En la carta que dejó escrita á su padre, le decia que hacia ya dos años que llevaba el veneno en el bolsillo... ¡Infeliz!

El 10 del corriente llegó á este puerto el queche belga *Antoinette* procedente de Cayo Hueso. Este buque salió de Ambéres el 12 de mayo último, y su detencion ha sido causada mayormente por la sublevacion de cuatro de los marineros, que querian armarse con el buque, y á este fin asesinaron al capitan, piloto y un marinero. De Cayo Hueso los mandan aquí en el *Antoinette* con un capitan americano y otra tripulacion, para que sean juzgados como piratas. He visto á dos de los asesinos que estan aun á bordo (en cuarentena) y parecian muy satisfechos y contentos á pesar de hallarse con esposas en las manos y aguardando su sentencia."

En el hospital de la Caridad de Santiago de Cuba murieron poco ha tres mujeres de edad de 100 años cada una.

Parece que Mr. Huc, miembro de la Sociedad de Colonizacion de la isla francesa de Martinica, ha conseguido de la autoridad superior de la isla de Cuba concesiones importantes en favor de los colonos franceses que desean establecerse en Puerto Rico, á consecuencia de la inseguridad de vidas y propiedades en aquellas islas desde la revolucion de los negros, ocurrida el año pasado. Dudamos que esta noticia, que tomamos de los diarios de aquí, sea exacta en todas sus partes.

NOTICIAS PERSONALES.

Ha llegado á Nueva York, procedente de la Habana, por Nueva Orleans y los Estados del Sur, el señor don RAMON DE ACHA, uno de los jefes mas beneméritos del cuerpo de la Armada española. El señor de Acha mandaba últimamente el vapor de guerra *Congreso*. Parece que se halla gravemente enfermo en esta ciudad de una fiebre intermitente.

Ha venido en compañía del señor ACHA el primer maquinista del vapor *Congreso*, don GUILLERMO WARD.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
6 October 1849, 3

GEORGIA ELECTION.

At the election in Georgia last Monday Governor Towns was re-elected by an increased majority, and the Democrats are certain of having a majority in the State Senate, and most probably a majority also in the House of Representatives.

DISPERSION OF THE CUBA INVADERS.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 2.—The men lately assembled at Round Island are rapidly dispersing. Many of them have returned to this city, the purpose for which they assembled having been defeated or postponed.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Havana the middle of last month to guard the southern coast of Cuba. The standing army is to be increased by 6,000 troops from Spain, which are daily expected.

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NEW YORK HERALD

6 October 1849, 2

The Election in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 5, 1849.

Returns have been received from about half of the State, which render it almost certain that Gov. Towns, democrat, has been re-elected.

In the counties heard from, the democrats have gained six members of the Legislature.

MACON, GA., October 5, 1849.

We have received returns from seventy-four counties, leaving but nineteen to be heard from. George W. Towns, democrat, is certainly re-elected Governor by a majority of 3,000 or more.

The democrats will have a strong majority in the State Senate, which, it is believed, will secure to them a majority on joint ballot with the House; and it is probable that they will also have a majority in the latter branch of the Legislature.

Dispersion of the Round-Islanders.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1849.

The men lately gathered at Round-Island are rapidly dispersing—their intended expedition to Cuba, or somewhere else, having been either frustrated or postponed.

Late and Interesting from Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1849.

We have advices from Havana to the 27th of September.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Havana about the middle of last month, for the purpose of guarding the Southern coast of Cuba.

The standing army of the island was to be increased. 6,000 re-inforcements were daily expected from Spain.

The difficulty between M. Pousin and the United States government, had occasioned many extravagant rumors and surmises, and some of the papers were commenting upon it at great length.

The improvements effected by Metson, in the process of extracting saccharine matter from the sugar cane, had excited much attention amongst the Cuba planters.

THE CABINET, AND SPANISH DESPOTISM.—The organ of the Spanish government in Havana compliments the administration at Washington for the course which it thought proper to pursue, in preventing the unfortunate people of that island from receiving assistance towards ridding themselves of the despotism which they have so long suffered under, and asserting their independence of the Spanish government. We hope the journal referred to does not suppose that the policy which Mr. Clayton pursued in the Cuban expedition affair meets with the approbation of the American people. It would be a libel on them to think so. We expect, by every arrival from Cuba, to hear of the Governor General of that island having sent some suitable present to the cabinet, as a token of his gratitude for the signal service which the administration have rendered him, uncalled for and unsolicited, in preventing revolution among the Cubans.

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The Pensacola Gazette

6 October 1849, 2

Round Island.—We learn from the Washington Republic that the communications received at the Navy Department from Commander Randolph, with regard to the men assembled on Round Island, are conclusive as to their illegal designs. The military organization, the terms of enlistment, the nature of the service, the disposition of the arms, the character of the country to be attacked, are all clearly proved by the abundant testimony of persons found among the members of the expedition.

The opposition journals will find that they have done right in waiving the discussion as to Commander Randolph's politeness. Considerable distress prevailed among them at one time, because the proclamation was not quite so courteous and particular as a diplomatic despatch; but we apprehend that, in view of the facts as they will ultimately come before the public, all sides will be too well satisfied with the result accomplished by President Taylor, to cavil at any alleged lack of "courtesy" in its attainment.

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The Pensacola Gazette
6 October 1849, 2

From the Mobile Advertiser

Round Islanders.—The miserable creatures who have been for sometime past congregated on Round Island, hve been turned loose and are beginning to *honor* us with their presence.

Yesterday morning a dozen ono were brought before the Mayor. It ppeared in evidence that, on the night blore, at a late hour, they were found by Lt Galle, of the Night Watch, in the mark(-house, having taken lodgings there for th night, in violation of the ordinances of he city, "in such cases made and provied."—Thoy were consequently aroued from their slumbers and politely invitd by the officer to accompany him to a plac where lodgings were already provided or them. They did so, and were *lodged in the Guardhouse.* On appearing bore the Mayor, they stated that they were just from Round Island; that they cane here to get work on the railroad, but as the contractor had not yet arrived, they were unable to get employment; that they were turned loose without a cent of money, and had no means of procuring a night's lodging or getting a mouthful of bead; that this destitution was their excus for taking lodgings in the market-house; that they intended no harm to anybody, and would go to work on the railroad as soon as they could be permitted to do so.—Upon these representations the Mayor—knowing that one of the contractors was daily expected here, and that he was in want of hands—discharged the poor creatures, with the admonition, that they would be closely watched by the police, and that if guilty of any improprieties of conduct they would be arrested and dealt with as vagrants.

They are a most miserable-looking set of customers—half-starved, ragged and dirty—and their forlorn and destitute condition is calculated to excite no other emotion than pity and commiseration. We trust they will soon find *honest* employment, and go to work like *honest* men to make an *honest* living in an *honest* way.

From their appearance, we imagine it will be a long time before they are ready for another Round Island Expedition.

The Florida war, it is stated, though nipped in the bud, has cost, in the transportation of troops, stores, and purchase of horses for mounting troops, &c., three hundred thousand dollars.

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The Pensacola Gazette

6 October 1849, 2 ← this date could be wrong

Naval.

The U. S. Steamer *Virgo*, Lieut. Comdg. Jas. H. Ward, 11 days from Norfolk, arrived here on Sunday evening last, and left again on Tuesday to join the Round Island Blockading Squadron.

The U. S. Schr. *Flirt*, E. Farrand, Lieut. Comdg. arrived here on Monday last from Round Island.

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The Pensacola Gazette

6 October 1849, 3

Declaration of War!—Old Father ritchie has declared war against the ueen of Spain and all her Duennas!—late member of the Union boldly pro-ims that the honor of the country *shall* upheld in this Spanish controversy—at Gen. Taylor *shall not* be permitted skulk out of this difficulty in his usually wardly way, and that the insolent Gov-nor of Cuba shall not be permitted to n rough-shod over the *timid* Hero of uena Vista!

Well, the country will feel safe *now*.—r. Ritchie has boldly drawn his "pen" its defence, and has loudly proclaimed at this stain upon its honor shall be asked out in—ink! We hope, for the nor of Spain and the Ladies, that the ouflet, thus thrown down by Old Nous errons, will be taken up by some patri-ic Duenna, as dry and as "venerable" himself.

hen shrew meets shrew, then comes the tug of *jaw!*

Tus. Monitor.

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The Daily Picayune.

6 October 1849, 2

Tehuantepec Route to the Pacific.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of our citizens was held last evening at the Commercial Exchange, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a railroad.

Col. William Christy called the meeting to order, and announced the names of the following officers and speakers, selected by the Committee of Arrangements:

PRESIDENT.—GOV. ISAAC JOHNSON.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—A. D. Crossman, Samuel J. Peters, Joseph Genois, Joshua Baldwin, Pierre Senzeneau, Dr. Warren Stone, Felix Labatut, Leonard Mathews, H. B. Cenas, Dr. Wedderburn, James H. Caldwell, Junius Bebee, Thomas G. Morgan, Fergus Gerdère. *From Lafayette.*—Wm. J. Boyce, Mayor; P. N. Wood and Alexander Phillips.

SECRETARIES.—C. A. Barriere, John Goodin, P. F. Nogues and David Hadden.

On taking the chair Gov. Johnson made some very happy remarks, peculiarly adapted to the occasion. He dwelt with much force on the importance of the object which had drawn together so large a number of our citizens, and stated that he felt proud of having been the humble instrument to stir up in a measure the public mind on the subject. We cannot give his remarks in full, but suffice it to say, that they were well timed, and were received with much applause. In concluding, Gov. Johnson announced

M. M. Cohen, who proceeded to explain in detail the object of the meeting. He called attention to the fact, that the Memphis Convention is to meet on the 17th inst., and to the importance of giving instructions to the Louisiana delegation, that they might know how to act in regard to the different routes for a railroad, which have been proposed. "Our delegates," said M. M. Cohen, "have not to decide, but only to confer on the different plans." He would be glad to see any one of them carried into execution, but he felt that either would require too long a time for completion. The citizens of the South and West could not wait, and a short cut across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec appeared to him by far the most feasible project. He, Mr. Cohen, thought that the completion of a road, by either of the lines proposed, would be a cause of gratulation to the whole country; but at the same time he thought the superiority of the Tehuantepec route perfectly obvious. The distance from New York to San Francisco, by this route, was fourteen hundred miles less than by the way of Panama, and eighteen hundred and twenty-five miles less from New Orleans. He thought that our delegates should be advised to lay all the facts before the Memphis Convention, and that the whole South and West should unite in endeavors to carry the project into effect.

Mr Cohen then exhibited a map of the United States, the Isthmus and California, and pointed out the great advantages of the Tehuantepec route, in political, social and commercial points of view. He concluded by making a motion that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions.

Gov. Johnson then read the names of the Committee on Resolutions, and Mr. Benjamin came forward. That gentleman could not say that he was unprepared to speak on the subject for which the meeting had been called, but he regretted that his sources of information had been circumscribed, and that he had been unable to obtain all the statistical facts he had intended to have possessed himself of. He understood, however, that the meeting was not called for making speeches, but for the examination of facts, such as would lead to some practical results; he would therefore simply state such facts as he knew, and give the sources whence he obtained them. The gentleman who preceded him had in a measure anticipated him in giving the difference in distances; but, continued he, it is plain to all that the great distances saved would prove of immense advantage, and the building of a railroad across the Isthmus would be the culminating enterprise of the present century. In contemplating this enterprise, the first facts to be considered were, the nature of the harbors on each side, and the obstacles to be surmounted in crossing the Isthmus.

He (Mr. Benjamin) had obtained much information from the report of a survey made in 1825 by two commissioners—one appointed by the State of Vera Cruz and the other by the Government of Mexico—but that survey was somewhat imperfect, as the commissioners were wanting in means to carry out fully the objects contemplated. In the year 1842 the Mexican Government granted to Sr. Don José de Garay the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for the purpose of cutting a canal, granting with this right of way certain privileges, and stipulating certain conditions, the first of which was that he was to have his surveys completed in eighteen months. Señor Garay employed scientific surveyors, and furnished them with all the necessary means to execute their mission, which they completed in eleven months. The report of this survey was published, and from it he (the speaker) had taken some notes, and had also examined a report made by Mr. Trastour, a gentleman formerly employed in making a geographical survey of this State. Mr. Trastour spent two years on the Isthmus, had studied it well, and had made an extensive map, giving the depth of streams, heights of the elevations, and details of all the difficulties which would have to be encountered in making a railroad. Mr. B. had not the map, but he had taken copious notes from the report.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, continued Mr. B., is 132 miles wide from shore to shore, and can be divided into two sections—one from the shore on the Gulf side to the table land of Tarifa, at the junction of the Huassacualco and Paso rivers, a distance of 90 miles, with an elevation at this point of 172 feet, leaving 660 feet to be overcome before commencing the descent to the Pacific.

The condition of the harbors on each side, continued the speaker, is a matter of much importance and should command a large share of attention; but is well established that they are good—indeed, that the mouth of Huassacualo has been pronounced the best on the shores of the Gulf. The depth of this river at a distance of sixty miles from its mouth is from sixteen to eighteen feet.

Mr. Benjamin then proceeded to consider the various opinions in regard to a harbor on the Pacific side, and satisfactorily demonstrated that a good harbor could be made, and that all difficulties could be easily overcome with the ordinary resources of the engineer. The pressure upon our columns prevents us from going more into the details of Mr. B.'s highly interesting remarks, in regard to the harbors, and obstacles to be surmounted in constructing the railroad. As he stated, he proved sufficiently for any preliminary proceeding, the complete practicability of the proposed road, and that the total amount of expense would not exceed $3,000,000.

Mr. B. then went on to show that Sr. Garay had commenced his canal, and had, by virtue of his grant, full control over a tract of land twenty leagues wide, so that it would only be necessary to make an arrangement with him, which could be easily done, as it would be of great advantage to him in his own operations. Mr. B. enumerated the privileges granted to Sr. Garay, among which is that he can locate colonies of foreigners at any point along the line, within fifty leagues each side. The revenue of the road could not, by the lowest calculation, be much less than $1,500,000 per annum, which would pay its entire cost and expenses in three years. Mr. B. then said that the immense social and political advantages to be derived from the completion of the road could not be calculated in dollars and cents, and he trusted that the citizens of New Orleans would not forego all these for the trifling amount mentioned as its estimated cost.

The president then announced the following resolutions, which were read by Mr. Cohen, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a communication across the continent of America, either by ship canal or railroad, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is an object of the highest political and commercial importance to the Government and people of the United States, necessary to bind together the different parts of our territory, and enable all our citizens to participate in and be protected by the Federal Government, and in the highest degree calculated to develope our resources, extend our commerce, increase the wealth and power of the country, and add to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific entirely within the territories of the United States, if, upon examination and survey, such road shall be ascertained to be practicable; and that we will heartily aid, so far as our efforts may avail, in the support and prosecution of such an undertaking, whatever may be the route which shall be finally determined upon.

Resolved, That while we are anxious to witness the completion of so great a national work, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many years must elapse before so desirable an end can be attained, and that in the meantime some other mode of rapid communication with our territories on the Pacific is essential to the safety and well being of the country, and would immediately add to its commercial greatness.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is the cheapest, speediest and best means of obtaining, at once, objects of such importance, and that the people of New Orleans and Louisiana ought to and will aid in its construction without delay.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the Memphis Convention be requested to bring this subject before that body, and endeavor to obtain its concurrence with us in behalf of the Tehuantepec railroad, as a present measure beneficial to all, and as a most powerful aid, by demonstrating the great advantages of rapid communication, in furthering the great work in favor of which the convention is convoked.

Resolved, That a permanent committee of twenty gentlemen be appointed to prepare an address to the President, asking for the negotiation of a treaty, if practicable, with the Government of Mexico, permitting of the free transportation of the mails, troops and military stores of the Government, and of the goods and merchandise of the citizens of the United States, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; a memorial to Congress for the passage of a law directing the Postmaster General and Secretary of War to make yearly contracts for the transportation of the mails, troops and military stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of the United States, giving preference always to the shortest route where the price is the same; and an address to the Congress and people of the United States on the advantages of immediately constructing a railroad at Tehuantepec, and generally to further the object which this meeting has in view.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, an object so vitally concerning the interests of the city of New Orleans deserves the support and cooperation of the several municipalities of New Orleans; that, with this view, our Senators and Representatives be respectfully invited to urge, at the approaching session of the Legislature, the passage of a law authorizing the Councils to lend their aid both in the preliminary examinations and in the subsequent execution of the proposed works, in such manner and to such extent as shall to said Councils appear expedient and proper.

Resolved, That the permanent committee be requested to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of printing, publishing, and the obtaining of all necessary information for the furtherance of the enterprise.

The president then appointed the following gentlemen members of the Permanent Committee, under the sixth resolution: Samuel Bell, A. D. Crossman, Samuel J. Peters, P. W. Ferrar, W. Bogart, J. A. Barelli, M. M. Cohen, Peter Conrey, Jas Robb, J. P. Benjamin, A. Miltenberger, J. U. Lavillebeuvre, Wm. McLean, J. C. Larue, D. Sidle, John Goodin, David Hadden, J. Lalland, J. L. Sigur, Leonard Mathews and R. B. Sumner.

Mr. Larue, one of the speakers selected by the committee of arrangements was then called for, and came forward. He spoke for some time with force in favor of the Tehuantepec route, and was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Sigur was called for, but he was not present. Gov. Johnson then rose and stated that all the information necessary had been given—that the hour was late, and he would move an adjournment. This proposition was readily assented to, and the assembly dispersed.

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

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

6 October 1849, 2

GEN. QUITMAN "SMOKED OUT."--The last Mississippian contains a list of about twenty appointments for Gen. Quitman--many of the points designated being the same as those embraced in Mr. Lea's tour. It seems, therefore, that though the General is averse to "drawing crowds for Mr. Lea," he is not unwilling to *follow* that gentleman in the canvass! This is not exactly the course that most honorable opponents would pursue; they would generally, we opine, think it more fair and manly to meet an opponent face to face than first to refuse to do so, and then crawl after him!

On his way from Natchez to Jackson Gen. Quitman remarked with some surprise that his friends about the Capital had been writing and sending for him very frequently of late, and seemed at a loss to understand the cause of their anxiety to see him. He has had this explained, and the result is a number of appointments for him to address the people in the wake of Mr. Lea. The latter was at Oxford on the 17th ult.; Gen. Quitman will be there on the 13th inst.; Lea was at Holly Springs on the 22d ult.; Quitman will be there on the 15th inst.; Lea was at Kosciusko, Louisville, Jacinto, Fulton, and other places, during the latter part of September, and Quitman will be after him on the same track in the early part of October. This is really a beautiful, high-minded, open-handed sort of opposition!—Surely the party that employs it must have a very peculiar idea of what is equitable and honorable among political opponents. Dropping the figure and speaking plainly, we never saw a more sneaking, skulking and disreputable mode of carrying on a canvass. We expected nothing better of the wire-pullers of the party; but we did not think General Quitman himself would be forced into such a resort.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
6 October 1849, 2

GEN. CAMPBELL.—The National Intelligencer contains the following announcement of a difficulty between the Spanish authorites and the American Consul at Havana, with which the public was not previously acquainted:

"Early in this Administration a domand was made by the Government of Spain for the recall from Havana of Gen. R B. Campbell, the respected and efficient Consul of the United States, at that port, on the ground of objection to his official conduct in a certain particular. After a thorough examination of the case, the Executive, approving the conduct of the Consul in that affair, refused to recall him. But upon the question having arisen whether offence would be taken by the Government of this country at the revocation by the Government of Spain of the *exequatur* by which the Consul had been recognised, the inquiry was answered by a declaration on the part of this Government that the United States could not take exception to such a step, which was a matter of right on the part of any Government choosing to exercise it. The exequatur was not revoked, it is true, because, it is presumed, the Government of Spain was not so much dissatisfied with what had passed at Havanna as to reject a Consul who was in all other respects acceptable to the Government and inhabitants of Cuba; but the answer of this Government was not the less conclusive as to the question of right."

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
6 October 1849, 2

☞ The State Slavery Convention adjourned on Wednesday last. We shall publish the report and concluding proceedings in our next. There were at first two reports from the committee--one by the majority and another by the minority. The difference was compromised, however, by striking out certain obnoxious portions of the majority report, which was then adopted as amended, and does not now contain one doctrine of an objectionable character. We think the minority of the committee were right in objecting to parts of the majority report as it first stood, though we do not think they placed their objections entirely upon the right grounds. But we shall not discuss these matters, since the amended report was unanimously adopted after a withdrawal of the minority report. The suggestion of a Southern Convention to be held at Nashville on the 1st Monday in June next is, in our opinion, a good one, although that is a matter upon which the Southern people may very innocently divide.

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The Charleston Mercury.

8 October 1849, 2

From Havana.

By the steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, we are in receipt of our files of Havana papers to the 27th ultimo.

The West India steamer had carried to Havana the intelligence of the difficulty between our Cabinet and the French Minister, and it had occasioned a variety of the most extravagant rumors, some of which are detailed in the Faro. When a people, like that of Cuba, are deprived, by a tyrannical government, of the reception of American newspapers and all letters from the United States, except such as the post office minions think proper to give them, it is no wonder they are deceived by wild and extravagant reports. That government must be weak, indeed, which hopes only for security in the ignorance of its subjects.

The Courier of last evening says;

"The Fanal de Puerto Principe at last throws some light upon the events that lately transpired there, which were differently described in private letters. That paper contains a communication from the ayuntamtento to Gen. de Castro, who had been sent by the Captain General to take command of the place. In the midst of the felicitations addressed to that officer on his arrival, it was easy to perceive that the tumult or mutiny among the troops had been more serious than the organ of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans had desired to make it appear. There is no longer any talk of 'three soldiers,' but of men, unquiet and ill-intentioned, discontented with the tranvuillity and repose of the Island."

"This is different from the first official account of the business. One may infer from this language, so prudent and restrained, that there were, and perhaps still are afloat, projects of a serious character against the Government, confirming previous descriptions of the condition of the Island."

The Eco of Villa-Clara has a glowing account of a ball given to two squadrons of cavalry, on the occasion of their arrival at that place recently.

The Diaro copies from the Telegrapho, of this city, with great gusto, all the paragraphs relative to the seizure of the steamers Union and Sea-Gull in New York, the breaking up of the Cuba expedition, &c. This is a most absurd way of ascertaining public opinion in this country. But nothing more can be expected from the authorities that now rule the destinies of that beautiful Island.

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NEW YORK HERALD

8 October 1849, 1

Cuba Correspondence.

Cobre, Aug. 22, 1849.

The Copper Mines in Cuba.

Knowing the great desire that you have to obtain information from all parts of the world, whether commercial or otherwise, for the sole purpose of gratifying the readers of the *Herald*, I have concluded to address you on the subject of mines and mining, as conducted in this part of the world, which may, perhaps, prove interesting to many in the United States, and more particularly to those engaged in that line of business. The object that I have in view, is simply to present facts, and show the difference, in this letter or some other, between the American and English mining companies.

But to commence: I arrived in the city of Santiago de Cuba on the 18th day of April, A. D., 1849, after a very pleasant passage of thirteen days from New York; and after spending a few days in the aforesaid city, took passage in a small steamer, known here as the Bota Fuego, and proceeded to Pt. du Salle, a distance of four miles. This is the great depot for all copper ore, prior to shipping the same to Swansea or other ports, and is also the terminus of a railroad from the village of Cobre, nine miles in length, on which the ores are transported, at the very moderate sum of $6 per ton. The original cost of this nine miles of road was $500,000, which is now paying 30 per cent, shares of which are from $130 to $150 each; number of shares, 5,000. I was placed in a car capable of holding twelve persons, close stowage, to which car was attached eight mules, and on each alternate mule was one of our colored brethren, *à la* Tappan," with a very small pair of spurs, and a very long whip; and, from his frequent applications of the latter appendages to the aforesaid mules, any one would naturally have supposed that the African was in his element. Now, if this was "sport to him it was nearly death to me;" for, what with the cracking of whips, and the clouds of dust, (occasioned by mule power) that are continually depositing themselves in your eyes, combined with the tobacco smoke of the passengers, my situation was far from enviable, and will enable you to form some faint idea of the pleasure a foreigner experiences when travelling on a Cuba railroad, and more particularly so, if he is in any way asthmatic. After one and a half hours of mental suffering, we arrived in the ancient village of Cobre, in and adjoining which are the mines of copper, the greater part of which are owned by English companies, commenced some fifteen years ago by Mr. Hardy, then English Consul, who established the great company, known as the "Consolidated Cobre Mining Company," and here, by the lower classes, as "Mina Grande." But without wishing to enter too minutely into detail, I will present the following statistics of the mine for the last five years, viz.:—

The company have expended, within the last five years, the sum of.....	$2,800,000
Have shipped to Swansea, of copper ore, 105 000 tons, which, at $40 per ton, (a low estimate) gives.....	4,200,000
Profit.....	1,400,000
The above expenditure is equal per day to.....	1.534
Amount of income at rate above, per day.....	2.280
Profits per day.....	$746

This establishment has two agents, Mr. James Reynolds and Don Pedro Ferrery Lander, to whose judicious management the company are highly indebted for the vast returns above given.

The next English company, "Royal Santiago," has been heretofore the most profitable mining company in the world, having given a dividend, semi-annually, of £6 per share; number of shares, 7,000, with a reserve fund of £40,000. At present, however, they are shipping but little ore, from the fact of their best lode underlying into the "appurtenencias" of the C. C. mine. This establishment is under the the direction of Capt. William Hoskins, a good practical miner.

The "San Josa" Spanish mine has been one of the richest mines in point of ore; but, from the many discrepancies that have existed between the shareholders, all the profits have been transferred into the pockets of lawyers. At present, however, they are getting on a little better, as the works are under the direction of Don Juan Castro.

The next mine, and one that bids fair to excel all others, is owned by an American company in your city, "The American Exploring, Mining and Manufacturing Company," who are now working the "Lucretia y Ceciliana." This mine was commenced six months ago, by the company, under the direction of Mr. Edward B. Wilder, to whom I am indebted for the information herein given. Mr. W. informs me that he has sent the company 120 tons of ore in that period, some of which yielded in Baltimore 34 per cent. and sold for $106 per ton. I could hardly believe it possible that a mine could be opened, with a limited number of hands, and such a quantity of ore sent off in so short a space of time; as it generally requires from six to twelve months to open a mine, and that, too, without raising any ore; for the C. C. mine was at work over one year, and expended $260,000, without shipping 100 tons of ore; and that, too, with five or six hundred hands employed; whereas the L. and C. have had but forty employed, and sometimes less. This not only speaks well of the present management, but clearly demonstrates that the mine has an abundance of rich ore, and only requires a little time to render it a source of immense profit to all engaged therein. Having been under ground and seen the works, I was astonished at the amount of work done. The Adit level having been driven in 360 feet—one shaft at a depth of 164 feet; another at 59; three different winzes, 60 feet deep each; and large stopes from which copper has been taken, from 10 to 60 feet. At the depth of 160 feet, the lode of copper is eight feet wide, and apparently increasing in width as it descends. At 59 feet, in the second shaft, they have a lode of rich gray copper two feet wide, that yields, on assay, 43 per cent. I would close my remarks by saying, that, in addition to the 150 tons already shipped, Mr. W. has 40 more dressed, ready for the first vessel; and 150 more, out of the mine, ready for dressing. I have dwelt thus far, to some extent, on this mine, simply from the fact that my countrymen own it; and, moreover, that I have been all through the mine, and consider it, without exception, one of the finest, thus far developed, that I have ever seen.

I will again address you, on the crops, markets, and affairs in general.

MINER.

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The Evening Picayune.

8 October 1849, (Monday)

NAVAL. — *The Round Islanders* — The U. S. schooner Flirt sailed from East Pascagoula yesterday (7th) bound for Pensacola, and the Albany was to leave immediately after for the same port. The Water Witch, it is stated, will probably remain at her station until all the Round Islanders will have dispersed. On Sunday there were about 120 men still on the island, but the number is dairly diminishing.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

8 October 1849, 2

President TAYLOR is complimented highly by the general government of Cuba, for his proclamation against the Round Islanders. They ought to present him with a bloodhound.—*Hartford Times.*

They have no bloodhounds to spare. The breed was monopolized and exhausted by the Locofoco party while Van Buren was President, in the purchases and importations made by them for the Florida war.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

8 October 1849, 2

PUBLIC OPINION AT HAVANA.—The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 19th ultimo, after reporting the seizure of the vessels alleged to be fitted out for the Cuban movement, makes the following comments, which we translate for the *Express*:

"We are sure that the people of the island will be nobly thankful to the Government of the United States for its conduct, but we are equally confident that a perusal of this fact on which we comment will make their Spanish blood boil at the tenacity of the pirates. Let the case be as it may, they will rest quietly. The peace of the island is secure, and our authorities, who watch over it incessantly, count the various means by which they will be able to repulse the invaders if they should direct themselves against us. They have at their disposal a gallant army, loyal, well disciplined, and most numerous. They may be sure that the lives and fortunes of their subjects will be at their disposal, so that if it becomes necessary, as may be the case, to appeal to arms, it would fly to sustain the banner of Castile and order, with a youth warlike and brave as the descendants of the Spanish people ever have been."

The same journal, after commenting on the affair at Round Island, applauds the energetic conduct of the President and Government.

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The Charleston Mercury.

9 October 1849, Z

ANNEXATION EXTRA.—The following extract from the Grand Cay (Mark's Island) Royal Gazette, has about as much foundation as many other absurdities imputed to the Government of the United States. It is more probable that St. Domingo is to become one of the dependencies of the great republic to be formed by the "Round Island" adventurers upon the conquest of Cuba, Yucatan, and a portion of Mexico, east of the Sierra Madre range. We doubt whether the Congress of the United States would find it convenient to make room in their halls for colored Representatives and Senators from the new State of St. Domingo, at least while no portion of our colored population are recognised by the Federal Government as citizens, and a large portion of them are regarded as property and classed as chattels:

From the Mark's Island Royal Gazette, of Sept. 19.

From St. Domingo, we learn that an American ship of war had arrived at the city of St. Domingo, with Mr. Green, (son of General Duff Green,) on a mission from the Government of the United States to General Santana, for the purpose, as we understand, of making overtures to the Domicians to annex them to the United States—they having expressed a wish to be taken into the Union. Mr. Green is fully authorised to treat this important subject with the Dominican Government. He has just returned from the Havana, where he had been on some urgent business for his Government.

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The Daily Delta
9 October 1849, 2

☞ "What are they doing with Rey and the Spanish Consul, at New Orleans? Is the whole case abandoned?"—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

No; Major; Don Carlos de España, the Consul, is bound over, to appear for trial at the United States Circuit Court, on the first Monday in next month. Rey is held to appear as a witness on behalf of the prosecution; and, preferring to take quarters with General Lewis, he is enjoying himself at the expense of the State; as you will perceive by his biography, published in the Delta on the 30th ultimo. Suppose you jump on board the magnificent Ohio, Major, and make us a visit about that time. We anticipate some rich scenes at the trial.

PROSPECTS OF CUBA.—The London Morning Chronicle is of opinion that the Court of Spain is prepared to make any concession to the Government of the United States rather than part with Cuba; and that the prospect of a misunderstanding between the two Governments respecting this island is very slender indeed. The Chronicle seems to be of opinion that the American Government might almost dictate to Spain in her government of Cuba. That journal says:

"We fancy, that rather than endanger the last precious remnant of the Spanish American Empire, the Cabinet at Madrid would sacrifice a dozen of Governors and a score of Consuls. Cuba is not much to Spain but it is everything to the Spanish capital. Cuba pays for the costly extravagances of the Palace; Cuba defrays the expenses of the Ministerial Hotels; Cuba furnishes places for the hungry expectants who crowd their ante-chambers. Her revenue is the pin-money of Madrid. We shrewdly suspect that it would take a great deal to provoke the Spanish Government into a contest by which nothing could be gained, and by which Cuba might be lost. To stand on a point of punctillo with the United States would be simply absurd. The American Union—if we may be pardoned the seeming bull—does not enter into the European system. It does not perceptibly affect European opinion, and there is consequently no great power, except England, which cannot easily afford to make concession to it that would be refused to a near neighbor. Moreover, the Americans count too confidently on the susceptibility of Spanish pride. We are very much mistaken if Señor Narvaez does not perfectly understand when to be supple, and when to be inflexible. The same acuteness which taught him that he might safely dismiss Sir Henry Bulwer, will dictate a somewhat different course on the present occasion. Lord Palmerston is long-suffering, but General Taylor is "Rough and Ready." We dare say the Spanish Premier has already made his calculations."

S. S. PRENTISS.—Our eloquent fellow-citizen arrived some days ago from his native New England, where he has been spending the summer with his family. Mr. Prentiss is certain to distinguish himself wherever he may be. There being no occasion for speeches during his late visit, he directed his attention to piscatorial pursuits, in which he achieved laurels that cast those of the sage of Marshfield into the shade,—in other words, he caught more blue-fish in one day than were ever bagged in the same time on the coast of Massachusetts, according to the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Still, however, Mr. Prentiss thinks that the blue-fish of New England don't compensate for the blue noses of its climate, or for other cerulean peculiarities of the country. He returns, therefore, with increased love for the sunny South, where his fine fancy and ardent temperament can find full scope. The object, however, of our allusion, perhaps an impertinant one, to Mr. Prentiss, was to refer to that gentleman's decided opinions in favor of the annexation of Cuba. He thinks it the great enterprise of the age,—that it would go further to increase the power, glory and wealth of our country than any scheme ever proposed. Mr. Prentiss is not alone, among our prominent citizens, in this opinion.

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Eufaula Democrat
(Alabama)

9 October 1849, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated the 10th, writes that the Cuban expedition 'has been postponed for the present, in order to lull the apprehensions of the government officers; but there is scarcely a doubt that the leaders are not disposed to be so thwarted, and will take the first opportunity to push [their design] into effect.' The Philadelphia correspondent of the same paper, of the same date, says that the parties there are not disheartened and do not at all interitn their exertions. It says:

'The emissaries of the secret expedition against Cuba, or some other place, are at work in this city, and have been rather munificent in their promises to those disposed to embark in the mysterious undertaking. The terms are $30 bounty, $3 per month, and $1000 at the expiration of a year. It is said that Col. Wynkoop is to be Major General of the forces raised. A great number of the Mexican returned volunteers have agreed to join the expedition, for the purpose of enjoying their love of adventure, which the Mexican campaign was not sufficient to cool.'

The preparations in New York alone, which are now made useless, are said to have lost nearly a million of dollars.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Washington, writes that the Spanish Minister and his Secretary left Washington on the 9th for New York, 'on business connected with the alleged contemplated invasion of Cuba.' It adds 'I have reason to believe that any arrest that may be made, will be upon full instructions and undoubted information'—thus giving aid to the surmise that the government has been acting on information obtained by the Spanish Minister.

The Republic at Washington thinks the parties concerned will have reason to thank the government for its interference, 'it being incontestible that if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point in Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force; for the Captain-General was furnished with all plans.'

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
9 October 1849, 3

NAVAL.—The United States steamship *Alleghany*, Lieutenant Commanding W. W. HUNTER, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, in eleven days from Pensacola. Left at Ship Island United States ship Albany, and at Round Island the steamer Water Witch and schooner Flirt.

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NEW YORK HERALD

9 October 1849, 1

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALLEGHANY.—The U. S. steamship Alleghany, Lieut. Commanding W. W. Hunter, arrived here yesterday, in eleven days, from Pensacola. Left at Ship Island, U. S. ship Albany; and at Dauphin Island the steamer Water Witch and schooner Flirt. The following is a list of officers of the Alleghany:—Wm. W. Hunter, Lieut. Commanding; Wm. Reynolds, 1st Lieutenant; Robert Woodworth, Surgeon; Lewis D. Blamm, Purser; R. B. Lowry, Acting Master; J. S. Pettit, Assistant Surgeon; A. McCausland, Chief Engineer; W. T. Truxtun, W. W. Wilkinson, S. Magaw, Acting Midshipmen; George B. Hodge, J. J. Laughlin, Henry Wilson, Midshipmen; John B. Peachy, Captain's Clerk; Michael Quinn, 2d Assistant Engineer; Geo. F. Hebard, do.; M. F. Patterson, 3d do; W. C. Wheeler, 3d do.; Jas. O. Young, 3d do; P. C. Bogardus, 3d do; David Green, Boatswain; Wm. Burnside, Gunner; C. W. Place, Acting Master of the Albany, came passenger in the Alleghany.—*Norfolk Herald*, Oct. 6.

Movements of Individuals.

Mr. Secretary Clayton is on a visit to his farm in Delaware.

Mrs. Dewey, the matron of the female prison, at Sing Sing, was removed by the inspectors on Saturday last.

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NEW YORK HERALD

9 October 1849, 2

THE RECENT ELECTIONS, AND THE CABINET.—The organs of the Cabinet at Washington, and the whig papers generally throughout the country, are doing all in their power to reconcile the party to the result of the elections which have recently taken place in several of the States, and which, as our readers are aware, have detracted from, rather than added to, the strength of the administration of General Taylor, although the personal popularity of the old hero has not been in the slightest degree impaired or lessened. Nor should it be lessened; for when the people of the United States put him in nomination for the presidency, they were perfectly aware, even if he had not himself confessed it, that he had spent the greater part of his life in the camp, and was unacquainted with the details of government business. These he was not expected to perform, and he committed them, and the shaping of the general policy of his administration, to his cabinet advisers—placing before them, as their chart or guide in the performance of that duty, the numerous letters which he wrote during the canvass, and the pledges which he voluntarily gave previous to his election. The independent people of the country were delighted at the opportunity which presented itself to them of bestowing the highest office within their gift on a man who himself was independent—whose virtue, honor, and bravery were beyond dispute, and whose character throughout a long life was spotless; and their opinion of him has not been changed.

Such was the manner, and such the circumstances under which General Taylor was elected to the Presidency. The result of the recent elections, therefore, cannot detract from the popularity and the estimation in which he is held by the people at large, and cannot be traced to any desire on their part to repudiate him. What, then, can they be attributed to? We think there can be no difficulty in answering this question. Ask any one who has watched the course which the members of the cabinet have pursued since their appointment, and he cannot but pronounce condemnation on both them and it, especially that part of it which had reference to our foreign policy. When the future historian depicts the year 1849, he will point with amazement to the conduct of the cabinet in our foreign relations; and when the rotten and corrupt despotisms of Europe shall have been overwhelmed and destroyed by indignant and outraged millions—when republicanism shall prevail throughout that quarter of the world—our posterity will blush for us, and sincerely regret that our government did not avail itself of the glorious opportunity which was presented to it of extending a helping hand to oppressed and downtrodden Europe, and assisting them in the struggle in which they engaged for their legitimate rights. They will entertain of us of the present day, an opinion similar to that which we hold in reference to Louis Napoleon, and the subjugation of the Roman republic. Our cabinet refused to give a helping hand, or a symptom of encouragement, to either Rome or Hungary. Louis Napoleon employed the resources of the French nation in the destruction of Roman republicanism; our cabinet employed the naval forces of the United States to prevent the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba, from the sweat of whose brows the immense sum of twenty millions of dollars is annually drawn by the corrupt and imbecile government of Spain, from achieving their independence. Louis Napoleon's criminality in the one case, is not greater than that of our cabinet in the other. In both cases, liberty and republicanism were suppressed. While it cannot be denied, on the one hand, that Rome would be a republic at this hour if France had not interfered to replace in power her sacerdotal sovereign and his hooded satellites, there is but little doubt that the people of Cuba, with such assistance as they calculated upon from the United States, without violating the law of nations, would have been, ere this, free of the tyranny which crushes them. In fact, the whole foreign policy of the cabinet, since their induction into office, has been at variance with the spirit of the age, contrary to the feelings and sympathies of the American people, and will, in future times, be considered a stain, a blemish, a black spot on our national escutcheon.

This was one of the causes which produced the results in the elections which have recently been held; and when we give to it the weight to which it is entitled, and connect it with the domestic policy of the cabinet, as far as the exercise of the appointing power is concerned, the organs of the cabinet need not wonder that Mr. Ewing and his associates are not sustained by the country. They have failed to discharge the responsibilities which General Taylor, in his magnanimity and openness of heart, conferred upon him, and brought about the spectacle which we now behold, of a President elected by acclamation, being without a majority in the House of Representatives; for such will be the condition of things at the next session of Congress. General Taylor himself, has not had any influence in producing these deplorable results, as is well known. If the policy which he sketched in his letters and speeches previous to his election, and which he placed before the cabinet as their guide in conducting the affairs of the government—if that policy and those views had been adhered to by the cabinet, they and their organs would not, in all probability, be lamenting at this time, as they are, the unfavorable results of the elections that have recently taken place. In a few weeks New York will pronounce her verdict, and we shall see what judgment the Empire State will pronounce in the matter. Let us wait patiently, and watch the signs of the times.

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

NEW YORK HERALD
9 October 1849, 2

The Slavery Question—New Mexico and the Claim of Texas.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, restoring peace between the United States and the Mexican republic, has widened the breach between the North and South. The vast expanse of the territories acquired, with their invaluable harbors and mines of precious metals, surpassing in richness the fables of romance, so far from healing, have only aggravated our sectional disputes. The tricks of a clique of defeated politicians—the defection of Martin Van Buren, the organization of the free soil party, and the consequent crusade against the extension of slavery, have exasperated the prejudices of the North to an unscrupulous hostility, and have driven the South to the most desperate resolutions.

The question at issue is, the exclusion of slavery by act of Congress from the new territories. The North demands the exercise of the power—the South denies its existence. The difficulty does not lie in the exclusion of slavery, but in the exclusion by act of Congress. The position of the South is simple, and logical. They assume that the States are all equal partners in the Union; and that in the territories of the Union they all have an equal right—that Congress, as the trustees of the copartnership, cannot impair the equality of the members—that they cannot pass an act excluding the citizens of any one State, with their property, from a territory, without impairing this equality, but that such an act is a breach of the copartnership justifying its dissolution. But the government of a territory being vested in Congress, the territory itself has no power of exclusion. It remains open until the territory is admitted as a State; and on assuming the sovereignty of a State, the people are competent to admit or exclude slavery at their discretion. Whatever may be the power of Congress, such is the position of the South. They assume, that to consent to the application of the proviso, would be consenting to a degradation, and that separation is preferable to disgrace.

The duty, then, of providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, becomes a delicate and perplexing business. Numerous expedients have been tried to avoid the direct issue; but, from the obstinate resistance of the free soilers, all attempts at a compromise have failed. The people of California, however, are in process of settling the question in that territory for themselves. It may be confidently expected that they will early, at the next session, present themselves to Congress, with the credentials of a State. Congress has but to accept their constitution, admit the State, and the question is settled for California.

But a greater difficulty than the naked proviso remains to be adjusted in New Mexico. Texas claims the territory to the Rio Grande. Excepting a narrow margin of garden patches on the west bank, the boundary of the Rio Grande would give to Texas all the habitable territory of New Mexico, including Santa Fe, and all the towns for a thousand miles along the river, on the eastern side, with a vast scope of desert territory extending north to the Arkansas river, with a slip following the Rio Grande to its source, in latitude 42. All this territory of New Mexico, though claimed by Texas, was under the government of Mexico, till conquered by Gen. Kearny and organized as a territory of the United States, with the government at Santa Fe, which is still in existence. The treaty with Mexico secured the territory to the United States. The claim of Texas, then, cannot rest either upon her settlement, conquest, or occupation of the territory. President Jones, in calling upon the counties of the State in 1845, to act upon the resolutions of annexation, makes no mention of New Mexico, or the county of Santa Fe. Texas, therefore, has no claim, except in the resolutions of annexation, which, among other things, provide:—

1st. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments. &c

2d. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of the territory lying south of 36 deg 30 min north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involuntary servitude, (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

The government has adjusted the boundary with Mexico; but the boundaries of Texas have yet to be defined. Upon the third of the conditions of annexation, Texas may demand, if not the possession, the cession of the territory of New Mexico. Without it, she has little or no territory north of thirty-six thirty; nor has the territory sufficient to be cut up into four new States of convenient size, without New Mexico. It is clear, therefore, that, in the annexation, Congress contemplated the boundary of the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and in accepting the conditions, the State may demand the line. If Congress had indicated the line to be the Sierra Madre, it was the right of Texas to claim it, and the duty of Congress to make it good. Justice to Texas requires, then, that she should have the territory; she may hold the government to the contract of annexation.

But there will be a strong opposition to this claim in the next Congress. The chances are rather against it. A convention at Santa Fe petitioned the last Senate against the surrender of New Mexico to Texas. Colonel Benton took sides with the petitioners, and the present Secretary of State was his associate, to whom the petition was addressed, but is not committed beyond the ground for a compromise. The views of the administration have yet to be given to Congress. A recommendation by the President, in favor of Texas would probably settle the question. By the terms of annexation, if a new State, with the assent of Texas, should be formed of New Mexico, it cannot be a slaveholding state, but at the option of the people. The territory cannot support slave labor. On the other hand, no separate territorial government can be made for New Mexico, without a breach of the contract with Texas, and without hazard of alienating the South from the Union.

But we apprehend there will be a ridiculous waste of time upon this bone of contention. Free soil has nothing else to stand upon. Surrender New Mexico to Texas, and the free soilers are defunct, the slavery agitation is defunct, and the cliques of agitators will be broken up. Something must be done. The boundary of Texas must be settled, and New Mexico wants a government. We trust the President will recommend the policy which is best, without regard to party cliques or sectional demagogues.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
9 October 1849, 1

REPORT.

Unanimously adopted at the Southern State Convention, which convened at Jackson, on the 1st October, 1849.

We the delegates to a convention, called by the people of the State of Mississippi, to deliberate on the means to prevent the unfounded pretension, that Congress has power to legislate on the subject of domestic slavery, and to prohibit its introduction and existence in the territories of the United States, have duly considered the important subject committed to our charge, and make the following report, as expressive of the voice of Mississippi.

It is boldly asserted, that Congress possesses an unlimited power of legislation over all the territories belonging in common to the people of these United States—that it, consequently, has power to prohibit slavery in these territories—that the exercise of such power is expedient and necessary, inasmuch as slavery is an evil which must be eradicated from the land. With a few patriotic and honored exceptions, the people of the Northern states seem determined to adopt the Wilmot proviso, or the principle it contains. Every succeeding year brings forth new expedients for the accomplishment of this object. The press, the pulpit, and ballot-box, have all become tributary to this fanatical hostility to the South. It is vain to hope for an abandonment of this settled design. Submission to our wrongs, provokes perseverance on the part of the aggressors; and it is wise in States, as it is in individuals to resist encroachment. Unfortunately, we have been but too passive under former encroachments. Our opponents exult in the passage of the Oregon Bill, as a full acknowledgement of the principle, and build their hopes of further success on that. In this unfortunate controversy there are but two alternatives—the one is submission, the other is resistance. To the one we cannot—we will not consent; the other, we are reluctant to adopt.

In the name of our constituents, we solemnly deny the existence of the power claimed, and protest against its exercise. We assert that it will violate the Constitution and will lead to a dissolution of the Union.

We have not met to discuss the question of power or expediency. They have been argued and re-argued, in and out of Congress, by our statesmen and by our people. We have reasoned and remonstrated in terms of conciliation with our Northern brethren, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We have warned them of the consequences of perseverance. They have disregarded our remonstrances, and our warnings; they have disregarded the most solemn comprises, in which we yielded too much. They have refused to submit to judicial determination, prefering to decide by the force of numbers. There is no common arbiter; and we, too, must decide for ourselves. That decision is made. We take our stand on the plain principles of the Constitution, and intend to maintain it, or sink in the effort.

We assert that Congress has no power over the subject of slavery, within the States, or in the territories. That these States by the revolution; by the declaration of independence, and by the treaty of peace, became separate and independent sovereignties, with all the political power of separate and distinct nations; that they are still so, except so far as they may have expressly delegated part of their power to the general government; that they have not delegated their sovereignty; the federal government is not a sovereignty, but a limited federative system, possessing only such powers as have been expressly granted to it by the constitution, with such implied powers as may be indispensibly necessary as incidents to the express grant. It follows that it can legislate only on the subjects confinto it; and, on them, only in strict subordination to every principle of the constitution. As power is constantly tending to the legislative department, it is inexpedient that Congress should encroach on the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States by exercising doubtful powers.

We maintain that the system of slavery was recognized by the constitution—slaves were recognized as property, the full enjoyment of which was guarded and protected; guaranteed by that compact; that Congress has no power over such property; the right of property preceded the constitution—it is co-eval with the history of man; it exists by a paramount law of nature; it is the subject of control by State sovereignty only. This Union never would have been formed, without the full and entire recognition of slavery, and property in slaves, and the guaranty to the owner which is contained in the constitution.

We assert that the territories acquired by the late war with Mexico, are the common property of the U. States; that the people of the States have a right to move to it, & enjoy it; to take with them their property, their religion & their liberty. Congress did not create property in slaves, nor can it say they shall cease to be property. To abolish slavery in the territories, is to diminish their value, and limit their usefulness in the States. It is appropriating the whole of the territory to the use of one portion of the people of the United States, to the exclusion of another. The power of Congress to legislate for the territories is a power to protect the citizen and his property, not to declare what is properly: Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we continue to entertain a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union, but we desire to have it as it was formed, and not as an engine of oppression.

2. That the institution of slavery in the southern States is left, by the constitution, exclusively under the control of the States in which it exists, as a part of their domestic policy, which they, and they only, have the right to regulate, abolish or perpetuate, as they may severally judge expedient; and that all attempts, on the part of Congress, or others, to interfere with this subject, either directly or indirectly, are in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the rights and safety of the South, and ought to be promptly resisted.

3. That Congress has no power to pass any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the several States, or to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States; and that the passage by Congress of any such law, would not only be a dangerous violation of the constitution, but would afford evidence of a fixed and deliberate design, on the part of that body, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States.

4. That we would regard the passage, by Congress, of the "Wilmot Proviso," (which would, in effect, deprive the citizens of the slave-holding States of an equal participation in the territories acquired equally by their blood and treasure,) as an unjust and insulting discrimination—to which these States cannot, without political degradation, submit; and to which this Convention, representing the settled opinions of the people of Mississippi, solemnly declare they will not submit.

5. That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, by the Congress of the United States, would, of itself, be such a breach of the federal compact, as, in that event, will make it the duty, as it is the right of the slave-holding States, to take care of their own safety, and to treat the non-slave-holding States as enemies to the slave-holding States and their domestic institutions.

6. That the legislature is hereby requested to pass such laws as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to encourage the emigration of citizens of the slave-holding States, with slaves, to the new territories of the United States.

7. That, in view of the frequent and increasing evidence of the determination of the people of the non-slave-holding States, to disregard the guaranties of the constitution, and to agitate the subject of slavery, both in and out of Congress, avowedly for the purpose of effecting its abolition in the States; and, also, in view of the facts set forth in the late "Address of the Southern Members of Congress," this Convention proclaims the deliberate conviction that the time has arrived, when the southern States should take counsel together for their common safety; and that a convention of the slave-holding States should be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st MONDAY IN JUNE next, to devise and adopt some mode of resistance to these aggressions; and that this Convention do appoint twelve delegates and twelve alternates—being double the number of our Senators and Representatives in Congress—to attend such convention, and that the other slave-holding States be invited to appoint delegates agreeably to the same ratio of representation.

8. That in the language of an eminent northern writer and patriot—"The rights of the South in African service, exist not only under but over the Constitution. They existed before the government was formed. The Constitution was rather sanctioned by them than they by the Constitution. Had not that instrument admitted the sovereignty of those rights, it never would have been itself admitted by the South. It bowed in deference to rights older in their date, stronger in their claims and holier in their nature, than any other which the Constitution can boast. Those rights may not be changed—even by a change of the Constitution. They are out of the reach of the nation, as a nation. The confederacy may dissolve and the Constitution pass away, but those rights will remain undisturbed—will exist while the South exists—and when they fall, the South will perish with them."

9. That to procure unity and promptness of action in this State, this Convention recommends that a Central or State association, be formed at the Capitol, and affiliated county associations within the several counties of the State.

10. That we recommend to the legislature of this State, that at its next session, a law be enacted making it the duty of the governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general Convention of the State, and to issue writs of election based upon the ratio of representation in the State legislature, upon the passage by Congress of the "Wilmot Proviso," or any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the slave trade between the States, to take into consideration the act of aggression, and the mode and measure of redress.

11. That a committee of six be chosen by the Convention to prepare an address to the people of the slave holding States.

The delegates appointed under the seventh resolution for the State at large, were:

W. L. Sharkey, A. M. Clayton, H. T. Ellett and G. T. Sturges. *Alternates*—John I Guion, A. Hutchinson, W. R. Cannon and J. T. Harrison.

First Congressional District.—Jos. W. Matthews and T. J. Word. *Alternates*—H. R. Miller and J. D. Bradford.

Second District.—T. N. Waul and J. B. Cobb. *Alternates*—Reuben Davis and Charles B. Sheppard.

Third District.—H. C. Chambers and E. C. Wilkinson. *Alternates*—W. R. Hill and Patrick Sharkey.

Fourth District.—George Winchester and D. Cooper. *Alternates*—David Hurst and Henry Mounger.

The committee appointed under the last resolution, to prepare an address, is composed of: W. L Sharkey, A. Hutchinson, Geo. Winchester, C. R. Clifton, W. R. Hill, John I Guion and E. C. Wilkinson.

On motion of John I. Guion, a committee of three was appointed to collect the proceedings, leading to the meeting of the Central Meeting, the proceedings of said meeting, and the proceedings of said meeting, and the proceeding of all the county meetings appointing delegates to this Convention, as far as practicable, and the proceedings of this Convention, and to have them transcribed into a book and deposited for safe-keeping with the President of this Convention. John I. Guion, A. Hutchinson and D. Shelton, were appointed said committee.

On motion of James Whitfield, it was

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, be hereby requested to furnish a copy of the address delivered by him on his induction to the Chair, for publication with the proceedings of this body.

On motion, the President and Secretaries were instructed to sign the proceedings of this Convention, and that the papers of this State, and the papers of the Southern States, be requested to publish them.

On motion of T. H. Williams, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and Secretaries, for the ability and industry with which they had discharged their duties.

On motion of T. N. Waul, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

W. L. SHARKEY, Pres't.

J. A. Orr, W. A. Pundon, } *Secretaries.*

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

10 October 1849, 2

The Foreign Policy of Gen. Taylor.

The main purpose of the opposition organs, just now, seems to be to show that General Taylor sympathizes with despotism in Europe and elsewhere, and does not like Republicanism or its progress. See the Washington Union, and the like anti-administration presses.—The Old Hero is assailed because he does not bristle up in the face of foreign nations, and whiz and whir as Mr. Polk did in the Oregon war of words, in the matter of the 54—40 boundary. The reply is, Gen. Taylor was not bred in that school of politics. He means just what he says, and no more. If he talks "54—40" to any body, he means it, and 54—40 it is—not 49.—He did not intend pirates should fit out piratical expeditions in the United States to plunder, burn, and rob in Cuba—and they cannot. He did not intend that the Spanish Governor General, or any of his agents, should abduct, with impunity, even so poor, miserable a creature as Rey *alias* Garcia is, and he did not, or if he did, only to give him up at the first call.

The foreign policy of Gen. Taylor, the only policy he has yet had an opportunity to disclose, is just in the vein of the Rio Grande campaign. Everybody knows just where to find him, and just what he is. He would not budge an inch from Corpus Christi in an aggressive and undeclared war, till the Federal administration ordered him expressly; but when it did, he wrote back, "In whatever numbers I meet the enemy, I will fight him." So now, he is not going into bullying other nations, or to swaggering before them; but if, as in the Rey affair, other nations give reason even to suspect them of intended injury, we shall hear again the spirit of the old answer: "In whatever numbers I meet them, I will fight them."

It will be very uphill work for the editors of the Washington Union to convince the people of this country that Zachary Taylor will suffer the interests of this Republic to be injured or degraded in his hands, or that true Republicanism, wherever it shows itself, will not be countenanced by him. But he will never convert the United States into a Barnataria, or nest of pirates, as Gen. Cass was expected to do. He will never swagger before foreign nations. No true soldier or real statesman ever does. The policy of Washington toward France and England is Gen. Taylor's policy toward foreign nations, and it will be rigidly pursued. Does the Union like that policy or not?

But Gen. Taylor must expect all sorts of misrepresentation and abuse from the ex-organ of the ex-government. He had it after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, for not crossing the Rio Grande *instanter*, when the Secretary of War had provided him with no means, and for not marching to the city of Mexico right off over the Sierra Madre. He had it for giving vent to Gen. Gaines, an old fellow soldier, to the slights inflicted upon him, and to the difficulties that environed him. He had it at Monterey, for not killing and butchering women and children there, after he could obtain a bloodless surrender. He had it even after Buena Vista, when it was doubtful for a week or so whether, in transcending the orders of the administration by his advance, he was not the victim instead of the victor. Old Zack in Washington, we fancy, however, will stand the fire that did not harm him on the Rio Grande, when but a General by brevet, as he was at the opening of the Mexican war. At any rate, we will risk him against the pop-gun batteries of Messrs. Ritchie and Burke.—*N. Y. Express.*

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

10 October 1849, 3

The American Expedition to Cuba.

El Pais of Madrid has the following article:—"In our yesterday's number we inserted the text of a proclamation issued by the Right Hon. the President of the United States of America, General Taylor, with the object of denouncing to all the agents of the civil and military Government of the Union the project of an armed expedition against our West India possessions or against some of the provinces of Mexico, organized, it would appear, by certain unoccupied adventurers. The proclamation explicitly and energetically condemns any such project, and orders its authors to be given up to judicial tribunals as guilty of the violation of the law of nations. This conduct, which is highly honorable to the loyalty and foresight of the Anglo-American Government, thus affords the most direct denial, the most complete and authorative explanation that could be given to the rumors of the invasion of Cuba by a foreign power, which have been for some time past so extensively diffused and so generally accredited. According to the proclamation before us, it appears possible—and even without the proclamation it would always have appeared natural—that amongst the multitude of vagabonds scattered throughout the vast dominions of the United States of North America—and they are generally composed of those who, proscribed in Europe, fly thither to escape from the consequence of their crimes, or to seek a remedy for the misery which persecuted them at home—a few persons should have conceived the Vandalic scheme of desperately attacking our American possessions, like a phalanx of banditti. We are not surprised to learn that these adventurers, thinking to find in this enterprise more chances of honor and profit than in California, have renounced the dubious supplies of gold offered by the sands of the Sacramento, and proposed to seek their fortunes by more hazardous means.

To us Spaniards such attempts would not appear worthy of the slightest attention, unless the Government of the Union were to tolerate or to protect them; but from the moment the latter condemns and prosecutes them so spontaneously and openly as General Taylor has done, they lose all their importance—apart from what they may derive from the circumstances that they afford opportunity for renewed testimony of the respect and loyalty with which a friendly government views our flag in the American colonies. It is certain that, exclusive of those absolute and common duties imposed on all countries by the law of nations, there exists between Spain and the United States of America ancient ties of gratitude on the part of the latter, which they could not forget without tarnishing their honor. On the other hand, no attack of our Antilles by the Anglo-American Union, would be viewed with indifference in Europe, since the permanent retention of those colonies by the Spanish Crown, is now one of the surest guarantees of an exact equilibrium in the respective political influence and mercantile relations of the various European and American States. Thus it is that neither reasons of justice nor arguments of expediency could ever urge the Government of the United States to violate the territory of our colonies; it is sufficient, however, that these projects of usurpation should have been conceived in order to provoke a formal falsification through the medium of the President. We rejoice at this declaration, which effectually disposes of all the rumors circulated with the notorious intention of exciting apprehensions on the subject, and removes all pretexts for those protests and jealousies which never produce good results."

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

10 October 1849, 3

THE CUBA INVADERS.

The New Orleans papers of the 2d instant confirm the report, received by Telegraph several days ago, that the camp of the Cuba Invaders on Round Island has been broken up. The Delta says that large numbers of the men have returned to New Orleans, "the purpose for which they had assembled having been defeated or postponed." Some of the men, it appears, have also gone to Mobile. They are described by the Daily Advertiser of that city as miserable-looking creatures, whose forlorn and destitute condition is calculated to excite no other emo ion than pity and commiseration. According to the story of a number of them, who were arrested and carried before the Mayor for taking lodgings in the market-house, they were turned loose without a cent of money, and, having no means to procure a night's lodging or a mouthful of bread, they went to Mobile to procure work on the railroad. The Mayor, believing their story, discharged them. It will not be easy (says the Advertiser) to inveigle them into another Round Island Expedition.

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The Daily Picayune.
10 October 1849, 2

The Opening Business Season.

"Time changes all things," is a trite proverb, but in few localities do the alterations in business by the revolution of the seasons produce such sudden effects as in this city. They come upon us like the "Hey presto change!" of the magician.

Let us, for a moment, roll back the tide of time. A few days since, where now all is life and bustle; where busy feet are constant and the turmoil of traffic unceasing; the quiet streets only echoed the tramp of the saunterer and the rumbling of dray wheels was a noise to be noticed. Then, the only faces visible were those of our old and familiar residents; now, strange countenances encounter us at every step. Then, hotels were but empty receptacles; now, their occupants crowd on each other. Then, clerks were listless and merchants idle; now, they cry out for more help and long for nightly rest. Then, men walked slowly along the pavement in quiet musing mood; now, they rush past with anxious care and uneasy solicitude painted on every feature. Then, ease and avoidance of excitement under the rays of the burning sun were conditions to be desired and objects to be attained; now, restless movements startle you, and people court the keen encounter of shrewd calculation and well-balanced judgment, while activity of mind and body are promoted by the cold, bracing air. In all branches of business, in every department of employment, from the secret thoughts of the banker to the resounding blows of the artizan's hammer, the change has been most rapid and magical. Since last season great improvements have been effected in many of our commercial thoroughfares: new warehouses and stores have been erected, old ones repaired or altered, and a general refurbushing has taken place. These improvements are now rapidly proving the usefulness of their design and the good judgment of their execution. A new life seems to have been imparted to all our citizens; those just returned from distant summer haunts and rural pleasures, with renewed vigor and refreshed energies, have imparted a share of their feelings to those who remained here during the summer, and the exciting race of commercial competition among us is about recommencing. Encouraging signs of the times may be noticed in the pervading, joyous feeling, and the ardent anticipations of a successful and profitable future. In country produce, the business has, as yet, scarcely commenced; but in the matter of foreign and domestic articles, our packets are loaded with the infinite variety of their abundance, and our stores piled full of their gorgeous sumptuousness and their refreshing newness. In every branch of trade our merchants have on hand large and exceedingly choice stocks of goods, suited for city use and for country sale. It is well worth while, even for the needy or those well provided for, to walk through the streets and feast their eyes on the rich sights of the endless changes in style, color, and finish of the fabrics which our dealers have brought together for our admiration and our choice.

This almost complete metamorphosis in the appearance of the city, from the quiet of summer dullness to the activity of autumn life, has been effected in comparatively few days. The artillery of business is now being unlimbered, and but few days will elapse ere the thunder of its loud-mouthed voice will wake up every energy and bring into play all the paraphernalia of commercial and business contests. It is not for mortals to look into futurity or predict with certainty the fulfilment of present expectations. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of the past season, we think the present one will be prosperous; and tempting hopes are held out to the bold adventurous spirit and persevering energy of man. With peace around us, growing prosperity in our midst, free institutions, new avenues of trade opening, good health and the native enterprise and public spirit of our countrymen, who shall set limits to our successful progress, or fix bounds to our rapid advance in national or indi-

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
11 October 1849, 3

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

Speaking of the failure of this piratical expedition, and the dispersion of the men who had engaged in it, the New Orleans *Crescent* of the 2d instant, says:

"The failure has not been owing to the conduct of those entrusted with its management at New Orleans. The men who were encamped at Round Island must blame the Northern agents rather than the leaders here for the sufferings they have experienced and the privations they have endured. It is clear that the Northern wing of the expedition was too tardy in its movements, and that the whole undertaking would have been successful if New Orleans alone had been depended on for the furnishing of men and the supply of means to carry out the objects of the expedition. Had it not been for the tardiness of the Northern expeditioners, the New Orleans band would have sailed before public attention was directed to them, and long ere the President's proclamation was issued. They would certainly have embarked before the United States vessels appeared off Round Island.

"The object of the expedition is involved in as much doubt as ever. Public opinion seems to have settled on the idea that the enterprise was intended to aid the patriots of Cuba. We fear, however, that, even if the United States Government had not interfered, the expedition would have been disastrous; that the leaders had miscalculated their resources, and over-estimated the value of the assistance they were to receive from others. Of course, we speak thus on the supposition that the popular belief as to the intention of the Round Islanders is correct."

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NEW YORK HERALD

11 October 1849, 1

Interesting from Cuba.

OUR TRINIDAD CORRESPONDENCE.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Sept. 12, 1849.

Arrival of Troops—Alarm of the Authorities—Fears of an Invasion—Opinions of the Spaniards relative to the American Press, &c.

If you have received the letters which I have written you in these days, you may be anxious to learn, from time to time, how matters stand here.

A few days since, 350 picked foot soldiers and 100 cavalry arrived here from Havana, and as they still remain and every thing is quiet, the public fear that there is something more known to the Captain-General than is spoken of. Look-outs are placed upon the heights to windward and leeward of the town; and it is also now said that the Creoles are to be armed, as well as the European Spaniards, and there are parades and burning of powder every day.

All the merchants have now been asked to contribute towards paying the expense of all this display—and you know, to be asked is to be ordered in this country—so that, of course, no one refused.

I took occasion, the other day, to tell the Governor that this, nor any other expedition, intended to act against this Island, would be suffered by President Taylor; but he (the Governor) has a heap of trouble and anxiety, and has changed from old to much older in his whole appearance, during this alarm

Of the officers who came with the new troops, I have one quartered upon me, and have pumped him well to ascertain all he knows about this affair; but 'tis no go—he either does not know anything, except that he, with his troop, were ordered here from Havana at a few hours' notice, or else he shams ignorance.

Now, I can say frankly, that all that I have feared during the whole affair was from inside—that the negroes, or Creoles and Europeans might foolishly commence some attempt; but even that fear is now dispelled, and the only impression now is how little confidence this government has in that of the United States. They either believe that Taylor can't put down the expedition or else that he don't wish to do so. The troops which came here lately, left Havana after President Taylor's proclamation had been received there, and even now preparation is going on as from the first. The fact is, that some of the Spanish newspapers published in the States take delight in telling falsehoods concerning the statements of other newspapers, and also of the sentiments of the people of the United States respecting this Island, and this keeps the authorities of this Island always upon thorns, and they have another reason, which is, that the circulation of our newspapers may be stopped, that there may be a greater call for those published by them, and which in fact are the only ones now in circulation in the Island.

Now this people are rather thick-skulled, and cannot receive inferences, or reflect scientifically upon political matters, and, therefore require to be told in so many words—the government of the United States are not disposed to trouble you, nor will they suffer any treaty between the two nations to be broken or transgressed upon by their people, and due notice will be given you of any intention of altering this state of things. There are many people in this country who believe all they read in the American newspapers, and particularly editorials—supposing that there, as here, there is a government-organ, and, consequently, everything which is published has first received the approbation of government, and this is one very strong reason why there is so great a doubt felt towards anything official emanating from our government.

However, I hope that now everything will be settled between ours and this government, that this may speak freely, and that ours will as freely respond, and, at the same time, to remind this to only mind what emanates from head-quarters, and not mind the barking of the small fry.

Business continues extremely dull—no molasses nor hogshead sugar, and but little box sugar, which is going to Spain.

ACCOUNTS VIA NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 2d inst., has made up the following summary of news received by the Ohio from Cuba:—

For the last six or seven weeks, the Island of Cuba has been agitated with a thousand rumors of invasion and civil war, to the no small consternation of all the old women and little children, and to the great glorification of the *exiliados*; but, as day after day and week after week faded into the past, without the clang of arms being heard upon its shores, the public mind gradually settled down into a state of quiet expectancy, content to wait the issue of coming events. That the object of the so-called secret expedition, preparing in the States, was the independence of Cuba, no one in Havana doubted; and when the first note of preparation reached the people there, no small alarm was excited. The government exhibited unparalleled activity. Troops were immediately despatched to reinforce the garrisons on the southern shore and eastern part of the Island. Arms and munitions of war were forwarded to all the fortresses. A portion of the militia was called out, and the whole naval force of the station was put to sea to scour for the "pirates." Very many departments, leaving the capital and western department to the protection of its own inhabitants and about 2,500 regular troops.

The proclamation of Gen. Taylor, the blockade of Round Island by Lieut. Randolph, and the seizure of three steamers in New York, all of which had been loudly trumpeted forth by the fathered Havana press, contributed much more than any confidence in the strength of the existing government and its strenuous preparations for resistance, to allay the alarm caused by the rumors from the north. By the Spanish population General Taylor is now considered the greatest man that ever filled the American Presidential chair. In comparison with him, Washington was a lucky rebel, and Jackson a grasping intriguer. (The occupation of Florida, which is held in horror by the Cuba wiseacres, is considered as one of the measures of Old Hickory's administration.) Up to our latest date, by the steamship Ohio, the government had relaxed none of their vigilance. The troops in all parts of the Island were kept in most active drill and exercise, particularly those at Principe under the command of Gen. Carlo, and no measures were left undone to ensure their efficiency and fidelity. The better to secure this latter point regiments were divided and placed in garrison with portions of other regiments, with which they have no community of feeling. The whole fleet was, and is still, kept at sea cruising about the rendezvous point of rendezvous for the different bodies to compose the expedition. The Captain General has said that he is well and minutely informed of their strength and intentions, and that in case of their effecting a landing on the Island, he would throw 50,000 men forthwith on the menaced point putting himself at their head. In the meantime, we learn that the greatest unanimity does not prevail in the councils of the government.

The Captain General had not long since a difficulty with the Admiral, because of the inefficiency of the navy department, and in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Intendant on the suggestion of forced contributions, the latter is said to have forwarded to the ministry his unqualified resignation. It is the opinion among the Habaneros that if they lose Villanueva, the Intendant, they will lose the ablest financier Spain has had in her service for many years. The financial position of the government is stated to be far from being a good one. So great is the penury existing in the government departments at the present moment, that they have refused to return the tonnage dues accruing on vessels loading wholly with molasses—a measure which has been in force for some years. This appears to be bad faith towards the United States, for almost the entire export of molasses is carried in American bottoms, and thus some three or four American citizens have been forced unwillingly to contribute to the necessities of the Cuban government.

The excitement in regard to Key, we are informed, has, in a great measure, subsided. All in Havana are, however, waiting the issue of the trial of Don Carlos de Espana, the Consul. The government of the United States, the people in Cuba think, and think with absolute belief, will be kicked out of any greater reparation for their outraged neutrality, than by the removal of a paltry Consul. Still there are some who suppose that if things come to the worst, the appointment of a new Captain General will give to Taylor and the States ample satisfaction. Rumor, excited by the latter, has already named Roncali's successor, Don Cordova—and they say even that he is expected at Havana within a month. By the last advices from Spain, it was announced in Havana that Don Cordova had been suddenly recalled from the command of the army in Italy.

The sloop-of-war Germantown was at Havana when the steamship Ohio left having concluded her eight days quarantine on the 23d ult. All reported well on board.

espionage

The very iniquitous system of espionage as carried on in the United States at the charge of the Cuban government, is productive of the greatest want of confidence in all communications with the press, and even with individuals on the Island. Opinions expressed in private letters, are brought back to Havana, as it were, on the wings of the wind; and there is no doubt, that every one who has correspondence of any kind from Cuba, is well watched. Of the proceedings in the States, relative to that Island the most minute information is sent to the Captain General. A few days previously to the arrival of the steamship Ohio at Havana, General Roncali sent for a gentleman whose brother is in the United States, and said to him, "your brother has been writing to you; I know the contents of the letter, and you will tell him for me that if he values his own safety he will not set foot on Cuba while I am here. I am well informed of all he has said and done." What he had "said and done" is not told; but every one can easily imagine it—something relative to independence and nationality, or perhaps that horrid word—annexation. Roncali's advice is cited by the Cubans as an act of leniency. The arrival of the Ohio at Havana, from having been advertised as 2,000 tons burthen, and the rumors which had reached the population there of her magnificence in other respects, drew a crowd of curious gazers to the wharf to see her, all expecting to behold a mountain of wood and iron. There was, we are told, a general expression of disappointment as she rounded the Morro and came into full view. The harmony of her proportions dwarfed their size, and besides, the Habaneros do not understand well the science of mechanics in connection with naval architecture.

The coming sugar crop in Cuba, we learn, promises to be a very abundant one. The cane was well advanced and the fields were finely covered.

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NEW YORK HERALD

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The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

J. L. Folsom, W. B. Franklin, U. S. A.; Mr and Mrs. H. H. Tucker, Baltimore, E. Cuesta, Philadelphia; D. Adams, Jr., Columbus, Ohio, E. N. Dickerman, New Jersey, Edward Meredith, Philadelphia; A. Wilhade and family, Virginia; T. Cuyler, Philadelphia, Dr. Wm. Lyman and daughter, Montreal; Mr and Mrs. Warburton, Hartford, A. Dunbar, Florida; David Smith, Jr., Philadelphia; E. H. Durrell, New Orleans; Mr and Mrs. Fredick, Savannah; Q. E. Gilmour and lady, U. S. A.; Major Barnard and lady, do.; A. Munson, Utica; Capt. Robert M. Joy and family, Nantucket; D. McDonald, Toronto; Gen. Ward, Sing Sing; Jno. A. Clark, Texas; C. A. Wolcott, Boston; W. H. Crosbie, California; were among the arrivals at the Irving House on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War; Hon. Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Hon. Wm. Upham, U. S. Senate; A. J. Satterwood and lady, Philadelphia; Col. J. H. McIntosh and family, Florida; J. W. Zacharie and family, New Orleans; Major Louth and lady, British Army; W. P. Rugg, Memphis; A. H. Howard, Memphis; John A. Tyson, Tennessee; Dr. Cuyler, U. S. A.; James A. McKnight, Pittsburgh; Col. D. Campbell, Massachusetts; Hon. A. Loomis, Little Falls; Capt. Taylor, British Army; Hon. H. L. Ellsworth and daughter, Indiana; B. S. Paxton, Utica; H. L. Reynolds, Mobile; John Belknap and lady, Boston, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Dr. Williamson, Philadelphia; C. Harvey, Lancaster; Edward Dean, Georgia; Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Boston; Capt. Michell, do.; Capt. Hib. Milford; J. Forbes, Baltimore; Lieut. Gwadown, U. S. N.; Harvey Silver, North Carolina, arrived yesterday at the American.

P. Stevens and family, Boston; R. H. Pease and lady, Albany; L. W. Morris and lady, Westchester; J. J. Donaldson and Miss Donaldson, Baltimore; Mr Humphrey, lady and daughter, Philadelphia; Samh. Pool Coley, Mobile; F. Parker and lady and Miss Parker, New Bedford; Edward Curtis and lady, New York; Mr Jones, Philadelphia; W. Hoge, do., were among the arrivals at the Union Place Hotel.

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NEW YORK HERALD

11 October 1849, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAIL.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, October 8, 1849.

Another Flare-Up in our Foreign Policy—Abduction of a Senora from Cuba to Philadelphia—A Sharp Correspondence between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister.

There has been more trouble work in the State Department, as far as I can learn. The Spanish Minister, M. Calderon de la Barca, has had a smart correspondence with Mr. Clayton, about a Spanish lady, abducted from Cuba, by an American vessel, in September last, and brought to Philadelphia.

As far as I can ascertain, the lady's name is Senora Zarba, or Zarga, or Zavallo, or something beginning with a big Z. She was living on the sea shore, within a short distance of Trinidad de Cuba, and was taken away in September last. After the vessel—(it was a brig with a short name, but I cannot get it exactly)—after the brig sailed, she lay to in the bay, sent a boat ashore with half a dozen of armed men, and took a lady with a little child from her residence, and put both aboard the vessel, without passport, and contrary to the laws of Cuba. As soon as the Spaniard found his wife off, he applied to the authorities, and the Governor of the place, as well as the Captain General of the island, issued proclamations for the arrest of the American captain and the detention of the vessel. But the brig was too smart for the Spanish authorities. She got off, sailed for Philadelphia, and landed her fair cargo there safely.

These are the leading facts of the case. The Captain General of Havana communicated the facts to M. Calderon de la Barca, at Washington, and a terrible rumpus has been raised. It is called an insult to the Spanish laws, committed by the American brig. The Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister have had it hot and heavy. The latter says it is as bad, if not worse, than the Rey case, which caused so fearful an excitement in New Orleans. The Secretary of State is at his wits' end. Neither beer nor burnt brandy can keep him out of hot water. The Spanish Minister insists that the American government should send back the lady and make a full apology, otherwise terrible things may ensue. The prevention of the late expedition to Cuba by the President has not removed the fears and jealousies of the government in Cuba. They have no confidence in the Yankees. So they say. Would it not be better to take Cuba and annex it at once?

I will give you the whole of this flare-up in a few days, as soon as Mr. Clayton gives me a look at the official correspondence. I think I am ahead of Mr. Harvey ("Independent") and the *North American*, this time. You must publish a few burning leaders against the Spanish government—blow up Queen Isabella and her Captain General—and don't forget to puff Mr. Clayton and the cabinet. I will then be able to get all the facts for you. Try to get up a war panic—and tell Mr. —— and Mr. ——, in Wall street, to operate in U. S. stocks as much as they please.

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The Savannah Georgian.

11 October 1849, Z

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Cherokee, for New-York—Mrs Flandeck, Miss DeSwan, Miss Finlay, Hon D Yulee, lady, child and servant, Messrs O Morse, L O Morse, L Duval, M Carrington, M B Fowler, J Ganahl, G P Swift, H T Greenwood, Robert Finlay, W H Wiltberger, H W Reynolds, W H Briggs, Ira C Dupree, A W King, W W Croom, F H Morgan, L T Battle, W A Walker, T C White, J T Burow, Dr Simons, U S A, J Clements, and 5 steerage.

Per steamer Jasper, from Charleston—B G Hoppouldt, J Thornly, T, M Runs, Major Donaldson, U S A, Mr Southerland, Wm Rogers & lady, Mr Russell, W Orevould, R Orevould, R J Rhodes, and Clarkson.

Per steamer DeKalb, from Augusta—Mrs J M Lawton child and servant, Miss Washburn, Mrs G Wylly, Messrs G W Wylly, T Gross, Col T Versille, and 4 deck.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

12 October 1849, 1

SERIOUS OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Delta of the 4th inst. that some very serious outrages have been committed in our State, by certain United States naval officers. The Delta gives the following facts, on the authority of a gentleman of high respectability, just from Pascagoula:

He states that some of the naval officers at Pascagoula landed some eighty Round Islanders on the wharf at Pascagoula, in the most destitute and forlorn condition; and that some of the officers and men of the navy bought blankets from the Round Islanders; that Mr. McRea, of the hotel, and other gentlemen of Pascagoula, protested, in the loudest terms, against the landing of so large a number of destitute and undisciplined men, at a watering place, where many families were sojourning, protected by but few gentlemen. These protests were met by insulting defiances of the naval officers, who said they knew their duty and would perform it. To comprehend the enormity of this outrage, as represented to us, the distant reader will bear in mind that Pascagoula is a summer resort of families from this city; that the country around is thinly settled, and the place only adapted to the support of the usual population. We learn, also, that at the time the Round Islanders were thus transported to Mississippi, they had eighteen days' provisions on the Island. Not content with thus landing these men, whom they denounce as "vagabonds and incorrigible rogues," among defenceless families, composed mostly of women and children, the records of a magistrate's trial, referred to in the Delta of yesterday, show that officers of the navy went on sky-larks and frolics with the Round Islanders, thereby exposing them to temptations, to violence and outrage—concluding their frolics by an attack upon the property of a peaceable citizen of that place. In consequence of these outrages, the people of Pascagoula met on Sunday last, at the hotel, and took measures to organize a patrol, and prevent the further landing of the Round Islanders. On the next day, we understand, a force of men marched in from the country, armed with fowling pieces, determined to protect the people from further inroads of this character. Many other allegations are made respecting the conduct of certain of the officers of the squadron, which are of so serious a character that, out of respect to our gallant navy, we refrain from publishing them.

If this statement is true, we think the conduct of these naval officers form a most unparalleled outrage upon the rights of our State, and one that demands prompt investigation. With such precedents as these, we have no safety in our State sovereignty. Writs of arrest should be issued against these officers for interrupting the peaceful occupations of our citizens. We see in these repeated outrages no necessity for awaiting explanation from head-quarters, at Washington. Our laws should be sufficient for the security of the person, and of the peace of society. These demand our first consideration—explanations may follow afterwards.

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CITY OF JACKSON

12 October 1849, 1

SPEECH OF HON. W. L. SHARKEY,

President of the Southern State Convention.

JACKSON, Oct. 6, 1849.

Editors Mississippian and Southron:

Gentlemen—In obedience to a resolution of the Convention, I have the honor to hand you the substance of the address delivered by me on taking the chair. As I have been compelled to rely on memory alone, the language employed cannot be accurately given, though I think there is no material variance as to the matter.

Your ob't. serv't. W. L. SHARKEY.

Gentlemen of the Convention—Whilst I sincerely thank you for the honor you have conferred on me, I regret that the important duty was not assigned to some one more competent than myself. I dissemble not, in declaring that this honor was not expected by me, and hence feel more embarrassed in addressing you.

The subject of your contemplated deliberations is an important one. Nothing less than a question involving in its consequences the liberty of this people—perhaps directly or remotely the liberty of other nations. I trust that you will approach it dispassionately—that you will lay aside your party predilections, and meet it, not as politicians, but as patriots—as statesmen. We had flattered ourselves that the capacity of man for self-government was no longer a subject of doubt. We have boasted of ours as an example of a free government, based on an enduring foundation. I trust it may prove so, but events of recent occurrence seem to forebode danger. The convocation of this assembly—the intense interest manifest in every countenance here, are proofs that there is cause of alarm. For a time we have been prosperous and happy under a free government; but that time, in the great history of man, is but a brief space, a mere point. The page of history is yet fresh which records our existence as a nation of freemen.—Scarce has the stain of revolutionary blood, shed for liberty, faded from the face of the land, before it has been found necessary for the people of the South to prepare to check threatened aggression. And whence this danger? No foreign foe threatens us. Our countrymen, our brothers, are arrayed against us in civil strife. They seem to forget that they are allied to us by the most sacred ties, and to forget the value of the Union. Blinded by the poison of fanaticism, they seek to abridge our constitutional rights in the enjoyment of our property, under the mask of false humanity. If the right to do so was unquestionable, in christian charity it should be asserted without inflicting remorseless stings to our sensibilities. The entire independence of the States was achieved by the most memorable struggle that history records.—They were separate and independent sovereignties, and first united under articles of confederation. These articles were defective, mainly in not having provided proper means for raising a revenue, and in not giving Congress sufficient power to regulate commerce. These defects gave rise to our present constitution. In the convention which formed it, the States met as equals in political power. The small States were unwilling to relinquish their equality of power; the slaveholding States were unwilling to confederate, unless their slaves should be made a basis of representation, and the owners secured in their right. These were exciting subjects. After great difficulty they were compromised. The second section of the first article provides that representatives and direct taxes should be apportioned according to numbers, to be ascertained by adding three-fifths of the slaves to the number of whites. The second section of the fourth article provides for recapturing slaves escaping into those States where slavery did not exist. In these provisions we have an acknowledgment of the existence of slavery, and a guaranty for its production as the basis of representation, and as property. The constitution did not create property in slaves. Such right existed anterior to, and above the constitution. As slaves were owned in many of the States, they would not of course have entered into the confederacy on such terms as would weaken the right of the owner to his slave, or diminish the value. One of the great objects of the constitution was, that it should, in its consequences, protect property by giving protection and strength to the several States. But as the States were sovereign, they could not surrender to Congress the right to control, by legislation, the property of their citizens. Such a grant of power would have been a complete surrender of sovereignty. A great consolidated government would have risen up, which was an evil, of all others, most dreaded, and most rigidly guarded against, by declaring that all power not expressly granted to Congress, was reserved to the States or to the people. Hence no power can be exercised unless it has been granted by the constitution. The safety of the States and of the people is best preserved by holding Congress strictly within the limit of the delegated powers. No rule of construction can be safe which encroaches upon individual rights. The right to hold slaves as property became a fixed principle, inseparable from the other provisions of the constitution. Indeed, that description of property seems to have been thought worthy of specific and special protection. The constitution must exist and harmonise in all its parts. Every principle it contains is inseparably connected together. It is an entire thing, being the great frame-work of the government, indissolubly united in all its parts. It would not have been formed without the insertion of every feature; it is an infraction to violate any of them; the symmetry is broken.

Notwithstanding this unqualified recognition of property in slaves, and the protection provided for its enjoyment as such, still it is contended that Congress may prohibit and abolish it in the territories of the United States. The territories are common property, and cannot be appropriated by Congress to the use of one portion the common owners, to the exclusion of another. Equality of right must then prevail, and any act which would destroy that equality cannot be valid. It is a principle in the law of nations, that "all the members of the community have an equal right to the use of their common property." Rules may be prescribed by the sovereign power regulating the manner of its use, provided they are not inconsistent with that entire equality which ought to be preserved. If the sovereign authority in a State or nation can do nothing which shall produce inequality in the enjoyment of the public domain or property, surely such authority is not possessed by the Federal Government, which has but a limited power. The attempt by Congress to prohibit slavery in the territory of California, has caused this meeting. That territory is common property. There each citizen of the United States has equal rights, is entitled to equal freedom in the enjoyment of the territories. I am proud to say, that in acquiring it, Mississippians displayed as much valor as any other portion of their brethren in arms, and shed as much blood, in proportion to their numbers, as the citizens of any of the States. They were distinguished for their prowess in many a hard fought battle, but now they are to be told that restrictions must be imposed on their right to enjoy the conquest. Can we, should we, yield the fruits of our valor, and surrender with it our constitutional right of equality? Congress cannot deprive us of it, and ought not if it could; cannot say, that if we go, we must leave our property behind us.—Property constitutes the means of enjoyment, and to exclude the property of the people of the Southern States, is in effect to exclude the people, and appropriate the country to the Northern States. Such a power is not possessed by a government possessing sovereignty; it could not be rightfully exercised even by a monarchy. The property of the South consists mostly in slaves, and to interdict its use on our own soil, would not only be unjust, but an arbitrary violation of the constitution. It is vain to talk of our right to the territories, if we may be deprived of the means of enjoying those rights. The mere soil is nothing; it is the use that we may make of it which renders it valuable. As well might Congress interdict the use of any other property there; if it can exclude a slave, it may exclude a horse or an ox. We do not derive the right to hold either from the constitution. That instrument is but subservient to their use. But why is it that we must be deprived of this privilege? Because, say our Northern brethren, slavery is immoral, and a political evil. Who has the right to determine that it is so? Let them eradicate moral evils from their own land; we can take care of our own morals. Is it possible it has come to this, that Congress has the right, under a limited grant of power, to travel into the wide field of ethics, and regulate our moral conduct? That is a question for our conscience. Morality is twin sister to religion; they are as inseparably allied as cause and effect; the power to regulate one necessarily implies the power to regulate the other. Is it possible, that in defiance of the guards in the constitution, Congress will encroach on so delicate, so sacred a subject? If there is anything dear to an American, it is his liberty of conscience—his right to worship his God at the altar of his choice. I must admonish my Methodist and my Baptist friends to be on their guard; you may soon be told that your religion is a moral evil, and must be exterminated, for if Congress has the right to legislate on the ground of moral evils, "to this complexion must it come at last." But who has a right to say that it is a political evil? We do not find such a doctrine inculcated by the constitution. Congress may decide on questions of expediency within the range of the delegated powers; but that cannot be a political evil, within the reach of its legislative power, which is secured to the citizen and prohibited to Congress. Congress has no power to say that constitutional rights are political evils. To that body, nothing is a political evil which is secured to the States or to the people.—Moral and political evils are themes which open wide fields for investigation, and if Congress may occupy them as the ground work of its action, the constitution is worthless. Instead of a limited, we have an unlimited government. If the people, the fountain of power, should determine, that a political evil exists, they may apply the remedy, but it is not with Congress. This political and moral evil, it seems, is exclusively in the South, and those who have determined it to be so, and wish to eradicate it, reside in the North. As sovereign States we have the power to judge of, and to correct moral and political evils within our limits. We ask not the interference of the North to correct our morals or our institutions. We do not intrude upon them, but only demand to be permitted to an equality in the enjoyment of our common property. Congress, it is true, may establish a government in the territory, but that government must be founded in equality. It must protect the property of the common owner, as well as his person. Whether this power is derived under the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, or whether it is derived from the power to acquire territory, or the war and treaty making power, is not material, it must be exercised so as to preserve inviolate every principle of the constitution.

But in the efforts to exclude our property from that territory, another false doctrine is promulgated which is equally disastrous to us. We are told that as slavery was prohibited by the laws of Mexico, we cannot take slaves there without the authority of a law permitting it. This is the doctrine of a class of politicians in our country, who look no further than the surface of the law. If this error were confined to politicians, it might be passed over as harmless, but it is also the doctrine which has been unceremoniously promulgated by a member of the supreme bench. We could overlook the groundless fallacies of a few politicians, but when the sanctity of the bench is perverted, and its influence thrown as an element into the exciting cause of malcontent and strife, there is just ground of complaint. If this could be a judicial question in any shape, that was the tribunal before which it might come. With the decision, the American people would have rested satisfied. Quiet would have been restored. It was a great constitutional question, and on such questions, the people of the United States have been taught to look to the decisions of the Supreme court, with veneration; but they have not been accustomed to having them promulgated in advance, and are startled at thus seeing them. The effect is almost as injurious to us as a decision regularly pronounced, because it has deterred the South from an equal participancy in the territories, whilst it has emboldened the North to persist in its efforts. It has caused one party to believe that it was right, and the other to fear that it was wrong. From position, it has made "the worse appear the better cause." It is not true, that slavery does not exist in California, although it may have been prohibited by the laws of Mexico. True, the conquering

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country may permit the municipal laws of the conquered country to remain in force, but this is only true of private or strictly municipal laws; it is not true as regards political laws. By elementary writers, laws are divided into public and private; or political and municipal. Political laws are such as are organic, and confer power and form on the government. They give it vitality as an organized body. These political laws are sometimes reduced to the form of a constitution, which becomes supreme and paramount to all other laws, either public or private. Our constitution is the law of our being—it is the essence of our government; it is the combination of certain great principles, between each one of which there is a connexion and dependency, and the aggregate constitutes a unit. To withdraw or destroy any one of them would break the entire fabric. It would lop off an essential part of our political power. When we acquired California, it became subject to our constitution—our whole constitution—our constitution as an entire thing. The territory did not become subject to part of our government only, but every principle of the constitution prevailed there as an active principle and superseded of necessity whatever was repugnant to any one of them. No abridgement of the rights of the new owners could be permitted. The vested rights of the citizens there, at the time we acquired it, may be protected by a principle not inconsistent with this position. The consequence is, that we have a right to take our slaves there, because they are our property, secured to us as such by the principles of our paramount political law. If it were true, that because slavery was then prohibited by the laws of Mexico, and could not be established there without positive law, then the constitution went there a mere cripple. But not so. Wherever the stripes and stars float over a territory, as an emblem of political dominion, they rest upon a perfect pedestal, formed by every principle in the constition indissolubly cemented together. As well may it be said that our constitution must give place to the established religion of Mexico.

How strange it is, that whilst Congress has no power over the subject of slavery, in consequence of an inhibition, that it should be contended that the laws of the conquered country should secure a prohibition, and thus triumph over our constitutional rights.

Thus, as I conceive, stands the question of right; but if it were a question of expediency merely, how ungenerous the conduct of the North. We are united as a family of nations. We may have different local interests, but our obligations to each other, require an observance of good faith, of good feeling, of mutual support and forbearance.—With them, it is matter of feeling only—with us, it is a question of interest. Are they not prepared to yield their feelings and their prejudices for the sake of protecting our interest? If not, they have forgotten the objects of the Union—mutual safety, prosperity and happiness dictated it. Are they willing to risk all these for the gratification of a mere imaginary philanthropy? It would seem so. The Wilmot Proviso is but the entering wedge.—That accomplished, and the rest will follow.—Emancipation in the States is doubtless the ultimate object, and we have reason to fear that at no point short of this, will the effort cease. The Union must be dissolved, and the blessings which we enjoy under our government must become a sacrifice on the altar of fanaticism. We must become a degraded people, or abandon our country to the African race. We would say to them, beware! You but rush on to your own destruction.

It is a subject of deep regret, that the powerful engine of prejudice, is arrayed against us. Enormities are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to excite indignation. They add insult to injury. We are held out as destitute of common mercy—degraded at home and abroad. The means employed, are calculated to excite our slave population and endanger our lives. We hope and believe that there are still a few at the North, who value the Union, and do not engage in this unnatural warfare. Our Union should be social as well as political; amity should prevail between the different divisions. But the ties that bind us, are being daily weakened, and the love of the Union diminished. We have remonstrated, but in vain. We yield to none, in a deep and abiding love for the Union. We wish not to sever it but to re-cement it. We can vindicate it, only by keeping it inviolate. We would preserve it in all its purity. We want it as our fathers give it to us, and must defend it against infraction as a sacred duty we owe to their memory. The South has borne with these encroachments, under a hope that a sense of justice would ultimately correct the evil, but of this, there seems now to be but little hope. We must take our stand. Let us survey the ground well, and occupy that position, on which we can stand within the pale of the constitution, and when taken, let us maintain it, like men who know their rights and are determined to protect them. We are not the aggressors, and if the result should prove disastrous, let the blame rest on those who have provoked the quarrel.

Thus, gentlemen of the convention, I have endeavored to point out what I regard as our constitutional rights. The evils you know. The great and serious inquiry is, shall we submit to further degradation, or shall we seek redress? If the latter, how is it to be obtained. Let me again allude to the importance of the subject—again entreat you to weigh it well, calmly and dispassionately. We meet not here to discuss an ordinary topic.—Here we can have no party preferences. We are joint owners of this great estate. It is our birthright—our inheritance. We may have our honest differences of opinion about its management by our agents, but when the whole is about to be swept from us, we cannot differ as to the necessity of its preservation. Let us confer together as patriots. Our country is above our party. Such feelings I trust and believe you all entertain, and hope that they may lead you to wise and happy results.

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NEW YORK HERALD
12 October 1849, 2

Canada—The Annexation Question.

The question of annexation to the United States continues to be debated with great interest by the inhabitants and public journals of Canada, more particularly by those that, in times past, were looked upon as the most loyal subjects of the British crown, and prided themselves on monopolizing all the loyalty in those provinces. We have adverted in our columns to the causes which induced them to desert the ground of loyalty, and to assume the position which they now occupy. The principal one was, that, under the system of responsible government which was introduced into Canada, the French interest gained ascendancy in the provincial parliament, and controlled, as a matter of course, the distribution of the offices and emoluments, to the exclusion of the British or tory party, who had enjoyed all the loaves and fishes from time immemorial, and who looked upon and treated the French, not as fellow subjects, on equal terms with each other as regarded political rights, but as a conquered people, whom the conquerors had a right to dictate to and control. Under the responsible government scheme, the French got the control of the legislature and of the spoils, and from the time when they got the ascendancy until the present, their political opponents, the British or tory party, have been chafing and fretting at the idea of French domination.

This is the situation of the two parties in Canada, and the cause which produced the present state of things there, and the disturbed and excited feelings between the rival races. The approval of the Rebellion Losses bill by the Governor General, the refusal of the British government to recall Lord Elgin, for having sanctioned that measure, and their support of him in the course which he has pursued in the administration of the affairs of those provinces generally, destroyed all hope in the breasts of the Tory party of acquiring their lost power, which, in the ordinary course of political affairs, had been transferred to the French. As a means, therefore, of releasing themselves from French domination, they all at once threw away the mantle of loyalty, and seized the idea of annexing Canada to the United States—in the first place, however, only for the purpose of frightening the British Parliament into their measures, but afterwards for getting rid of the French, and now, in all seriousness, all parties seem to be going the whole figure.

The annexation question is discussed more than ever, and it is supported openly by many newspapers of influence and circulation, whose repeated remarks and discussions on the propriety of severing the political connection between Canada and Great Britain, and uniting the destiny of the former with that of the American confederacy, will, no doubt, in course of time, remove the prejudices towards the people and institutions of the United States, which exist in the minds of the masses of the Canadians, and prepare them for becoming citizens of this republic. But this change of opinion—this revolution in men's minds—will take a little time to mature. Nor would it, perhaps, be advisable that annexation should take place without the Canadians undergoing a probation, and without the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed change were duly weighed, and a deliberate conclusion arrived at, that annexation to the United States would be a favorable change for Canada.

The annexationists of Canada must not, however, imagine that the people of this country are exceedingly anxious for their incorporation into our confederacy, or that they can become members of our mighty republic at any time they please. There must be two parties to every contract. In addition to that, the subject is surrounded with difficulties—some of a very important character, which it would take a long time to discuss and dispose of. Their union with the United States might be opposed by the Southern States, unless an equivalent for the anti-slavery interest which Canada would bring into our national councils, were made up in some way or other. In the natural course of things, the Spanish island of Cuba will fall into our lap; and the annexation of that island might in part supply the equivalent referred to. We have received a large slice of territory by the incorporation of Texas, and by the indemnity which we got, in the late war from Mexico; and we cannot, for the present, at least, expect any more from that quarter. Cuba, therefore, is the only place to which we can look for an equivalent to our Southern friends, to make up for the accession of Northern influence which Canada would bring into the Union. But the annexation of Cuba is not yet ripe. The navy of the United States has been employed under the direction of the cabinet at Washington, in the anti American work of preventing the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence and nationality, with success; so that Spanish government there is strengthened for a few years longer. It would not, perhaps, be advisable to take in the Canadas, without at the same time incorporating Southern territory, in order to maintain the equilibrium which now exists between the interests and sentiments of the several sections of the republic.

There is no question that the feeling in favor of annexation is becoming stronger in Canada every day. We shall continue to watch its progress, as well as the temper in which it is discussed; but the project cannot be carried out for some little time to come, no matter how desirous our Canadian friends

[illegible] must first act.

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THE NAVY AND THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The steamship Alleghany, which was sent down in a prodigious hurry to prevent the invasion of Cuba, and the overthrow of despotism in that productive island, has returned to Norfolk, to take in wood and coal, to be in readiness, probably, for the transportation of Mr. Poussin back to France, if he should accept the "free passage" offered him by the Secretary of State. The ship Albany remained at Ship Island, and the steamer Water Witch and the schooner Flirt, at the last accounts, were standing guard over the fishermen at Round Island. It is well to be on the safe side, for a half dozen fishermen stealing into Havana, on some dark night, might stir up an insurrection, involving our policy of neutrality. Who goes out as bearer of the *entente cordiale* to the Emperor of Hayti? Where is Rey?

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The Evening Picayune.

12 October 1849, 1

THE PROCLAMATION IN SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid are of the 8th inst. The news from the United States relative to the intention of certain persons belonging to the United States of America to get up an expedition against Cuba has excited the attention of the Spanish Government, which has determined to offer every resistence to such a project. Gen. Roncali has already received categorical instructions on the point.

El Pais, of Madrid, has the following article relative to this matter:

In our yesterday's number we inserted the text of a proclamation issued by the Right Hon. the President of the United States of America Gen. Taylor, with the object of denouncing to all the agents of the civil and military Government of the Union, the project of an armed expedition against our West India possessions, or against some of the provinces of Mexico, organized, it would appear, by certain unoccupied adventurers. The proclamation explicitly and energetically condemns any such project, and orders its authors to be given up to the judicial tribunals, as guilty of a violation of the law of nations. This conduct, which is highly honorable to the loyalty and foresight of the Anglo-American Government, thus affords the most direct denial, the most complete and authoritative explanation, that could be given to the rumors of the invasion of Cuba by a foreign power, which have been for some time past so extensively diffused and so generally accredited. According to the proclamation before us, it appears possible—and even without the proclamation, it would always have appeared natural—that amongst the multitude of vagabonds scattered throughout the vast dominions of the United States of North America—and they are generally composed of those who, proscribed in Europe, fly thither to escape from the consequences of their crimes, or to seek a remedy for the misery which persecuted them at home—a few persons should have conceived the Vandalic scheme of desperately attacking our American possessions, like a phalanx of banditti. We are not surprised to learn that these adventurers, thinking to find in this enterprise more chances of honor and profit than in California, have renounced the dubious supplies of gold offered by the sands of the Sacramento, and proposed to seek their fortunes by more hazardous means. To us Spaniards, such attempts would not appear worthy of the slightest attention, unless the Government of the Union were to tolerate or to protect them; but from the moment the latter condemns and prosecutes them so spontaneously and openly as Gen. Taylor has done, they lose all of their importance, apart from what they may derive from the circumstance that they afford us an opportunity for a renewed testimony of the respect and loyalty with which a friendly Government views our flag in the American colonies. It is certain that, exclusive of those absolute and common duties imposed on all countries by the law of nations, there exist between Spain and the United States of America ancient ties of gratitude on the part of the latter, which they could not forget without tarnishing their honor. On the other hand, no attack of our Antilles by the Anglo-American Union would be viewed with indifference in Europe, since the permanent retention of those colonies by the Spanish crown is now one of the surest guaranties of an exact equilibrium in the respective political influence and mercantile relations of the various European and American States. Thus it is that neither reasons of justice nor arguments of expediency could ever urge the Government of the United States to violate the territory of our colonies; it is sufficient, however, that these projects of usurpation should have been conceived, in order to provoke a formal falsification through the medium of the President. We rejoice at this declaration, which effectually disposes of all the rumors circulated with the notorious intention of exciting apprehensions on the subject, and removes all pretext for those protests and jealousies which never produce good results.

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The Main Picayune.

12 October 1849, 2

Stingaree Club.

We very readily give insertion to the following communication, explanatory of the terms on which the inside stake was run for yesterday, at Capt. Dan Hickok's regatta:

NEW ORLEANS, *Oct.* 11, 1[redacted]

Gentlemen—In your statement of yesterday's regatta, you say that in addition to the prize won by the Picayune, she carried off the disputed prize, which was awarded to the Eliza Riddle at the first regatta, and which was contested by the Picayune, all of which is not in strict accordance with the facts of the case; and as none of the city papers appear to have stated the matter correctly, I have taken the liberty to address you this letter, hoping that you will do the Stingaree Club the justice to state the facts to the public, which are strictly these:

At the first regatta the Eliza Riddle was the third boat in, and consequently won the third prize, but at the moment of presenting the prizes, J. A. Amelung, Esq., the owner of the Picayune, requested Col. Wm. Christy, one of the judges, to suspend the presentation of the third prize, as he wished to make a protest against the Eliza Riddle for foul sailing, which was accordingly done. After the presentation of the first two pitchers, the judges retired to a private room to investigate the charges, but returned in a few moments and stated that the charges had been withdrawn. After which statement, Col. Christy presented to me, as the representative of the Stingaree Club, the third prize. When I received it, I stated that the pleasure of receiving the prize had been marred by the opposition; and that, as the pitcher then belonged to the club, the club would put it up as a stake to be sailed for by the Picayune against the Eliza Riddle, any day that Mr. Amelung might choose to name. Mr. Amelung immediately seized the offer, when he had every thing to gain and nothing to lose, and named the next day, which unfortunately proved to be a perfectly calm one, when it was decided that the pitcher should be an inside stake between the two boats at the next regatta, the club being willing to give Mr. Amelung the pitcher if the Picayune should beat the Riddle. These are the facts as they occurred; and further, had Mr. Amelung substantiated the charges he preferred against the Riddle, and she had been ruled out of the race, the Robert Morris would have received the prize, as she was the fourth boat in and the Picayune the sixth, and consequently the protest should have been made by the Robert Morris.

I sincerely hope you will make this correction, as it is the wish of the club that the public should know that it was not a *disputed* prize, but a prize fairly won by the Eliza Riddle, which was the inside stake between the two boats yesterday, the result of which has been the club's loss and Mr. Amelung's gain, for the club had nothing more to gain if the Riddle had again beaten the Picayune yesterday.

I remain, very, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. RARESHIDE,
H. O. G., Stingaree Club.

THE LAMENTED DEAD.—Col. Darling, of New York, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Galveston, Capt. Crane, from Texas, with the remains of the gallant Gen. Worth. We learn that those of the late Col. Duncan will be forthwith brought from Mobile, when the two lamented officers—so often partners in victory, but at last united in death, will be conveyed to their final resting place in New York, according to resolutions passed at a meeting of the City Council. The Victoria Advocate states, that out of respect to the memory of Gen. Worth, Col. C. A. Harper, J. L. Hewitt, H. M. Lewis, and J. Everitt, Esqs., of San Antonio, and Dr. M. Johnson, of Lavaca, were appointed by a meeting of the citizens of San Antonio to accompany the corpse of Gen. Worth as far as New Orleans. The bodies will be taken to New York *via* the river.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
12 October 1849, 2

The Cuba Business.

After so long a time, the *Union* has resumed its criticisms upon the Government for having suppressed "a military expedition," "begun" and "set on foot" within the "jurisdiction and territory of the United States," "against the territory or dominions of a foreign prince or state at peace with the United States," in violation of the law and plighted faith of the nation. Its foreign predilections have broken out anew and in a fresh place. The law of the land is so clear, and the duty of the President was so obvious, that we had almost hoped to find the *Union*, for once, approving the conduct of its own Government. But no—it objected to every thing that was done and the manner of doing it. It then rested from its labor until it was reported that the expedition was to be commanded by a Spanish general, and forthwith it renews its attack. Is it not a howling shame that a Spanish general should be questioned the right to raise troops and get up expeditions in defiance of the laws of these United States? This is worse than refusing the King of Prussia the use of our navy yards and materials in fitting out war steamers to make good the reactionary despotism of central Europe.

The *Union* then quotes the sixth section of the law of 1818, making it a "high misdemeanor" for any one to be concerned in such an enterprise as that for which the Round Islanders were collected. The law is in these words:

"That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, *begin*, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any *colony*, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

The "foreign organ" then goes on to argue the unconstitutionality of the act of the Government, because the penalties of the law must be enforced by a judicial tribunal; that because the President cannot fine a party three thousand dollars and imprison him for three years, without conviction, he cannot therefore interfere to prevent a violation of the law. This reasoning is just about as wise as it would be to contend that if a public officer see a person about to commit murder he should not interfere, because he had not the right to punish the party with death before trial and conviction, in case he committed the felony.

The 8th section of the law of 1818, from which the *Union* quotes, expressly authorizes "the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall empower for that purpose, *to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof*, in PREVENTING the carrying on any such expedition or enterprise."

The President has not undertaken to execute the penalty of the law upon the guilty parties, nor was there any purpose to pursue them further than was necessary to "prevent" the sailing of the expedition. What sort of figure would the Government have made, if, knowing an illegal expedition was on the eve of sailing, it had stood quietly by until indictments had been found against its leaders, and thus permitted an infraction of the law and a violation of international obligations? What would the people say of a high sheriff who refused to interfere to *prevent* a man from committing arson, murder, or other offence, because he was not indicted in a criminal court? It is one thing to *prevent* an infraction of the law, and another to punish the guilty. The law of 1818 was framed expressly to interrupt and *prevent* expeditions of a nature similar to that the Round Islanders were engaged in. The misdemeanor was clearly defined by it, and the whole military force of the country was put at the disposal of the President to *prevent* such expeditions; it was made his duty to interfere to "*prevent*" them, and he did interfere and *prevent* the one under consideration. Here the power of the President terminates, without the interposition of the courts of law. He cannot condemn the individuals engaged in it, and fine them "three thousand dollars," or imprison them for "three years," nor would he do so if he could; but his duty to *prevent* the contemplated infraction of the law was as clear as the means assigned him by the 8th section of the act of 1818 were ample.

Recent advices lead us to think that the Round Islanders have reason to rejoice that the Government interposed. Many of them no doubt are convinced, by this time, that the aid they expected from other quarters was promised without the ability or the desire to render it. The hopes they entertained have proved illusory; and they see now that, had they attempted the execution of their plan, they would have fallen victims to the treachery of supposed friends or the exaggerations of over-sanguine ones. They have narrowly escaped a precipice to which they were attracted by a spirit of adventure or the hope of reward. In their disappointment they may console themselves that they are reserved for a better fate than sacrifice of treachery or the victims of the illusory promises.

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Richmond Enquirer.

12 October 1849, 4

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The New Orleans Picayune has collected from reliable sources, some interesting information about recent events, relating to this pearl of the Ocean, which it commends to the attentive perusal of its readers—we give it below. In another article, the Picayune puts forth the following views. It appears that our "peace" President has won the profound esteem and cordial affection of the bloody Roncali and his Royalist Spanish myrmidons. Mr Bullitt of the Republic, to or was connected with the Picayune, and the tone of the latter paper sounds strangely like a sneer at the Spanish-leaning of the Zachary Washington Regency. The Picayune says:

"During this month the standing army of Cuba will be reinforced, it is expected, by additional troops from Spain. Six thousand men were, at last advices, daily expected. When they do come, and Roncali gets the creoles well under his thumb, God only knows, says the letter, to what extent he will indulge his previous and sanguinary propensities. The title of Conde de Alcoy, they add, is written in characters of blood, and as often as the name is mentioned in their hearing, it can call to mind no other feelings than those of horror and detestation.

"Gen. Taylor's proclamation and efforts to prevent the sailing of Lopez's expedition, have obtained for him, among the zealous adherents of Royalty in Cuba, unbounded applause, and it would not be surprising to see the Queen of Spain dub him "Knight of the Order of Ysabel la Catolica." He has, however, succeeded in postponing the day of Cuba's regeneration. That day will yet come, for this Island is destined to form another star in our flag.

"We are well informed when we state that the annexation party is by no means so inconsiderable in point of numbers as some would fain make it believed. The agitators of this question consist not of the rabble and degenerate Spaniards. They number in their ranks men of learning, wealth and influence. But the tyranny of the Spanish Government prevents a bold and open declaration of their sentiments. They need only a fit occasion to declare themselves such as they are. They do not, we have been assured, wish to see the battles of their country fought by strangers. All they ask, is the silent approval of the American Government. Can it be refused them? *Nous verrons.*"

The information in the Picayune is as follows;

"For the last six or seven weeks the Island of Cuba has been agitated with a thousand rumors of invasion and civil war, to the no small consternation of all the old women and little children, and to the great gloritication of the *caudatos*; but as day after day and week after week faded into the past, without the clang of arms being heard upon its shores, the public mind gradually settled down into a state of quiet expectancy, content to wait the issue of coming events. That the object of the so-called secret expedition preparing in the States, was the independence of Cuba, no one in Havana doubted; and when the first note of preparation reached the people there, no small alarm was excited. The Government exhibited unparalleled activity. Troops were immediately despatched to reinforce the garrisons on the southern shore and eastern part of the island.—Arms and munitions of war were forwarded to all the fortresses. A portion of the militia was called out, and the whole naval force of the station was put to sea to cruise for the "pirates." Very nearly 8000 men were thrown into the eastern and central department, leaving the capital and western department to the protection of its own inhabitants and about 2500 regular troops.

The proclamation of Gen. Taylor—the blockade of Round Island by Lieut. Randolph, and the seizure of three steamers in New York, all of which had been loudly trumpeted forth by the fevered Havana press, contributed much more than any confidence in the strength of the existing Government and its strenuous preparations for resistance, to allay the alarm caused by the rumors from the North. By the Spanish population Gen. Taylor is now considered the greatest man that ever filled the American Presidential chair. In comparison with him Washington was a lucky rebel and Jackson a grasping intriguer. (The occupation of Florida, which is held in horror by the Cuban slaveocracies, is considered as one of the measures of Old Hickory's Administration.) Up to our latest dates by the steamship Ohio, the Government had relaxed none of their vigilance. The troops in all parts of the island were kept in most active drill and exercise, particularly those at Principe under the command of Gen. Castro, and no measures were left undone to insure their secrecy and fidelity. The better to secure this end, regiments were divided and placed in different bodies, portions of other regiments with Captain Generals, community of feeling. The Government informed of their movements, kept at sea, cruising and that in case of their landing anywhere on the island, he would throw troops for the different on the menaced point, pausing even. The on the menaced point, pausing even. The head. In the meantime we learn that the utmost unanimity does not prevail in the council the Government.

The Captain General had not long since a difficulty with the Admiral, because of the inefficiency of the navy department, and, in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Intendent, on the suggestion of forced contributions, the latter is said to have forwarded to the Ministry his unqualified resignation. It is the opinion among the Habaneros that if they lose Villanueva, the Intendent, they will lose the ablest financier Spain has had in her service for many years.—The financial position of the Government is stated to be far from being a good one. So great is the penury existing in the government departments at the present moment, that they have refused to return the tonnage dues accruing on vessels loading wholly with molasses—a measure which has been in force for some years. This appears to be bad faith towards the United States, for almost the entire export of molasses is carried in American bottoms, and thus some three or four American citizens have been forced unwillingly to contribute to the necessities of the Cuban Government.

The excitement in regard to Rey, we are informed, has in a great measure subsided. All in Havana, are, however, waiting the issue of the trial of Don Carlos de Espana, the Consul. The Government of the United States, the people in Cuba think, and think with absolute belief, will be tricked out of any greater reparation for their outraged neutrality than by the removal of a paltry Consul. Still, there are some who suppose that if things come to the worst, the appointment of a new Captain General will give Gen. Taylor and the States ample satisfaction. Roncali, excited by the latter, has already named Roncali's successor—General Cordoba—and they say even, that he is expected at Havana within a month.—By the last advices from Spain it was announced in Havana that General Cordoba had been suddenly recalled from the command of the army in Italy.

The sloop-of-war Germantown was at Havana when the steamship Ohio left, having concluded her eight days' quarantine on the 23d ult. All reported well on board.

For the information of our musical friends we are enabled to state that the opera season in Havana is very soon to commence with a troupe never equalled, it is said, on this side of the Atlantic and seldom surpassed on the other. Sheffanoni and Bosaio, soprano; Vaetti, contralto; Salvi, tenor; Badiali, baritone, and Marini, basso, are the leading names, supported by a host of stars and a chorus of thirty-two persons. Three new operas are promised to our Havana dilettanti, the dresses and decorations of which are on their way from Milan, where it is stated they have been got up with great care. The Empresario, the widely known Marty, has raised a din about his ears in his subscription prices, such as is seldom heard in the gem of the Antilles. He has doubled on those of last season, and among other curiosities in his terms is the singular anomaly that it costs $30 a month *more* to subscribe for a box for the season than it does to take it nightly at the establishment price.—Yet so well does he know how to improve his vantage that even with this discrepancy every box is subscribed for. His antagonists who are trying to get up an opposition opera in Havana, assert that his "scheme" yields him a clear profit of $90,000. He is very violent, we are told, at these attacks, and swears worse than "Our Army in Flanders" that this shall be his last undertaking in the opera line.

The very iniquitous system of espionage, as carried on in the United States at the charge of the Cuban Government, is productive of the greatest want of confidence in all communications with the press, and even with individuals on the the island. Opinions expressed in private letters are brought to Havana, as it were on the wings of the wind, and there is no doubt that every one who has correspondence of any kind from Cuba is well watched. Of the proceedings in the States, relative to that island, the most minute information is sent to the Captain-General. A few days previously to the arrival of the steamship Ohio at Havana, General Roncali sent for a gentleman whose brother is in the United States, and said to him, "Your brother has been writing to you; I know the contents of the letter, and you will tell him from me that if he values his own safety he will not set foot on Cuba while I am here. I am well informed of all he has said and done. What he had "said and done" is not told, but every one can easily imagine it—something relative to independence and nationality, or perhaps that horrid word—annexation. Roncali's advice is cited by the Cubans as an act of leniency.

The arrival of the Ohio at Havana, from having been advertised as 3000 tons burthen, and the rumors which had reached the population there of her magnificence in other respects, drew a crowd of curious gazers to the wharf to see her, all expecting to behold a mountain of wood and iron. There was, we are told, a general expression of disappointment as she rounded the Moro and came into full view. The harmony of her proportions deceived them, and besides, the Havaneros do not understand well the science of mechanics in connection with naval architecture.

The coming sugar crop in Cuba, we learn, promises to be a very abundant one. The cane was well advanced and the fields were finely covered.

Picayune, Oct. 2
reprinted in
N.Y. Herald, Oct. 11

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La Crónica.

ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS

NUEVA YORK

13 October, 1849, 805

Una persona, en cuya observacion debemos tener plena confianza, ha escrito desde Nueva Orleans una carta en que pinta la mísera condicion á que se ven reducidos los individuos que componian la hoy disuelta expedicion secreta de Round Island. Copiamos de esta carta los párrafos siguientes:

"Nueva Orleans, 2 de octubre de 1849.

"Hace ya algunos dias que he llegado á esta ciudad, y lo que mas ha llamado mi atencion es la *triste figura* de un número bastante crecido de inmigrados que acaban de llegar de la Isla Redonda, ó Round Island, como dicen aquí. Han levantado ya el campo los bandoleros enganchados para la famosa espedicion que debia cubrirlos de gloria y que solo los ha cubierto hasta ahora de insectos que no es lícito nombrar. Algunos de los espedicionarios hacen cuanto pueden por no mostrarse desanimados, y dicen que no ha hecho mas que diferirse por algun tiempo la espedicion, pero la mayor parte de esos hijos de Israel están en la mayor desolacion; andan cabizbajos y cuentan á todo el mundo las miserias que han pasado y estan pasando aun. Algunos de ellos se reunieron ayer en un lugar público para cantar sus desgracias en tono lastimero y ver si podian recoger algun dinero, aunque fuese de cobre, para aplacar el hambre. Pero los infelices acharon por fin de ver que habian dejado sus cítaras colgadas de los árboles de Round Island.

Ni un triste *penny* tienen en el bolsillo; se presentan en las fondas pidiendo que se les hospede, pero al ver su mísero semblante, los fondistas, que por lo general no son gente de corazon blando, les contestan con bastante ceño que no tienen habitacion para ellos. En tan cruel situacion los unos pidieron un pedazo de pan y alojamiento á la policía, y otros continuaron su vida aventurera por los pueblos inmediatos, solicitando un trabajo cualquiera por el alimento ó lo que se les quisiese dar.

La leccion que acaban de recibir los ilusos, hambrientos ó piratas de Round Island, se cree por aquí que les será provechosa, y las maldiciones que en todos los idiomas lanzan contra los desalmados que los alistaron, engañándolos del modo mas infame con promesas de un rico botin, no dejan duda de que no intentarán alistarse en otras espedicinnes."

A la carta que precede podemos añadir lo siguiente que traducimos del *Advertiser* de Mobile del 9 del corriente, y que hace resaltar los colores del cuadro:

"Las miserables criaturas (The miserable creatures) que acaban de pasar algun tiempo reunidas en Round Island, han sido licenciadas y empiezan á *honrarnos* con su presencia. En la mañana de ayer se condujo á una docena de aquellos individuos á presencia del Mayor, á quien declararon que acababan de llegar de Round Island; que venian aquí á buscar trabajo en el camino de hierro, pero que como no habian llegado aun los contratistas les era imposible obtenerlo; que se les habia licenciado sin darles siquiera un centavo, y que carecian de todo recurso para buscar donde pasar la noche y comprar algunos mendrugos de pan; que la destitucion en que estaban les servia de escusa para alojarse en la casa del mercado; que no querian perjudicar á nadie, y que se irian á trabajar en el camino de hierro tan pronto como se les suministrase trabajo. En vista de estas manifestaciones, y sabiendo que se esperaba diariamente á uno de los contratistas, y que se solicitaban brazos, el Mayor puso en libertad á aquellas *pobres criaturas*, advirtiéndoles que serian estrechamente vigilados por la policía, y que si cometian algun acto reprehensible se les arrestaria y se les trataria como vagos. Son los parroquianos de mas mala facha imaginable, medio muertos de hambre, destrozados y sucios, y el estado de destitucion y miseria en que se encuentran, no escitan mas sentimientos que de lástima y conmiseracion. Desde el momento en que los hemos visto, creemos que pasará mucho tiempo antes de que se dejen embaucar (*inveigled*) para otra espedicion de Round Island."

ANTILLAS.

Las noticias que hemos recibido de las Antillas por el *Empire City*, el vapor ingles *Great Western*, y por la via de Nueva Orleans, carecen generalmente de interes.

Sabemos por el *Great Western* que el vapor *Severn* salió de Bermuda para Inglaterra el 5 del actual con 1 millon 102,950 pesos en plata y oro, 952 pacas de cochinilla, 91 cajas de cigarros, 164 tercios de tabaco y 31 tortugas.

La única noticia de la isla de Trinidad, es que en Puerto España se sintió el 18 del pasado un temblor de tierra, pero que fué de poca duracion y que no causó daños.

A Santómas habia llegado de La Guaira la goleta de guerra *La Fama* con veinte y cinco desterrados políticos de Venezuela. Estaban muy abatidos los negocios en Santómas.

Isla de Cuba.—Se han recibido en Nueva Orleans noticias de la Habana hasta el 27 de setiembre. Segun una carta que publica un periódico de aquella ciudad, seguia reinando en toda la isla la mas completa tranquilidad, y habia casi desaparecido hasta la curiosidad que despertó el anuncio de la proyectada espedicion. El crédito y la confianza, que no habian sufrido seguramente un golpe terrible, que era lo que se intentaba, iban cada dia en aumento.

Los negocios no habian esperimentado alteracion alguna, y se mantenian firmes los precios de los frutos de la isla.

Lo que en la Habana llamaba la atencion general, eran dos compañías de Opera que tendrán á un mismo tiempo los *dilettanti* habaneros, que seguramente no son pocos. Como sabén ya nuestros lectores, la primera compañía, la mejor y mas completa, trabajará en el gran Teatro de Tacon, y la segunda, de cuyos artistas no sabemos los nombres, dará sus representaciones en el Circo.

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The Evening Picayune.
13 October 1849, 1

ROUND ISLAND EVACUATED.—Our correspondent at Pascagoula has given us, in the communication below, an account of the final evacuation of Round Island. That memorable event took place on the 11th inst., without force of arms, and was conducted in the most orderly manner by Passed Midshipman Dyer. Thus has terminated the secret expedition, and with it has disappeared the phantom of *bella horrida bella*, which erstwhile affrighted from its propriety the gem of the Antilles, evoking as it flitted past his mental vision the best energies of its Governor, Right Don J. de Roncali:

PASCAGOULA, *October* 12, 1849.

Messrs Editors—The U. S. ship Albany left on Monday morning for Pensacola, but on her passage fell in with the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, Com'r Nicholson, direct from Newport, R. I., and both vessels returned to the anchorage at Ship Island. On yesterday (the 11th) arrived the U. S. steamer Vixen, from Norfolk, *via* Pensacola. The following is a list of her officers:

James H. Ward, Lieutenant commanding; J. S. Day, Acting Master: Earl English, John Howard March, and Robert T. R. Lewis, Passed Midshipmen; Samuel Archibold, 1st Assistant Engineer; John W. Parks, 2d do. do.; Thomas A. Jackson, 3d do. do.; —— Pember, Captain's Clerk.

The last remnant of the Round Islanders has disappeared. All who had up to date continued at their camping-ground were, at their own solicitation, brought from the island yesterday, by Passed Midshipman Dyer, and landed at Pascagoula. Forty of them left in the mail boat last evening for New Orleans; the remainder, about twenty-five, will take passage for the same place in the steamer Mobile. The squadron will probably leave to-morrow for Pensacola, where on the arrival of the Commodore such disposition will be made for winter cruizing in the Gulf of Mexico, and among the West India Islands, as will be advantageous to the protection of our commercial interests in this quarter.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig
13 October 1849, 2

DELEGATES TO THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Oct. 9, 1849.

Messrs. Fall & Marshall.—You will please insert in the Mississippian the following list of persons designated by me, unofficially, to attend the contemplated Railroad meeting, to be held at the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the 23d day of Octocer 1849, from the counties therein named; by request of petitions from the said counties.

J. W. MATTHEWS.

Warren—Geo S Yerger, W A Lake, James Roach, N D Coleman, A H Arthur, M Emanuel, N G Bryson, J Naylor, William Cox, and E J Sessions.

Yazoo—Wm S Grayson John J Michie, Phillip Burrus, E C Wilkinson, Wm Battaile, Micajah Pickett and Dr. Wm Barnet.

Holmes—Wilson A Purdom, M D Haynes and Dr. A V Rowe.

Carrol—Gen. B F, Caruthers, Wm Hemingway, Ben Kennedy and Wm Cothran.

Sunflower—James J Chewning.

Yallobusha—Gen T N Wall and Wm Hardeman.

Tallahatchie—Robert Robson and Col.——Calhoun.

Panola—Gen John Rayburn and Miles H McGhee.

Layfayette—B F Dill, Judge Howry, I N Davis, J F Cushman and Y J Wynn.

Desoto—Hon R C Hancock, Judge J H Morgan, Col. Buckner, Hon J W Campbell, Gen J N C Robinson, E Byram, Gen Tate: Hon F Labauve, E Stamps and Judge J T Mosely.

Marshall—Hon. J W Chalmers, Roger Barton, T S Word, P W Lucas, Col. J W Hill, W Eppes, Thomas Mull, C S Thomas Hon A M Clayton, Hon. J F Trotter, H W Walter Richard Phillips, James Low, Hon John J Steger Stephen Harris, Samuel Benton and Dr. J Y Cummings.

Tippah—Col. Kilgore, J B Ayres, H P Maxwell, Homer Rainy, Orlando Davis, Claiborne Harris, D W Wright, W J Riddle and Daniel McKenzie.

Tishemingo—Hon R H Boono, Joel Reese, Col Cormack and Hon.——Dilworth.

Pontoloc—Thos H Williams, R Bolton, Hon. ——Milsaps, Gen. J D Bradford and W W Leeland.

Hinds—D O Williams, Gen. J Jefferson, Col. A L Dabney, C S Tarpley, J I Guion, Jas. Fairchild, Robt Cook. J H Haralson; Wm. C Miles, J M Duffield and Fulton Anderson.

Rankin—H C Chambers, Robt. C Maxey, W H Harper, T Lane.

Jankson—Capt J Grant.

Harrison—Tobias Lemly,

Copiah—E G Peyton, E L Brown and Robert E Harris.

Lawrence—B C Buckley and J H Oats.

Caiborne—Parmenas Briscoe.

Jefferson.—Charles Clarke.

Adams—J B Nevitt; A L Bingaman, George Winchester, S S Boyd, Robort Stanton, R M Gaines and Powhatan Ellis.

Franklin—Edward Turner.

Wilkinson—D H Cooper and J A Ventress.

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The Daily Delta

14 October 1849, 2

THE LATE GEN. WORTH.—The Courier, of last evening, very properly suggested that proper arrangements should immediately be made for the reception of the remains of the deceased and lamented General Worth, which are daily expected here from Texas, for final interment in New York, and for such a demonstration of respect to his memory as is due to one who has deserved so well of his country. Let the matter be at once attended to. No time should be lost.

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NEW YORK HERALD
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NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, PANAMA, SOUTH PACIFIC AND CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMSHIP OHIO.

The California Mails.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD DIGGERS WITH THE DUST.

The Constitutional Convention in California.

Splendid Homeward Run of the Ohio,

&c., &c., &c.

The splendid United States mail steamship Ohio, J. Finlay Schenck, U. S. N., Lieut. Commanding arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

She brings 128 passengers—51 from California, 67 from New Orleans, and 10 from Havana; also, 21 from New Orleans to Havana.

She brings nothing new from California, her news having been anticipated by the arrival of the Empire City, which left Chagres the same day as the Falcon.

The Ohio left New Orleans on the afternoon of the 4th, and came down the river about 40 miles and anchored, to await the arrival of the Falcon, which was telegraphed before the Ohio left.

The passengers and mails were transferred to the Ohio, and the Falcon proceeded up the river.

It being low water, the pilot did not bring her over the bar until next day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., losing 20 hours on the start.

She made the run to Havana in 51 hours, thence home in five days; having accomplished the run from the Balize to this city, deducting time lost at Havana, in seven days and three hours.

She brings $130,000 in gold, belonging to the Californians, and $60,000 on freight for this city.

Among the passengers from California is Col. J. H. W. Ingo, of Mississippi, bearer of despatches from Commodore Jones and the Special Postmaster, to our government at Washington.

Annexed is a list of the passengers in the Ohio:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS FROM CHAGRES TO NEW ORLEANS, BY STEAMSHIP FALCON.

J. H. W. Ingo, bearer of despatches,	C. H. Brooks,
Dr. Davis,	D. Story,
R. Hamer,	C. H. Ironsides,
J. F. Norris,	Mr. Sage,
J. H. Taylor,	George Elfner,
F. Fenton,	Mr. Stuatenburgh,
Mr. Wood	John Sherman,
A. Delsdorfer,	John Fulton,
Mr. Bradham,	Mr. Scoulton,
J. McKinley,	A. Burke,
W. Masters,	James Rowen,
R. F. Smith,	John G. Fleming,
John Harriman,	F. Grenbach,
J. H. Turney,	Dr. Tukesbury,
John Harmon,	Charles Baker,
E. Pardee,	Charles Imes,
M. Halsey,	J. Alston,
James Lanphear,	Dr. Caldwell,
Mr. J Famenski,	James Phillips,
Aaron Turner,	James Mc'arty,
J. C. Hardy,	William Ryan,
J. H. Glenn,	Mr. Batchelder,
P. O. O'Callahan,	John Kunis,
Samuel Kellum,	E. Huntly,
Jason White.	J. W. Norris,
	Dr. Dramard.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO NEW YORK.

Major Chapman, U. S. A., and lady	J. Hallett,
J. L. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Wilson and lady,
Mr. Tooley and child,	Mrs. Woodruff,
J. W. Cracksburn,	Mrs. Fielding,
H. Mitchell,	Mrs. Farrall.
N. Carrahaul,	H. G. Wopperuff,
Johnson Tukes,	J. E. Tooter,
E. Fischer,	J. L. Snow,
Dr Mackee, lady, two children and three servants,	J. Billingham, J. Mahony, S. A. Robbins, T. Matsell.

FROM HAVANA TO NEW YORK.

Jose de Valle,	Mrs. Trant and 3 children,
E. Morrison,	Miss Ida Bastian and servant.
John Story,	

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NEW YORK HERALD
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Eleven Days Later from Havana.

By the Ohio we have dates from Havana to the 7th instant, being eleven days later than our previous advices. Under the rigid military despotism now enforced on that beautiful but misgoverned Island, very little news of interest is allowed to be published in the journals.

The leading passages of the correspondence between Mr. Clayton and M. Poussin, appear in the Journals; but few or no remarks are made on its character or tendencies. No American political news is allowed to appear—not a word about the Cuba or Canada annexation agitation—not even the usual news about the Round Islanders. A steamboat explosion, a railroad accident, or some such thing, are the only items from the United States that appear in the Havana papers. Even the news from Europe is curtailed of all its interesting features.

The *Diario de la Marina* gives some interesting tables and statistics of the commerce of the Island of Cuba, for the year 1848. These are remarkable, as showing the relative increase of the commerce between Cuba and the United States of America, as compared with all other countries. Even England, as it appears by these tables, has been obliged to succumb in point of commercial superiority, to the United States.

The total amount of importations in the year 1848, are stated to have been	10,213,247 03
When compared with those of the preceding year, a diminution appears to have taken place	
The amount of importations in 1847 were	$740,218 02
Which shows a diminution within the year of	6,068,553 04½
On the other hand, the amount of the exportations from the Island, in 1848, is estimated at	26 077,068 05½
The amount in 1847, was	27 008,750 00
Showing a diminution of	1.931,702 05½

On making a comparison of the importations in the year 1848, from different countries it appears that the above importations are divided out as follows among the different nations trading with Cuba—

The United States	$9,033,613 02½
Spanish ports	7,038,750 06
France	1,610,883 00
England	4,274,546 05
Germany	1,463,439 00
Spanish America	2,106,278 00
Belgium	67,385 00½
Portugal	20,229 05
Holland	108,033 01½
Denmark	476 760 00½
Italy	17,706 01½

The above are the several amounts of imported merchandize from the countries therein stated. This only gives a half view of the trade of any particular country with Cuba. The country to which Cuba sends most of her products, is that country which has the most connections with her, and is her chief and best customer; and in examining the following table, it will be seen that that country is the United States.

TABLE OF THE EXPORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN THE YEAR 1848

To the United States	8,25) 828 03
" Spanish ports	3 927 007 00
" France	1,184 201 00
" England	7,06 798 00
" Germany	3,918 808 00
" Spanish America	386 774 00
" Belgium	50) 458 00
" Portugal	21,463 00
" Holland	344 884 00
" Denmark	109 331 00
" Italy	193 722 00

Here the important fact stands out in strong relief, that the United States take more of the goods of Cuba than any other people, and send more to her than any other, except the Spanish ports.

We learn by the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 6th inst. that the *troupe* of artists for the Circus Theatre at Havana, had arrived by the steamer Isabel, from the United States. M'lle Augusta was engaged, and was anxiously expected but was detained in New York until some splendid theatrical dresses were finished, which could not be procured at Havana.

The Italian Opera was to open at Havana on the Queen's birthday, when "Lucia" was expected to be the opera selected. The utmost *furore* is already excited on the subject, among the devoted admirers of the Opera.

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Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. John A. Rockwell, Ct.; Dr. John Rudenstein, U. S. A., and lady; John Henderson, Baltimore; Prof. Pond Mudy; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute; D. A. Ogden, New Orleans; H. Baldwin, Syracuse; J. C. Reese and lady, Philadelphia; J. W. Slaughter, Virginia; Ernst Charmet, Belgium; George H. Starr, Halifax; George M. Walbrug, Savannah; Daniel Starr, Halifax; John Bradley, Vt.; D Davis and lady, Boston; J. L. Halliwell and family, Philadelphia; arrived on Friday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

Major General Wool, U. S. Army; Capt. E. F. McLean, A. D. C.; Mr. and Mrs C. H. Trask, Bimtpn; Hugh Blair, Richmond; Hon M. P. Bonee, Litchfield; Dr R S Satterlee, U S A.; Wm H De Witt and lady, Albany; E. Tompkins, Binghampton; L. G. Hannon, Troy; Capt. F. Clark, U S A.; A W King Florida; J. F. Dupris Ga.; Dr. J. Simmons, U S A.; Hon. O. L. Yulee and family, U. S. Senator from Florida; Hon. E. McCoy, Easton, Pa.; Hon. M. Maryland, Canada; W. W. Chapman and lady, U. S. A.; D S Story, California; E. Purdy, do.; J. B. Taylor, do.; Col J. H. Ingra-, do.; Captain D D Porter, U. S. N.; Captain Schenck. Steamship Ohio; Hon J. M. Porter, Easton, Pa.; arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

S. F. Sterling and lady, R. Edwards and lady, Miss Edwards, Pittsburgh; Charles Gunlyear, Ct; Dr Rand, N. Y.; F. A. Van Dyke, Philadelphia; Hon. George Bancroft; were among the arrivals, on Friday, at the Union Place Hotel.

John P Jones, U S N; E. P. McClary, U. S. N.; J. Conver, U. S. N; Thomas Carta, Va; were among the arrivals on Friday, at the American Hotel.

Alfred Thomas, Ohio; W Reynold, Boston; B M. Pedell, Ky; G M Maxwell, do; Mr and Mrs Briggs, Lima, Peru; Thomas Jump, do; Hon. S. J Heap, U. S. Consul at Tunis; J. H Heap, Washington D.C.; C Comstock, Rome, are amongst the arrivals at the American.

Lewis Fenner, Ohio; J King, Georgetown D C.; Benj. Sharem, Manchester, England; Alfred Kelly, Ohio; A. C. Norton, Ky.; Jos B. Ellis, Washington; Major Gulun, U S A., Ohio; arrived at the Howard Hotel.

Peter A. Jay, Washington; Warren Colburn, Miss Colburn, Boston; were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

Hon. Fortune Barlow, British Consul to Tepic, Mexico, family, and suite, left the Union Place Hotel yesterday, en route for Mexico, via Charleston and New Orleans.

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NEW YORK HERALD

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Passengers Arrived.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Cherokee—Hon D L Yulee, lady and servant; O Morse, S L Morse, Lucien Duval, W Carrington, Miss D Gran, R Finley, J M Houston, H W Reynolds, A W King, H P Morgan, W A Walker, J F Baron, M B Fowler, J H Ganahl, C P Swift, H T Greenwood, Mrs Flanders, Mary Finlay, W H Wiltberger, W H Briggs, I O Dupre, W W Croom, L T Battle, T C White, Dr Simons, U S A—8 in the steerage.

HAVANA—Ship Havre—W I Staples, late U S consul at Havre, Mrs W J Staples, Masters Wright and Ernest Staples, Miss Fanny Staples, Master John J Staples, Miss Gertrude Staples and nurse, Mrs A C Ainsworth, of N York; Mr Adams, lady and son, of Germany; Ludwig Funcke, of do; Madam Marcott and servant, Adolph Delino, S Marmier, Mons & Madame Bourriot, of France; P Porcher, Miss W P Smith, of Charleston; J P Osgood, of Salem; D J Mark Smith, of Philadelphia, and 300 in the steerage.

SAVANNAH—Bark Peter Demill—Miss Ann McGowan.

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The Daily Picayune.
14 October 1847

The Annexation of Cuba.

The English press is at this time directing much of its attention to the affairs of the United States. The annexation of Texas, the brilliant results of the Mexican war, the vast additions to our territory, effected by that struggle, and the discovery of the gold mines of California, have excited a feeling of envy in the minds of our transatlantic cousins. Animated by this sentiment, and forgetful of the beam in their own eye, they are actively engaged in trying to discover the mote in ours. The ambition of conquest, and the lust of territorial aggrandizement, are the vices which they now attribute to our national character. The United States, once, according to them, the weakest of the weak, with institutions unsuited to the successful prosecution of war, and only saved from dissolution by a strict adherence to a pacific policy, is suddenly transformed into a nation of republican propagandists, full of martial enthusiasm, and confident in the belief of their ultimate destiny to absorb the territorial possessions of all their continental and even their insular neighbors. The late movements relative to the island of Cuba have stimulated them to more than usual verbosity on these favorite themes. The London Athenæum of September 8th contains an article on the annexation of Cuba, which commences as follows:

A more than ordinary interest attaches at the present moment to the island of Cuba—that which gives dignity in most cases to a probable victim. The American eagle has it within its swoop. The stars are ready to arise and the stripes to descend upon it. To speak plainly. Cuba is evidently the next point of attack for those Western republicans, whose constitution declares that all men are born free and equal, and whose policy is professedly that of peace and good will to nations. Even before their recent exploits in Texas, Mexico, and California, the fate of the "chief jewel in the crown of Spain" was decided. By cession or revolution, with or without the consent of the mother country—its annexation was regarded by the men of the South as an event which must take place at no distant period; and with a view to hastening the crisis, measures were taken which would have delighted a Grecian statesman and been denounced as Machiavellian in any nation of modern Europe. But the genuine Yankee is no more ashamed of his country's "smartness" than a Spartan would have been of his "craft;" and so that he can contrive to "annex" the universe, he cares not whether it be done by force or by guile. The mania for territorial aggression which seems to possess our transatlantic cousins, is one of the worst of the omens that cloud the future prospects of mankind. The fever appears only to "grow by what it feeds on." Copious draughts that should cool it become stimulants. California, Texas, Oregon, fail to content the thirst for acquisition. The worst feature in the case is this: The disease is not confined to the Government of the hour—it is deeply seated in the heart and brain of the people. So bent are they on seizing Cuba that the Government can hardly keep them in check until the politic movement shall have come to the "acquisition." The latest despatches from Washington contain a proclamation by the President of the Republic, in which the fact is officially announced that private parties are fitting out in the ports of the Union an armament to conquer or revolutionize Cuba—to compel it to separate from Spain and join the States. The project is disavowed by the central power; and the men who may be engaged in it are warned that Spain is in friendly relations with their country. In case of persistence in their criminal intention they are threatened—with arrest and condign punishment! No; but being left to shift for themselves should they miscarry!

So much for the opinion of the Athenæum on the American passion for territorial aggrandizement. It next discusses the means—and crafty ones it seems they are—by which the "Yankees" are gradually preparing the way for the stars and stripes in the gem of the Antilles. It says:

For more than a dozen years the Yankees have laid themselves out to make a party in Cuba, and if we may credit Dr. Madden and the statement of still more recent visitors, they have largely succeeded. The Spaniards are poor—the Americans rich. The mere settlement of the latter race in the island brought a flood-tide of material prosperity. Estates *went* up in the market, and many of them passed into American hands. These latter have introduced a new order of civilization into Cuba. They have made new roads—and no less than ten lines of railway. They have carried with them all the habits and appliances of trade; new conveyances, new notions, newspapers, and habits of reading and discussion. All this was for good—had this been all; but the teaching of the newspapers and the quality of the discussion have to be taken into account. They have taught the natives that Cuba must depend for its prosperity on the continuance of slavery—on its being able to produce sugar on lower terms than the Jamaica planter, who must employ free labor—and that the American Union is the only nation in the world which can permanently secure to them this great blessing. Slavery has been abolished in civilized Europe—that it cannot long exist in colonies subject to European rule is a corollary apparent to all who reason. If Cuba wishes to maintain her property in human life she must enter the Union of the States. The world is growing superrefined, but the Yankee sticks to his shrewdness. He will soon be the only human shambles.

The concluding extract gives the reasons which will impel Cuba to resist to the last extreme the annexation of Cuba to the United States. They are not, it must be confessed, the strongest in the world, nor would they, we think, have so much influence as that sensitiveness on the subject of national honor which is so remarkable a feature in the Spanish character:

But Spain has reasons of her own for resisting the spoliation of her chief colony in the name and cause of the flesh market. First, it is from Cuba that the hidalgo gets his cigars. Without the soothing influence of the "gentle Havana" his blue blood would be unable to keep its accustomed course. The cigar is to him meat, drink and lodging. No Minister in the Escurial would dare face the Cortes with a proposition for the surrender of the tobacco grounds. This is the public reason. There is a private one of equal weight. Queen Christina and her offspring have a settlement—in common, it must be said, with a large suit of creditors—upon the revenues of the island; and she is not a lady, the world knows, to surrender a penny of her pin money if she could protect it by setting the world on fire.

A curious state of things has arisen in the course of the gradual Americanism of the island. The Spaniards, with a shortsighted intolerance, had a law by which no alien could settle in Cuba. When the Yankee came the law did not recognise them—and did not offer them its protection. For this they cared nothing, as by their wit or by their wealth they felt quite equal to their own defence. But as the law ignored their existence, they escaped the heavy burdens to which natives were subject; and this freedom from taxation tempted great numbers of their countrymen to immigrate, so that some districts have already more of an English than of a Spanish appearance.

Whatever may be the probabilities of annexation at present, the English are evidently taking the best method of insuring it, by convincing the Cubans that all their interests centre in an alliance with the American Union.

THE SWORDS OF THE LATE GEN. WORTH.—We were yesterday shown four swords of the late renowned warrior, whose remains are now in this city. The first was presented to him by the State of New York, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Worth, of the United States Army, by the Governor of the State of New York, in conformity with a resolution passed the State Senate and Assembly in 1835." This is a dress sword, with a gold scabbard. The handle is also of gold, and represents a knight with a cap and closed visor. On the handle is the following: "Fort George, 27th May, 1813; Chrysters, 11th November, 1813; Chippewa, 5th July, 1814; Niagara, 25th July, 1814."

The second is a splendid dress sword, with a solid gold handle, representing Minerva and Jupiter, and is inscribed as follows: "Presented to Major Gen. William J. Worth, U. S. Army, by the citizens of Hudson, Kinderhook, and others, formerly residents of his native county, in token of their admiration of the skill and credit displayed by their gallant fellow-citizen at the storming of Monterey, September 21st, 22d and 23d, 1846."

The third is a Roman sabre, presented by the State of Louisiana "for his gallantry, skill and judgment at the siege of Monterey." The hilt is of massive gold, and represents Jupiter with his thunderbolt destroying the many-headed hydra.

The fourth is a most magnificent dress sword, with a gold handle inlaid with pearl, set with rubies, amathysts and topaz. The following is inscribed on the scabbard: "Presented by the President of the United States, agreeably to a resolution of Congress, to Brig. Gen. Wm. J. Worth, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey. Resolution, March 7, 1847."

We learn that Capt. N. Darling, formerly of the U. S. Dragoons, left yesterday for Mobile, to bring over the body of the late Col. Duncan, and is expected to arrive here Monday morning. We hope our citizens generally will make that demonstration of respect due to the gallant dead in escorting their remains from the depot to the steamer that is to carry them up the river.

We also learn that Capt. Darling has received a telegraphic despatch from New York, instructing him to proceed after the body of the late gallant Col. Gates, formerly of the 8th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, who died at Fredericksburg, Texas, seventy miles west from San Antonio; but we understand that Capt. Darling will not be able to execute the mission.

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The Daily Picayune.
14 October 1849, 2

Whig Mass Meeting.

An immense gathering of the Fillmore Rangers, and Whigs generally, took place last evening in Tivoli Circle. The Fillmore Rangers were the first to arrive, and after marching around the stand and arranging their banners, the meeting was called to order by John E Caldwell, Esq., who announced the following officers:

President—Col. R. M. McAlpin.
Vice Presidents.—First Municipality, L. Eyma and P. Wellman; Second Municipality, J. D. Bein and L. Matthews; Third Municipality, Gen. Wm. DeBuys and F. S. Bartlett.
Secretaries.—First Municipality, Louis Sérè; Second Municipality, J. A. Ferris; Third Municipality, T. A. Boulet.

Col. McAlpin made a few remarks on taking his seat, stating that several speakers had been selected to address the meeting, among them Randell Hunt, Esq., and he would move to open with a song by the Glee Club. This motion was received with cheers, and the club, led by Pope Oldham, came forward.

After the song, which was received with enthusiastic applause, the Declouet and Kenner Rangers, from the Third Municipality, with music, banners, and numerous transparencies, marched into the enclosure, and were greeted with tremendous cheers.

Other clubs, from the First Municipality, afterwards came in, and Randell Hunt was then loudly called for. This gentleman ascended the stand, and delivered an address full of force, which was applauded to the echo. Mr. Hunt touched with much eloquence on the prominent points of Gen. Taylor's history during his military career, and the principal events of his Administration. He also mentioned the names of the different candidates for State and parish officers, and briefly reviewed their public acts. His remarks were listened to with marked attention throughout, and were received with enthusiasm. At the conclusion, the President announced

Mr. McKeever, a young Fillmore Ranger, who made a short speech.

Charles M. Conrad, Esq., candidate for Congress, was then called on and came forward. His address, although brief, was pointed and forcible, and was well received.

The Glee Club then gave a spirited song, which elicited the warmest applause.

A procession was then formed, which marched through several of the principal streets, presenting a very gay appearance.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Democrats of this city last evening held a mass meeting at Banks's Arcade. At an early hour the room was filled with citizens. Before 8 o'clock the different political clubs began to arrive, in the following order: Chalmette Guards, Democratic Walker Club, First Representative District Club, Algiers Democratic Club, Third Municipality Walker Club, Seventh Representative District Club, Independent Walker Club of the Third Municipality, Second Ward First Municipality Walker Club, Third Ward Third Municipality Walker Club, Seventh Ward Second Municipality Club, and the Fifth Ward Second Municipality Club. These different clubs were accompanied with bands of music and innumerable transparencies and banners. Not a quarter part of those assembled could find room in the large hall of the Arcade, and most of them were forced to stand in the street and on the side-walks. From the platform was visible a perfect sea of upturned faces.

The meeting was called to order by William C. Auld, who named the following gentlemen to preside:

For President—Judge Woodruff.
Vice President—First Municipality, Albert Fabre, William Laughlin, Peter K. Wagner; Second Municipality, George Dermeyer, John C. Shannon, T. P. White; Third Municipality, C. N. Rowley, P. G. Collins, A. J. Guyrot; Algiers, Peter Marcy.
Secretaries—Joseph Genois, Jr., H. C. Vontagen and P. F. Nogues.

These gentlemen then appeared and took their seats on the stand, being received with loud cheers.

Judge Woodruff thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him, and predicted success to the cause.

Mr. Larue being loudly called for, came forward and said: "This meeting is so large, and the noise and confusion are so great, that it is impossible for me to be heard by all, and I cannot address you here. Go into the street, go into the public square, go any where, and I will try to make myself heard—but I cannot speak here."

The meeting then adjourned to Lafayette Square, where Mr. Larue addressed them for nearly half an hour, in a speech of much eloquence. Judge Woodruff then, at the instance of many around him, proposed a grand procession, which was acquiesced in by those present. The vast assemblage then formed in procession, with their music, transparencies and banners, and marched through the principal streets.

Much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole proceedings.

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The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel.

OCTOBER 14, 1849.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
T. Galan,	Havana.	K. King,	Mobile.
Dr. W. E. Walker,	La.	W. Douglass,	Wetumpka.
T. Dillard,	Va.	P. Bosworth,	Columbus.
T. Brower,	do.	H. C. Meker,	do.
C. Duquesney,	N. O.	J. A. Roberst,	——
J. Compton,	do.	E. Daniel,	Balt.
A. M'Comebir,	do.	W. L. Campbell,	do.
S. F. Ashton,	do.	R. Murphy and lady,	Westmoreland.
J. Bookin,	do.	Miss Murphy,	do.
O. Wickham,	do.	Master Murphy,	do.
R. Sims,	Murraville.	M. Longley,	Ga.
M. Dart,	New-York.	D. E. Wills,	Boston.
J. Brunner,	do.	A. Barnes,	Phila.
J. H. Cohen,	do.	D. Moore,	do.
W. B. Wiley,	do.	Dr. J. B. Porter,	U.S.A.
Capt. Rollins,	str. Isabel.	Lt. F. B. J. Weld,	do.
S. J. Kookogey,	Ga.	Dr. Morrel and lady,	Havana.
C. Mygott, lady and daughter,	Columbus.	C. Curtis,	Boston.
E. Bond and lady,	Ga.	W. F. Meader,	Ala.
2 Misses Bond,	do.	M. K. Thomas,	do.
C. Sanford,	do.	W. M Day,	Madison.
E. B. Barston,	do.	H. J. Hilsman,	do.
Miss Barnard,	do.	S. Gilbert,	do.
Mr. Ridder,	Creek Water.	J. Manuell,	do.
D. F. Cocke,	Tenn.	W. J. Carlisle,	Ala.
W. Tweedy,	Wilmington.	D. A. Lunsford and lady,	do.
W. H. Sexton,	do.	J. F. Sproonle,	Ga.
J. H. Price,	do.	J. R. Atkins.	S. C.
G. Perkins,	do.	J. Cothsale,	do.
C. Phillips and lady,	Ala.		

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SIMPATIAS
DEL PUEBLO AMERICANO POR LA LIBERTAD DE CUBA.

Por nuestra parte, y á nombre de todos los verdaderos Cubanos y amigos de la justa causa de Cuba, damos las mas cordiales gracias al GOBERNADOR REYNOLDS, no sólo por el noble interes que tan patentemente ha manifestado á favor de la Libertad de nuestra desgraciada patria, sino por el favor con que acaba de honrarnos proporcionándonos el siguiente artículo inserto en el *Advocate*, de Belleville, Estado de Illinois, con fecha 20 de Setiembre último, y el cual traducimos integro.

ANEXION DE CUBA.

"El Sábado quince del corriente se celebró en la casa de Corte una gran junta popular [*meeting*] á fin de manifestar sus sentimientos con respecto á la revolucion de Cuba y las relaciones de este pais con aquella valiosa é importante dependencia de la vieja España. Llamóse al órden la Junta por el Gobernador Reynolds, á mocion del cual se nombró á Mr. Samuel Thrifft para la presidencia, y de secretario á Mr. N. Niles.

El Gobernador Reynolds sometió á la consideracion de la Junta las siguientes proposiciones, y despues de una adecuada alocucion hecha por el promovente, se adoptáron por unanimidad: á saber,—

—Por cuanto se han recibido noticias de que los habitantes de Cuba han dado principio á una revolucion para constituirse en pueblo libre y emanciparse del corrompido y maléfico despotismo militar de la Vieja España; y como la posicion geográfica de la Isla es tal que domina la salida del comercio del Valle del Misisipí, y está tan inmediata á nosotros que *el pueblo de los Estados Unidos no puede mirar dicha revolucion con indiferencia ni permanecer inerte ni neutral en la lucha de los Cubanos por su libertad;*

Y por cuanto la Isla de Cuba está en tal situacion que *es un imperioso deber de los Estados Unidos anexarla á esta Union*,—Por tanto,

Se resuelve Que es un deber y al mismo tiempo *un interes del pueblo de la Union hacer uso de todos los medios honrosos y legales para conseguir que la Isla de Cuba se anexe á los Estados-Unidos.*

Se resuelve, Que la posicion influyente de los Estados Unidos entre las naciones de la tierra, les exige imperiosamente que alienten y sostengan la marcha de las instituciones libres, y *exige tambien que nuestro Gobierno sea el primero en alentar y sostener, por todos los medios honrosos y legales, la Revolucion de Cuba.*

Se resuelve, Que es un deber de todos y cada uno de los ciudadanos de la Union poner en ejercicio toda su energía, sin violar ningun tratado con España, *para apoyar la Revolucion de Cuba.*

Se resuelve, Que los ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos pacíficamente reunidos en la Isla Redonda, cerca de Nueva-Orleans, merecen el aprecio y consideracion de todo el pueblo de la Union, y esta Junta de por sí espera que los congregados en dicha Isla Redonda se dirigirán á Cuba y se pondrán al lado de los Cubanos en esta lucha por la Libertad.

Se resuelve, Que esta Junta condena severamente la conducta observada por el Teniente Randolf, de la marina de guerra, pues no tenia facultades para intervenir con los individuos reunidos en la Isla Redonda, *y esta Junta no cree que á ningun ciudadano de la Union se pueda impedir por el Gobierno) que vaya á hacer la guerra en cualquier pais á que le lleve su inclinacion.*

Se resuelve, que LA ANTIGUA SAINT CLAIR SE DEBE A SI PROPIO Y A SU FAMA EL HECHO DE PROPORCIONAR CINCUENTA CIUDADANOS PARA QUE, bajo su responsabilidad individual VAYAN A REUNIRSE A LOS CUBANOS Y A PELEAR EN LAS FILAS DEL EJÉRCITO PATRIOTA.

La junta quedó aplazada sin designar dia

SAMUEL THRIFFT, *Presidente*

—o—

MIRROR (*) de N. YORK, SETE. 19.

Anexion de Cuba.

"Es un deber de toda nacion estender en derredor de sí, cuanto posible sea, los elementos de proteccion contra los ataques de una potencia estrangera. Las ventajas que de tal conducta se derivan son de dos especies. Primeramente, se logra por medio de ella ese respeto y tolerancia de parte de los gobiernos estraños, lo cual pocas veces deja de producir el poder; y en segundo lugar, proporciona medios faciles de obtener una pronta y efectiva vindicacion de derecho que tan dispuestos están á infringir los poco escrupulosos. Si los intereses de un pais requiriesen la adquisicion de un territorio contiguo, es incuestionable que su Gobierno debe hacer uso de todos los medios lícitos para adquirir ese territorio. Si nuestra *nacionalidad* dependiese de la posesion forzosa de cualquiera porcion de esta tierra, seria tan racional, tan justificable que nuestro Gobierno emplease la fuerza necesaria para alcanzar ese objeto, como lo es en un hombre que se está ahogando, arrojar á su compañero de la tabla que no puede sustentar á entrámbos. Esto se funda en el eterno principio de que "la conservacion propia es la primera ley de la naturaleza." Aplíquese esta doctrina á la Isla de Cuba. Cualquiera, teniendo á la vista un mapa del Norte América, se convencerá de que esa Isla es la llave del Golfo de Méjico. Ella puede abrir ó cerrar las puertas á ese vasto comercio que corre desde el Missisipí, cual un segundo Nilo, á proveer á la subsistencia del mundo. Contémplese en toda su estension los ilimitados recursos de ese pais regado por el Padre de las Aguas y sus tributarios: Vuélvanse los ojos hácia el vasto espacio que empieza en la cima de los Montes Alleganios y termina en la base de las Montanas Roqueñas [Rocky Mountains,] cuéntense los millares de aldeas, pueblos y ciudades que se convertirán en hogares de cien millones de hombres libres, y preguntaos á vosotros mismos si será bien que se les cierren las puertas y que su comercio sea interrumpido ó aniquilado por los poseedores de Cuba?—¿Quién habrá de contrarestar ó regir los destinos de esa Isla cuando arranquen á España el cetro que empuña con mano tiránica pero trémula? Si se consultasen los deseos de los "gobernados," los habitantes de Cuba se declararian mañana mismo libres é independientes de la madre-patria. Y ¿quién en este pais negaria, de palabra ó de hecho, ese sagrado privilegio? Es evidente que las enormes contribuciones impuestas á las cubanos, no solo para objetos del pais sino para sostener en su cabo un Gobierno podrido [*rotten*,] junto con un infcuo espionage, egercido sobre ellos por el Capitan General de Cuba, prepara á toda priesa al pueblo á una resistencia por vias de fuerza contra el Gobierno. Cuando quiera que empiece la lucha, nuestras simpatías, á lo ménos, serán por los patriotas. *Y no estará al alcance de nuestro Gobierno impedir que los que estén dispuestos á espatriarse lleven consigo el rifle americano. Mas temprano ó mas tarde* LOS QUE SE HALLEN EMPEÑADOS EN TAN JUSTA CAUSA TRIUNFARÁN Y CUBA SERÁ LIBRE! . . . . . Se niega que este pais puede conservar la posesion de Cuba sin la annencia de Inglaterra. Pues si los Estados Unidos no pueden conservar la posesion una vez obtenida, entónces ni los Cubanos ni los Españoles pueden esperarlo tampoco cuando aquel Gobierno [el Ingles] tan aficionado á "la manera de repartir el leon la presa estienda su cruel garra para apoderarse de ella. En cuanto á la capacidad de los Estados Unidos para poseer la Isla, á despecho de Inglaterra ó de cualquier otra potencia de la tierra, ningun pueblo *debe* estar mas satisfecho de ello que los mismos Ingleses. En nuestra infancia hicímos saber á aquella arrogante nacion, que podiamos obrar á nuestro antojo; y de entónces acá nuestros recursos se han aumentado incalculablemente, al paso que Inglaterra va en decadencia. La Incorporacion de esa Isla en esta República debe ser objeto de los mas activos é incansables esfuerzos de todas las administraciones hasta que se haya conseguido. No hemos aludido todavía á los incalculables beneficios que de esa union resultarian á este pais bajo el punto de vista comercial, lo reservamos para discutirlo mas adelante. Baste decir que bajo el aspecto político las ventajas son inmensas. Así lo considera el pueblo de este pais y exigirá cuentas muy estrechas á todos y cada uno de los hombres públicos que por medios extra-oficiales atenten contra esta medida."

[*] Papel Whig, el primero que llamó á Taylor á la Presidencia.

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Matanzas 5 de Octubre —1849.

Conténtense Vmds por hoy con estas cuatro palabras que á toda prisa escribo; pero son importantes en algun modo.

Amigos: los Escribas y Fariseos agentes del bajá y Camarilla, bufan y escarban llenos de corage contra el hombre de *Paz* [el General Taylor,] por que se dice que ha intercedido para que Roncali no cebe su venganza en los cubanos liberales sospechados de anexionistas, y esto priva á aquellos buitres de la mansa presa, que de antemano saboreaban á consecuencia de la misteriosa espedicion.

No es ménos interesante la invencion, ó resurreccion, de una nueva esposicion de VIDAS Y HACIENDAS que en esta ciudad han promovido los mercaderes Don Leon Crespo y Don Demetrio Lopez. Esperen Umds este nuevo regalo y no les coja de susto.— CORRESPONSAL.

THE "CRÓNICA" AND THE ADMINISTRACION OF MR. POLK.

The "Crónica", a Spanish journal published in New York, and which is generally believed to be the organ of the metropolitan authorities in Cuba, and of the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, [and which in reality is that of Despotism everywhere,] —that paper, we say, in its N.º 106, in answer to an article inserted in the *Union* of Washington, has charged the Administration of the meritorious James K. Polk with having acted the part of a denouncer, adding to this the more aggravating circumstance of his having done so for the sake af a monarchical government. We trust as little in the antagonist of the *Union*, because of his usual mode of viewing those political questions where the interests of the people are opposed to those of monarchy or tyranny, as we fully confide in the noble and never stained conduct of Ex-President Polk and his Cabinet, in cases of such a nature. Nevertheless, we think the *Union* is able to, and ought to, illustrate this case, as the assertion of the "Crónica" may exert its noxious influence on those people among whom the depraved doctrines of that journal, or the character of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet are not duly known.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENT "UNCUBANO."

As the "Journal of Commerce" has failed in sustaining its assertion that General Campbell, the consul of the United States at Havana, has *often both formerly and recently* informed this government: "that the People of Cuba do neither desire a political change nor will they support any revolutionary movements there, and as we are persuaded that General Campbell is incapable of circulating falsehoods or calumnies, we do humbly opine that the said assertion of the "Journal of Commerce", is altogether gratuituos and without the slightest foundation whatever, and that the public will understand it so, unless that Journal make answer to and prove the contrary.

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15 October 1849, 2

"LA CRÓNICA," Y LA ADMINISTRACION DE POLK.

"La Crónica", periódico español que se publica en New-York, que generalmente se cree ser órgano de las autoridades metropolitanas, en Cuba, y del Ministro Español, en Washington, (y que ciertamente lo es del Despotismo *in utroque*,)—dicho papel, decimos, en su número 106, contestando á un artículo del *Union* de Washington, ha acusado á la administracion del benemérito JAMES K. POLK de haber egercido el oficio de delator, con la agravante circunstancia de haberlo hecho en servicio de un Gobierno Monárquico.—Nos debe tan poco crédito el antagonista del *Union*, por su modo de ver las cuestiones políticas cuando en ellas se contraponen los intereses del pueblo y los de las testas coronadas, cuanto es grande la confianza que tenemos en la noble é intachable conducta del Presidente Polk y su Gabinete en igual caso. Sinembargo, el *Union* está en capacidad y aun en deber de ilustrar la materia, porque los asertos de "La Crónica", **donde no se conozcan las siniestras doctrinas de este papel ni el carácter del Ex-Presidente Polk y sus ministros, pueden ser de mala trascendencia.**

A NUESTRO COMUNICANTE "UN CUBANO."

Como el *Journal of Commerce* no ha sostenido su asercion de que el General Campbell, Cónsul de los E. Unidos en la Habana, ha comunicado á su Gobierno ántes y ahora que "el pueblo de Cuba no desea un cambio político ni apoyará ningun movimiento revolucionario"; y como nosotros estamos persuadidos de que el General Campbell es incapaz de falsedades ni calumnias, opinamos que la tal asercion del *Journal of Commerce* es de todo punto infundada, y que así debe entenderlo el público, á ménos que no conteste ese periódico y pruebe lo contrario.—

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

15 October 1849, 2

Correspondencia de "La Verdad."

HABANA, 2 de Octubre de 1849.

Carísimo amigo: la proclama del General Taylor me hizo dejar hace poco el retiro en que he descansado y en el cual me hallo libre de ver caras, que de valde son bien caras! Aquella proclama, y las ulteriores medidas del Gobierno americano dirijidas á impedir la espedicion misteriosa, no causáron ménos desaliento en el ánimo de los que la deseaban, que en el de los que la temian; pero ya, tanto unos como otros, esperimentan contraria impresion, y el ojo de ménos alcance lo percibe á las claras.

Los primeros se han desengañado de dos importantes verdades que cien veces les ha repetido "LA VERDAD," á saber: que no hay que lisongearse ni adormirse con la esperanza de que el Gobierno de la Union proteja ninguna empresa que tienda á revolucionar á Cuba, "sino despues de comenzada la lucha"; y la segunda, que el pueblo de los E. Unidos siempre está pronto á ayudarnos, y sacará la cara y se manifestará con *obras*, tan luego como se aproxime la hora de la accion.

Los segundos (es decir, los enemigos de la espedicion) tambien han palpado esas mismísimas verdades; y en ellas no solo ven la decision del pueblo Americano por ayudarnos á sacudir el yugo, sino que tienen á milagro el haberse escapado de la esperada visita, porque atribuyen á necesidad y no á un efecto de voluntad libre el acto de intervencion del Gobierno para impedir la espedicion. Dicen ellos que Rey los há salvado esta vez, poniendo al Gabinete de Washington en el caso de fijar la vista en donde no queria y de donde la tenia apartada (es decir, la espedicion), á fin de mantener su buena posicion en su terreno con respecto á España.

Nada de esto se le pasa por alto al público y mucho ménos á los patriotas. Sinembargo, aunque ahora casi se puede tocar con la mano el favorable desenlace que en breve han de tener los asuntos de Cuba, basta la circunstancia de esperarlo de un momento á otro, para que, al parecer, no se aprecie debidamente la ventajosa posicion que hoy ocupa nuestra causa.

Mejor lo entiende la parte contraria, rica y pensadora; y así, no solo no han abusado de la victoria, sino que muchos han hecho entender que ellos estarán por quien proteja sus familias é intereses, sea cuál fuere la bandera. Sinembargo, no falta algun alma de caballo,—de aquellos que hasta la racionalidad niegan á los africanos,—que, envalentonado por el pasage escape, hable con altaneria. Decia uno de éstos, hace poco, con tono magistral y á guisa de quien lo puede, hablando á cierto exaltado patriota:—"Ustedes son unos descabezados, que no ven que si sus proyectos de espedicion se realizarán, nos traerán males inmensos: á nosotros lo que nos conviene es disfrutar las conveniencias presentes y no meternos en cambios."—No agradó mucho el tono ni la arenga del *concienzudo* suizo al mortificado patriota, que en su irritacion le volvió verdades muy amargas.

Admirable es, por cierto, la desfachatez con que estos miserables se *pluralizan* para identificarse con el pueblo á quien por sus mezquinos intereses sacrifican!—"A *nosotros*,"—repiten,—"lo que nos conviene es no pensar en revoluciones, sino disfrutar lo que apañamos."—¿Quiénes son esos NOSOTROS?—Quiénes? Unos pocos centenares y no mas, que se ven rodeados de los goces materiales que bastan á sus menguados espíritus, miéntras que medio millon de sus hermanos de Cuba solo conocen el sufrimiento y la humillacion de cuerpo y alma!

Suframos, pues; pero no desmayemos en la jornada de la causa santa. Las espediciones pueden fallar; los suizos pueden por algun tiempo mas engañar al pueblo; pero el progreso de la Razon y la Ilustracion sigue su marcha: el pueblo abre los ojos y aprende á conocer sus verdaderos intereses, y no tardará mucho en hacerse cargo por sí mismo de la direccion de ellos.

Entretanto, vengan "Verdades", ya sean enteras, ya en fragmentos, como quiera; y tambien vengan folletos, bandos, Reales Órdenes y cuanto propenda á difundir luz y enseñar al pueblo. No se desmaye aunque algunos ejemplares caigan en manos del Gobierno: la guerra que éste les hace es la prueba mas patente del terror con que los mira y de la fuerza y eficacia del arma.—De Vmds. &a. EL CENTINELA.

P. D.—El dia 25 del próximo pasado festejó Roncali en su quinta (que es como si dijéramos el Aranjuez de Cuba,) al Cónsul Americano y á los oficiales de la *Germantown*. La champaña y las cortesanas atenciones se prodigáron sin tasa para celebrar á esos *yankis borrachones*. ¡Virtud del miedo!—Bien viene á cuento aquello de que "manos se besan que quisieran verse quemadas."——Vale.

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

15 October 1849, 2

Cuba and the United States—Infraction of Treaties.

Within a few months past, and since the subject of the annexation of the Spanish Island of Cuba has formed a topic of discussion in our newspapers, and among our people, throughout the country, the local authorities of that island, acting, no doubt, under some foolish and ridiculous directions emanating from the government at Madrid, have gone out of their way to annoy the United States, and to throw obstacles in the way of our intercourse with that island, as it is guaranteed by treaty stipulations between the two nations.

Those obstacles and annoyances, amount to insult, and nearly, if not quite, to a violation of our treaty stipulations, and demand the prompt attention of our government at Washington. Thus, for instance, when the American steamship Ohio touched at Havana, on her last passage to New Orleans, she was forbidden to enter the harbor, and was compelled to remain near the entrance, in a narrow and dangerous position, for a certain number of hours, thereby forcing her to incur the risk of being wrecked; for, if a storm had arisen while she was thus lying, she had either to cut and run, or shipwreck and loss of life might have been the consequence of obeying the insulting decree. As our intercourse with the island of Cuba, through our ocean steamships, is becoming more frequent than it ever was, and as our commerce with the inhabitants of that island is increasing every year, it is the duty of the cabinet at Washington to act promptly and decidedly in the matter, and take measures to obtain a revocation of these ridiculous and annoying orders, or, for their audacity and insolence, to punish them.

But this is not all. Within a few months, another absurd and insulting order has been issued by the Captain-General of Cuba, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the landing of American newspaper literature, which has heretofore entered that island as books or any other merchandise. By this order, the proprietors of newspapers in the United States are deprived of a portion of their rights under treaty, and the people of Cuba, who paid their money in advance for those journals, are deprived of their property, in violation of all principles of justice. Now, the only object which the court of Spain, or their agent, the Captain-General, can have in view in thus preventing the introduction of American newspapers into the Island, is to limit, as far as possible, the intercourse between its people and those of the United States—an object which cannot be accomplished without violating treaty stipulations. It is foolishly intended to keep down and repress the revolutionary spirit of the inhabitants; but if the hold of Spain on that island depends on such fickle support, we should say that it will soon be broken, and the connection between it and the mother country, of a political character, severed. It has another effect, also—it curtails the commercial intercourse between Cuba and the United States, which they themselves admit is more extensive than it is with any other foreign country, and from which it follows, as a consequence, the greater part of the Spanish revenue is derived. The amount of our trade with that island is, according to their own official returns, much larger than with any other country in the world, with the single exception of Spain herself. These "orders in council," therefore, have an injurious tendency, not only towards Spain, but towards the United States.

As regards the introduction of American newspapers, the prohibition is foolish. We, and the newspaper press of the United States generally, laughed at and ridiculed the late abortive expedition; for we are satisfied that the island will never be annexed to the United States in any but a legitimate and constitutional manner. And it would be well for Spain to take the subject of parting with it in that way, into serious consideration; for part with it she must, one way or another, before many years. By disposing of it now, she can get a fair consideration for it; but let her delay, and the Cubans themselves will in due time wrest it from her by force. In such an event, she would not receive a dollar. Our government is ready, at any moment to enter into negotiations for its sale and transfer, and the cabinet at Madrid had better take advantage of such feelings before it be too late.

But these absurd attempts to interfere with the intercourse between that island and the United States, in violation of treaty between the two countries, must not be tolerated. Mr. Clayton, who seems to have a *penchant* for dabbling in our foreign relations, might wipe out some of the stigma which attaches to him for his blundering and blustering in our relations with France, if he would wake up the Spanish Minister at Washington, His Excellency M. Calderon de la Barca, and intimate to him that the Spanish government and its agent in Cuba, must not do any act inconsistent with the intercourse between that island and the United States, as it is guarantied by treaty; and that the sooner the little annoyances which we have referred to, are abolished, the better it will be for her at a future day.

The Trinidad de Cuba Abduction Case.—The Washington *Union* has been imposed upon. The case of the lady at Trinidad de Cuba, is perfectly true. How correct our correspondent was in the details, we know not. The name of the party was Zaldo, we believe.

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NEW YORK HERALD

15 October 1849, Z

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—The *Diario de la Marina* of Havana of Oct. 2, contains an able argument, showing the advantages to be derived from a railroad to be constructed from Cien-fuegos to Villa Clara. While it would facilitate the communication between the eastern coast of the island with the interior, it would also shorten the communication with the continent and the Pacific. For there can be no doubt that the navigation between Cienfuegos and the ports of Venezuela and New Granada would be shorter than by Havana or Cape St. Antonio. The work is represented as having been already commenced, in the preliminary steps of purchasing the necessary lands on the route, and it has been resolved to send to the United States for a locomotive. The undertaking is represented as about to be highly profitable to all those who take shares in it.

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NEW YORK HERALD
16 October 1849, 2

THE RECENT CUBA EXPEDITION.—The late ridiculous organizations in New Orleans and New York for the invasion and conquest of the island of Cuba, have collapsed; the funds are squandered or pocketed; the financiers dispersed; Round Island is evacuated; the war steamers sent down to watch it are withdrawn; and the panic of the cabinet, like the Poussin panic, has turned out a farce.

All this was to be expected, from the character, objects, and materials of the enterprise. The whole thing was a Plainfield shave. The Plainfield financiers, after, in 1846 or 1847, exhausting the public credulity in their spurious shinplasters, shut up their rascally shaving shops for a still more magnificent speculation. A deputation of the concern, in a sort of equivocal, semi-official capacity, set out during the Mexican war, ostensibly on a pleasure excursion to the city of Mexico, but really with the view of commencing their plot in the island of Cuba. Going and coming, they stopped at Havana; and on their return to New York, a paper in Spanish was started, to push the scheme of annexation. The scheme, dark as it was, extended its feelers, and was gradually ripening. The first information of the fact was communicated to us from a correspondent at New Orleans, and it is supposed that with this revelation, the Plainfield managers, to escape detection, turned State's evidence, and peached to the State Department. At all events, this appears to be a satisfactory solution of the mystery and the discovery of the plot. The rest is well known.

It was a sheer speculation and nothing else; and but for the miserable bungling of the financiers and managers, they might have made something out of it. The object was somehow to make a haul, perhaps after the fashion of the buccaneers; the liberation of Cuba was but the sheepskin over the wolf. The honest sympathizers in the experiment were humbugged, Key was abducted, and the affair wound up with a panic and a collapse.

The great national object of the acquisition of Cuba is not affected at all. At the proper time the island must come in, and in the proper way. The equilibrium of power between the North and South is of the first importance. When Canada is ready for admission, the acquisition of Cuba accompanies it of necessity. The time is approaching; the movements in one quarter already suggest the necessity of action in the other. The work is delicate in both. Patience and prudence will do the business.

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The Daily Picayune.

16 October 1849, 2

From Havana.

By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Adam Gray, Capt. Schneidau, from Havana, the 9th inst., we have received files of the *Gaceta* and *Faro Industrial* of that port, to the 6th inst. inclusive.

The local information is unimportant. On the 4th inst., the Captain General held a grand State levee to celebrate the birth-day of the King consort of Spain, Don Francisco de Assis.

On the 23d ult., during a thunder storm at Santiago de Cuba, the electric fluid in passing through a warehouse where brandy was stored, set fire to one of the pipes in which the liquor was kept, when the whole building was quickly in flames and burned to the ground.

Our latest news direct from Yucatan intimated that dissensions had broken out among the chiefs of the insurgent Indians, and hopes were entertained that thereby, through a judicious policy, the peninsula might be pacificated. The Faro Industrial of the 5th, gives some particulars, from which it appears that the cause of discord among the Indians was the disinclination which was expressed by many of their leaders to the project of Jacinto Pat, who wished to levy a tax for the prosecution of the war. The latter, finding his project distasteful, had withdrawn in disgust from the league, followed by three hundred of his friends. The Yucateco Legislature had met, and the first act of the session was the renunciation of the national constitution, and a declaration that the peninsula would return in submission to the federal compact.

The Island of Cuba seems to have recovered its former state of tranquility. Not a syllable is uttered by the editors of the above mentioned papers in relation to the late projects for revolutionizing the island.

Much interest is felt in the process invented by M. Melsens for the increasing the yield of sugar, as it is extensively discussed.

Markets were the same as at last accounts.

Extract of a letter dated

HAVANA, *October* 7, 1849.

This is the dullest moment of the dull season of business at Havana. The harbor is almost bare of shipping and neither in imports or exports is there any movement that is worth reporting.

Brown sugars, 7½ to 8¼ rials; white, 10@10½ rials. Some little old coffee remains and may be quoted at 6¼@6½ rials. The season has been thus far favorable to the growing crops, and should it continue so a very large crop of sugar will be made. Coffee has almost lost its importance as an article of commerce, since the vast extent of its cultivation in Brazil where both soil and climate so greatly favor its production. It is rarely that an estate here is cherished beyond its immediate production, and the periodical decay of the trees leads to the conversion of the property into a sugar estate.

Exchange on London 13 to 15 per cent. prem.; New York, 4 to 4½; New Orleans at short sight, 5 per cent.

Lard, 12@12¼ rials; butter, 21@23; flour, nothing doing. The Spanish flour, which seems almost to have superseded the American, is worth 12 rials.

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The Daily Picayune.
16 October 1849, 2

Havana Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *October* 6, 1849.

You will have learned ere this reaches you that the quarantine regulations have been so far modified as to admit all vessels with clear bills of health, from Charleston and the ports south of it, and of course we may soon expect the regulation to extend to other ports of the United States, from which, happily, the cholera is fast disappearing. From England, vessels are still rigidly quarantined, and more or less those from France. How far this will avail in averting the dire pestilence, mysterious in its movements and potent in its effects, as it has proved, remains to be seen. You may perhaps remember that the cholera devastated almost the entire United States in 1832, whilst this island escaped. In 1833, (February,) when it had long previously ceased there, it suddenly made its appearance here and swept over the city and some of the plantations with a virulence and rapidity almost beyond example! Well do I remember its appalling effects and the scenes of distress and agony which the sudden withdrawal from life of 16,000 victims exhibited to the survivors. Turn to Bulwer's description of the plague at Florence, (Vide Rienzi,) with all the attendant dead pits and dead carts, the grasping half human, half ghoule wretches who led the processions of the dead to their last resting place, and you will form a tolerably correct idea of what we passed through in this city in 1833. But there is a strong probability that we may escape, if there is any reliance to be placed upon the theory of its only passing through any particular country and not returning to those parts of it which may have escaped. In 1832 it began in Canada—spread through the States, and terminated at New Orleans. In 1849 it commenced at your city, and its last resting place seems to have been Bangor; hence the good people here flatter themselves (and I think with some plausibility) that they will be spared this dread visitor! The yellow fever has entirely disappeared, and in truth there was never so much of it during the whole summer as the letter writers had represented, whilst the proportion of deaths to the actual cases was quite small. Strangers, therefore, seeking health and recreation, may wend their way hither fearlessly. Apropos to this matter: Gross and absurd misrepresentations in regard to the shackles imposed on travellers as well in landing here as in proceeding to the interior, having been disseminated throughout the United States, it will be well to make it known on the other hand that so far from any increase of formality and trouble under the present Governor, those forms have been diminished and the facilities extended. You will perceive by the onclosed copy of the existing regulations that there *are* certain forms to go through, and to us citizens of the United States who are accustomed to move at will, when and how we please, they appear somewhat formidable; but a broker for a moderate fee relieves you of all trouble, so that the expense is in fact the only annoyance, and that, one who comes voluntarily, incurs as he does the cost of his passage. I would rather go through with it, however, than run the gauntlet of a line of boots, porters, waiters, chambermaids, &c., on quitting not only the hotels, but even the boarding-houses, at New York. Passengers for other places, by the steamers touching at this place, I should have mentioned, are in no wise restricted in their visits to the city as they were formerly. Newspapers from the United States are not, and have not been, prohibited, whatever may have been written to the contrary. I need not add that the thousand and one statements that have found their way into the papers of the Union, of the excitement of the people against the Americans, in the affair of Roy and the arbitrary conduct of the Captain-General, have been either grossly exaggerated or entirely unfounded. The Governor is, on all hands, considered to have acted with much less severity than his predecessor would have done under the circumstances of the threatened invasion; and you scarcely require to be assured that the interference of our own Govern- made an impression quite favorable, with the Cubanoes, for our country and our people. On the all-absorbing topic, in the United States, the independence or annexation of the island, it is not my present purpose to dilate. Very soon I will take up the matter in due form, and such opinion as I can form, if it be worth your notice, you shall have. You are aware that I am not one of those—enthusiastic as you know I have been at home in the great cause of self-government—who consider that the successful experiment of its operation in the United States should warrant the conclusion that its universal adoption in other parts of the world, on the same broad and unrestricted scale, would be either wise or expedient; and perhaps those who have witnessed something of Mexican misrule during the late war, may be disposed to agree with me. It is my theory that education—not alone that acquired at ordinary schools—but the education of the mind from mixing, as our rising youth do with the world—reading constantly of the events of the passing time in our widely circulating papers, and early taking part in the discussions of public affairs, and thus acquiring a knowledge of the principles of a representative government, and of the solemn duty, as well as the rights, of every citizen thereof—that this kind of education must go hand in hand with an elective or republican government. You know something of the people here—judge for yourselves whether the sudden conversion of the island into a republic would not bring with it some evils that an experienced statesman would gladly shun.

On arrival in the harbor, and whilst still on board, your passport is examined, and in exchange hereof, a printed permit to land is furnished you by the proper officer. This permit you may take yourself or send to the custom-house, where it is countersigned to enable you to disembark your luggage. On the back of this permit, printed in English, French, and Spanish, you find the following regulations, viz.:

All persons shall present this permit at the custom-house for their luggage, as well as to the landlord of the house where they may reside; and within three days of their arrival they must present themselves at the office of the Secretary of the Government, with a respectable person to become their security for a year's residence, provided it is not a person settled and domiciled in the island. An official letter of the consul of the nation to which they belong, will also serve as such security, as well as letters from some of the respectable houses in town. To travel or go into the interior of the island, a pass is necessary which will easily be obtained within one month of their arrival, by presenting this permit, and if they chose to obtain a license which lasts for twelve months, they may have it by applying to the "Comisserio del Barrio," and the captain of the district, and afterwards at the Government office. These licenses will be given gratis to the poor, to young lads under sixteen years old, who may come from Spain in search of employment, to shipwrecked persons, and to military men or other functionaries, sent by Government to the interior, &c.

Persons arriving without a passport, or who neglect to comply with the provisions of the foregoing regulations, will be fined ten dollars at the least.

No foreigner is authorized to stay in the island above three months, unless he procures a letter of domicil, which he can obtain by applying through his consul, with a petition for the same.

Neither the rank or country to which they may belong allow any stranger not to comply with the laws of the kingdom, or with the ordinances of the police, which are in full force.

This is a litoral copy, as you may suppose, and you will keep in mind that one of its provisions enables you to obtain with facility a permit to travel at any time within twelve months of its date, through any part of the island, by merely exhibiting the same, if demanded, without its being countersigned, or the incurring of any fresh expenses. Vexatious as such formalities are to our countrymen, they are much less so than formerly, and will at once assure the traveller that he can go and come through the island, after having once complied with them, the same as he would at home. I have judged that the matter would be of interest to you, now that the season is approaching when invalids and others will be desirous of visiting this delicious climate, further tempted thereto as they will be, by the luxurious accommodations afforded by the gorgeous steamers Ohio and Georgia, and the still more regular and rapid, if not so gigantic, steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, which leaves Charleston on the 1st and 15th of every month, performing her voyage invariably in three days including

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The Evening Picayune.

16 October 1849, 1

THE LATE MAJOR GATES.—A telegraphic despatch from New York was received here this morning by Capt. Matthew Darling, appointed to convey the remains of Gen. Worth and Col. Duncan to their native city, for the purpose of receiving public funeral honors, instructing that officer to return to Texas for the body of the late Major Gates, another gallant son of New York. Capt. Darling will therefore leave for Galveston on Thursday next to execute his mission. In the meanwhile the bodies of the lamented Worth and Duncan will remain here. On the return of Capt. Darling with the remains of Major Gates, the three corpses will be conveyed to New York by the river.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

17 October 1849, 2

Public Sentiment in Cuba.

A Cuba correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* briefly describes the state of feeling among the people of Cuba in reference to annexation to the United States. He says: "The longing for annexation is universal in this island, among the native whites, and many of them have strengthened their desire by sober reflections on their present position and probable destiny. They see an insecurity in existing affairs, which places them at the mercy of any one of a thousand court follies or accidents. They know the natural wealth and capabilities of the island—the advantages of American industry and enterprise. They have not been wholly inattentive to the rapid progress of our nation in wealth, learning, and prosperity—to its triumphs in arts and arms. They have reasoned on our strange victories over superior numbers in Mexico—strange to them because, previously, our military prowess was not properly appreciated; and they feel that, under such protection, they might defy all foes. Our ships enter their harbors, and they have learned our commercial strength and enterprise. They understand that their insignificant position would, under a different government, give them vast maratine advantages, and that it demands for its defence the alliance of a strong naval power. They have observed for years the jealousy of England, and have become well informed of the fruits of British coalition. They find their trade with their best and nearest neighbors fettered with onerous restrictions, merely to enrich a profligate court and family three thousand miles away, or to secure corrupt favorites or inferior provinces wealth and pleasure, at the expense of this distant island. They see Spain, tardy and sluggish, lingering behind other nations in the great work of improvement, and clinging with the greater tenacity to obsolete views, because all the world besides is rapidly advancing. They know—and what is better, they feel—that the Spanish connection or supremacy costs them nothing but injury; and feeling thus, they are ready, whenever a reasonable prospect of success appears, to embark in the necessary struggle for their rights, either on the basis of independence or of annexation."

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NEW YORK HERALD

17 October 1849, 2

Our Relations with Nicaragua—Queer Doings of the Secretary of State.

By advices recently received from Nicaragua, our readers have been informed that steps have been taken by Mr. Squier, the American *Charge de Affaires* to the government of that republic, which will have an important influence in tightening the bonds of amity and friendship between the two countries, in securing to American citizens rights and privileges guaranted to them by that republic, and in resisting and rendering nugatory the pretensions set up by the British government, on behalf of the so-called King of Mosquito, to a portion of the territory of Nicaragua. If the course taken by Mr. Squier in this matter be sanctioned and vindicated by the American Secretary of State, (of which, however, there is some doubt, as we shall show,) all of the benefits to which we referred will be secured, and the much talked of connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, for commercial purposes, will be undertaken and completed under American auspices.

In the first interview between Mr. Squier and the Director of the republic of Nicaragua, the American Minister took occasion to iterate the policy which Mr. Monroe promulgated when President, concerning the interference of European governments in the affairs of the American continent, by way of incidentally alluding to the British intervention in the Mosquito coast business. Soon after his presentation, reception, and recognition, Mr. Squier took upon himself the task of negotiating a treaty of commerce between Nicaragua and the United States, in which he succeeded. The treaty is now in Washington, but its contents are not yet known—further than that it confers privileges, which are claimed by Great Britain on behalf of the Mosquito King, and have reference to the contract previously entered into between the Nicaraguan government and a company of American citizens, under which the latter have the right to construct a ship canal, for commercial purposes, to connect the two oceans.

Immediately after this treaty was concluded, Mr. Squier informed the French Consul at Guatemala of the fact, and suggested to him the propriety of negotiating a similar treaty between France and Nicaragua, in which, we believe, he likewise was successful. This was an admirable piece of diplomacy on the part of Mr. Squier, for if the treaty between the French Consul and the Nicaraguan government has been concluded, it makes France a party equally interested with the United States in resisting the pretensions of Great Britain on the Mosquito coast, and in preventing that power from carrying out its long and well laid scheme of encroaching on the territorial rights of Nicaragua.

This is all very good as far as it goes, especially Mr. Squier's enunciation of the policy of Mr. Monroe, in regard to European intervention in the affairs of this continent. When we heard of the course pursued by Mr. Squier in this matter, we were much pleased, and more so, when we learned, besides, that the Nicaraguan Secretary of State had addressed a remonstrance to Mr. Chatfield, the English Consul General, protesting against the claims set up by his government on behalf of the Billy Bowlegs of Mosquito, and taken a decided stand in the matter, in opposition to these claims and pretensions. This step was undoubtedly taken in consequence of the tone of Mr. Squier's remarks, when alluding to those pretensions, which might well justify the Nicaraguan Secretary of State in believing that, in resisting them, the government of that republic would be sustained by the government and people of the United States, to any length to which it might go.

This was the condition of this important business at the last accounts from Nicaragua. The principal of non-interference by European governments in the affairs of the republics of this continent, which is a part of our national common law, is, for the first time since it was promulgated, in a fair way of being put in practice towards Great Britain, if the American Charge be sustained by his government. The question arises, will the American Secretary of State uphold Mr. Squier in the course which he has taken? We fear not. Already we see traces of Mr. Clayton's backing out from the responsibility, and preparing the way for a disgraceful retreat from the manly stand which Mr. Squier assumed as the representative of the American government. He is at his old tricks and subterfuges again, and has announced, through the columns of one of his organs, the *Courier and Enquirer*, of this city, that "the American Charge (Mr. Squier) had no official authority for his decisive language to the director of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the subject of resisting European aggressions on this hemisphere but acted on language used by Mr. Clayton in a casual unofficial interview." Such is the paltry subterfuge resorted to by Mr. Clayton to evade the responsibility of the very proper and manly course adopted by Mr. Squier, towards the pretensions and aggressions of the British government on the territory of the Nicaraguan republic. Mr. Clayton, after a glass or two of beer, or brandy and water—in a moment when he felt very valiant and strong—communicated to Mr. Squier the policy which he should pursue in the Mosquito business, as soon as he reached his destination; Mr. Squier took the earliest opportunity of doing so; and now, when the step has been taken, and Mr. Squier committed himself to the director of the Nicaraguan republic, Mr. Clayton, with characteristic shuffling, evades the responsibility, and lachrymosely exclaims, forsooth, that the American Charge had no "official" authority for using the decisive language which he addressed to that republic on the subject of European aggression.

Nothing can be more mean or shuffling than the conduct of Mr. Clayton. But it is not the first time that he has evaded and pettifogged in this way, and in all probability it will not be the last, if he should unfortunately remain in the cabinet for any length of time. It is well known that he has repeatedly expressed sentiments in favor of the annexation of the island of Cuba, and yet, when the first step towards bringing about annexation was taken by the inhabitants of Cuba themselves, he publicly took a different course, and put down the preliminary movements by force. Such was his course towards Italy, Hungary, Rome and Germany—in fact, in all our foreign relations, speaking one way, and acting in another, like the Thames boatmen, "looking one way, and rowing another."

We have no doubt, that in order to cover his blundering, Mr. Clayton will endeavor to make some capital out of the commercial treaty concluded recently by Mr. Squier, and to silence, if he can, the contempt with which his backing out from the position assumed towards Great Britain, under his direction, in relation to the Mosquito business, cannot but be treated. We shall show, however, that he is not entitled to any credit for bringing about that treaty; for months ago, Mr. Hise, American *Charge de Affaires* to Central America, concluded a very favorable commercial treaty with El Senor Silva, the Nicaraguan minister, and that the same parties also concluded a treaty, securing to the United States the right of making the great oceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Now, the people of the United States would like to know what Mr. Clayton has done with those two treaties concluded by Mr. Hise. They were as favorible to the United States as the one recently brought about by Mr. Squier, and Mr. Hise, too, is entitled to credit, for he successfully combatted the whole of the English influence which was brought to bear against him by Mr. Chatfield, the English Consul. Has Mr. Clayton thrown them aside, or stuffed them into a pigeon hole, so that he might not be deprived of the opportunity of making some capital? He has done so, no doubt, but he has blundered into his own mesher, and is caught in a trap of his own setting.

How much longer, we would ask, is the reputation of our country to be trifled with in this way? —how much longer is the spirit of the American people to be mortified?—how much longer will General Taylor allow his administration to be brought into discredit, if not disgrace, at home and before the world, by such paltry shuffling and pettifogging conduct, as that adopted by Mr. Clayton, and persisted in since he became a member of the cabinet, in every matter connected with our foreign relations?

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
17 October 1849, 4

Passengers Sailed.

New Orleans and Chagres—Steamship Ohio—John Slidell and party of 6, Mr Winthrop and lady, Dr Mercer and party of 4, Miss Clements, Miss Peyton, Nelson Clements U F Duncan, Mr Luzet and lady, Miss Linton and friend, Mrs Duncan and sister, Mr Pringle and lady, G C Duncan and party of 4, Geo Clifford and friend, Mr Withers and 2 others, Mr Sager and lady, Mr Grandor and lady, J A Russel, R Chew, S G Hand, Mr Cullier and friend, W Muir and lady, J H Palmer and lady, Mrs E B Peck, Miss Peck, 3 children and servt, Mr Kurcheet, Mrs Florance and family of 4, Mrs C Jonas, 2 children and servant, Miss Rillecx, Mrs Wilson, S T Harrison, A X Van Martin, Mrs Hill and servant, Dr Neville and lady, D C Sabat and lady, P Van Bergen, lady child and servant, Montall and servant, S de Alzoba, A Plat, Francis Gaston, Miguel Gaston, A Rush, J W Breedlove, E Tobias, J Wightman, Baillie Peyton, E Evans, D M Balfour, C Chorley and party of 2, C Orley, D M Clarkson, C Tyng, A E Montgomery, L T Woodcock, L V B Henarie, W S Wetmore and party of 2, E Daverne, Hugh Jenkins and lady, A D Kelly and friend, T F Guion, W A Burnham, D L Byron, E H Durell, Miss Brainder and servt, S P Shepherd, T K Batelle, N Tucker jr, Mrs Marks, Mrs Cano, Mrs Camarvia, A F Simpson and lady, Jhn Knight, lady and child, J O Van Bergen, J Houghtailing, Mr Glidden and lady, Major Wagraman, J Marsh, Demarie, R A Porter, J C Baldwin, S Robb, J O Bartelle, Mr Wright, A Valls, J M Chaplain, T D Teresaa, J B Duncan, Col M L Smith, Capt J J Hardley, W O Gilbert, E E Aaren, H H Green, D Loring, T Butlera, F Rouquillo, F Aguirre, Messrs Davis, Chasing, and Sharmara, party of 6, Barlow, Clapp, Paine, Gould, Wagner, Eaton, Gardner, Goldsmith, Terry, Richmond, Tithiam, Williams, Goldsmith, Corey, Richmond Stevenson, Hill, J Stevenson, J Hill, John E Hill, Corley, Watermar, Stemburgh, Prince, Jennings, Osborne, J Jennings, Conklin, Leavitt, J S Leavitt, Athens, Van Harlton, McKinney, Shilby, Crow, Cutter, Walker, Tabv, Folcner, Snelling, Alexander, Chase, Cutter, Hasie, Porter, Adams, Osborne, Shepherd, Prior, Smith, Eastman, Osborne, Wright, Wheeler, Ham, Eastman, Parr, Robertson, Gallagher, Dougherty, Morris, H. Morris, Seavy, Bailey, Hale, Park, Jones, Wentworth, Harmon, Giddings, Brock, Grove, Melvin, Wilson, Hall, Barker, Boyne, Gill, Squires, Drake, Dunshee, Wright, Fifield, Parker, Hower, Burnham, Smith, Spooner, Roberts Bowman, Johnson, Sprague, Ballard Reardon, McGran, Feerate, Kirchfield, Jackson, Buckler, Peck, Wilkinson, W S Wilkinson, D L Wilkinson, J R Wilkenson, Blanco, Marat, Chatterton, Abbott, Van Horan, Lewis, Chatan, Ladd, L Ladd, Wilson, Jackson, Jaley, Ferguson, Hay, Littell, Winant, Bates, Kant, Ellisson, Mayo, Johnson, Riches, McCullogh, Barns, Ferguson, Moore, Largent, Glover, Hoops, Law, Eaton, Viles, Tuttle, White, Wonnell, Cate, Higgins, Warren, Smith, Pringle, Hendon, J S Hendee, D H Hendee, Butler, Godsell, Wheranger, Hoyt, Louther, Wiane, Reed, Pope, Thompson, C Thompson, Hall, S T Hall, Reagon, Gordon, Cline, Kelly, Hyatt, Michel, Waters, Bingham, Weyman, Cockefair, Hartley, Stackpole, Blake, Tilden, Rector, Row, Howell, Chase, Owen, Toft, Mann, Dickson; Woods, W Woods, Pender, Ballard, Randall, Bolton, Healy, Laughlin, Pye, Critchard, Duncan, Peely, Vaughton, Bellman, Bjion, Howe, Warner, Newman, Chaston, Freyburg, Rogers, Treesel, Schiller, Howard, Manus, Godsell, J Godsell, Hale, Birch, Brown, Hoffmann, Clemens, Kellar, Talbot, B Bellasra, D Marsigro, F Negro, F Belliger and son, Treesdale, McCarter, Reed, McSpanen, Steel, John Frank, Frank John W Auston, Charles B Fitch, Henry R Thompson, P Acuno, Tasker, Hall, Martin, Caulker, Hewitt, Mahaney, Wood, Cort—Total, 450.

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The Daily Picayune.

17 October 1849, 1

Letter from Havana.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *October* 6, 1849.

The magnificent steamer Ohio arrived at this port on the 27th ult. Immense crowds assembled on the Cortina de Valdes to get a glimpse at her. The lady of the Captain General intends to go on board of her on her return trip. The Germantown sailed from here on the 1st for Matanzas. The Raritan is daily expected. A few days since the verdugo, or public executioner, was sent to the Pinar del Rio, to carry out the extreme sentence of the law on a criminal. The office of verdugo is always filled by some criminal spared by Executive clemency, with the proviso that he accept the hated employ. It is considered most odious. The unfortunate wretch resides in the prison, and when he goes out is always accompanied by a file of soldiers, as well to secure his own safety as to prevent escape. In the present instance the criminal was a man of considerable wealth and influence, and had been convicted of great robberies and other heinous offences. His friends made every exertion to obtain a favorable verdict, and, frustrated in this, to deliver him from prison. But in this also they were unsuccessful. The day of execution had arrived; the executioner was there to perform his hated duties. The crowd was already collected, the miserable victim brought out, but the verdugo did not make his appearance. After some moments' delay the prisoner was reconducted to his cell, and search instituted for the verdugo. They found him in his room, suspended from a beam, and already dead. So secretly was this act committed that not even the soldiers sleeping in the next apartment, and separated by a board partition, knew any thing about it. In the dilemma caused by the verdugo's death, all supposed that the prisoner would be respited until a new one could be found; but the stern executors of the law ordered otherwise. He was again brought out, and shot through the back by a file of soldiers. Suspicion rests upon those who made such great efforts to delay or turn the course of justice; but it is not known whether they wished to gain time, and thus find opportunity for escape, or whether they looked to the unhappy man's succeeding to the office of him they so recklessly hurried to the grave.

The regiment of Havana, sent from this city to Puerto Principe, was obliged to march fifteen miles. In this short distance several died from the heat and fatigue, and all were so wearied on their arrival that they could hardly crawl to their quarters. This will not surprise you when it is known that the Spanish soldier scarcely has a rial a day to live on. When this large body of troops arrived at Principe, provisions rose. Gen. Castro, commander of the forces, issued a proclamation, in which he ordered all sorts of provisions to be sold at the same rates as before, under pain of confiscation. This is the Government under which we live. This same general to fatten his troops, has quartered them on the rich planters. All the soldiers quartered in Guanajay have been ordered down to Cape St. Antonio. The militia cavalry is slowly arriving. These young men are no doubt excellent soldiers and will return loaded with laurels. I have heard that they succeeded in capturing several runaway negroes. The immense exertions made by them for the country's salvation, sickened their gallant leader, the Marquis of M—. I believe that his ailment is not dangerous.

The Captain General and his magnates are said to be devising a plan to save the poor Consul at New Orleans. I hear from good authority that a large sum has been placed at the Consul's disposal. He will pay his security, *grease* the hands of several newspaper editors and immediate adherents, and then make tracks for Mexico. Roncali, with his puny, imbecile Secretary, will be recalled at his own request. Thus, he believes that he can settle the difficulties between the two Governments, caused, however, by his own double dealing. These facts are notorious, and no one here ventures to doubt their authenticity. The last English steamer from Vera Cruz brought a bearer of despatches who received the nice sum of $3000 for his trouble. The nature of these important despatches has not yet leaked out. Though our editors tell us that there is no just reason for apprehension, yet the authorities show by their suspicious movements and silent trembling, that the sky is still dark and threatening. They have lately learned a good many facts to the truth of which they would gladly close their eyes. The creoles are known to be armed, and only await the moment when the expedition will arrive boldly to declare the independence of Cuba. There is but one voice among the natives of the island, and that clamors for the liberty of this gem of the Antilles.

ZED.

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The Daily Picayune.

17 October 1849, 2

GOVERNMENT ESPIONAGE IN CUBA.—We learn that the alarm occasioned in Cuba by the reported destination of the "secret expedition" which was fitting out at New York, Round Island, and other points of the Union, a short time ago, has subsided so far as outward appearances go; but there is still a feeling of uneasiness deeply seated in the breast of the Executive of that island, which has been accidentally revealed by an officer of the Government. It appears that although the danger with which Spanish supremacy there was lately threatened from the United States has been warded off, jealousy the most intense of our countrymen haunts the mind of the Captain General and the Camarilla. Measures have been taken to register the names, residences, business and political opinions of all Americans on the island. They are thus, to use the language of our informant, "exposed to a vigilant and suspicious observation that renders life in Cuba exceedingly disagreeable."

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The Daily Picayune.
19 October 1849, 2

The Island of Cuba.

A friend of ours who has had some opportunities of judging of the state of feeling among the population in the island of Cuba, is of opinion that a vast majority ardently desire a change, and that it would not be difficult to bring it about. But, as the French say: "*C'est le premier pas qui coute*"—the first move is always the most difficult.

For the following facts and speculations we are indebted to the abundance of his information:

The leading men in Cuba do not generally wish for any alteration of the present state of things, but the masses are in direct antagonism with them on this subject; and it is pretty certain if the latter rise in revolution and overthrow the reign of old Spain, the others, few in number though powerful as to worldly wealth, will quietly acquiesce. It is not at all probable that they would side with the Government during the struggle, but they would remain neutral, so far as they properly could do so in safety, until all was over. The judicious and observant believe, that from circumstances over which the people have had no control, any attempt to form a Republic confined to the limits of the island, would be attended with disastrous results to themselves. The circumstances which are adverted to, are the low state of education that prevails among them, and the despotic principles with which the many divisions of the Spanish race are imbued in their ideas of rule and sovereignty. The example of Mexico and of the South American Republics may be taken as the type of their action, in the event of their ever achieving their independence.

Cuba, however, is a glorious country, and with a little preliminary instruction in the science of Government—a term of probationary tutelage, as a territory—her sons would bring her into the Union, as a worthy member of the confederacy. But a country that has been for so long a period under bayonet restraint, would have to unlearn much before it could be brought into that state of subjection to law and order, without which liberty is only another name for licentiousness, and government speedily degenerates into anarchy. Unhappily, the first attempts at republican or representative rule, in almost all cases where the change has been from despotism, have proved abortive. The masses have been ill able to understand, that freedom does not mean an entire release from the restraints of law, and that a defeated party at an election, is not bound by the precepts of chivalry or any other high toned feeling of false honor, to appeal to the sword and musket. For an illustration of these truths, we have only to cast an eye to the history of the disjointed and otherwise ill-constructed republics South of us on this continent, where their release from the monarchical yoke has given birth to a thousand wretched projects among the turbulent and ambitious. Our information, derived from an unquestionable source, so far as cool judgment and industrious research extend, would lead us to the belief that an immediate change in the government of the Island of Cuba, such as is dreamed of by the patriotic Creoles, would be prolific of such elements of disorder as those above signalized. That change, to be productive of permanent good, would at the outset necessitate a strong hand to repress ambition and to restrain the spirit of revenge that would break forth among the long oppressed against their so long masters. And this would be necessary not so much for the sake of political as for that of social issues. The only means of supplying this desideratum, in the event of Cuba's ever achieving her independence, would be by invoking the protection of the United States, with a view of ultimately adding another star to her constellation of glory.

In proof of the proneness of the long enslaved Cubans to seek revenge, we have been notified that the most shocking acts of despotism are perpetrated by the inferior delegated authorities all over the island, the recollection of which is treasured up with jealous care by the Creoles. The Captain General, Alcoy, it is stated, has not been so arbitrary as the many petty tyrants who fill subordinate offices at Matanzas and the other small towns, and is certainly much more liked than his predecessor, O'Donnell. As we are at all times anxious in treating public questions to hold the scales even, and to deal out justice to all, we will relate an anecdote or two of Alcoy, which, besides being creditable to him, will give a pretty fair idea of his personal character.

We have heard from one well acquainted with all the measures of the Cuban Government, that there is no doubt if O'Donnell had been Captain General at the period of the late alarm about the secret expedition, many of the known conspirators on the island would have been summarily executed, without remorse. Alcoy sent for them and was satisfied with giving them a serious admonition. In one case, he summoned to his presence a lady in Havana, told her that her son was in New-York plotting against the island, and suggested to her to acquaint him that if he returned, his (Alcoy's) duty would compel him to use the greatest severity. It would therefore be to his advantage to keep away and to reside permanently abroad. This, it is said, was the first information the family had of the young man's participation in the conspiracy.

These facts are somewhat palliative of what is already known of Alcoy's conduct towards the jailer Rey. They show that he is not inherently a sanguinary man, although occasionally unscrupulous enough as evidenced in the means which he employed here to violate our neutrality. For that, he will yet have to pay severely.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
20 October 1849, 2

ANNEXATION OF CUBA TO THE U. STATES.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

Whoever has glanced at a map of the West Indies must have noticed an island conspicuous above the rest for its size and its position. Commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and possessing one of the noblest harbors in the world, Cuba crowns by her political importance the commercial advantages of a rich soil, a varied and teeming productiveness, and a climate which enjoys the genial warmth but escapes the fiercer heats of the tropics. The occupation of such an island must give strength and wealth to any nation. Cuba is the strength and wealth of Spain. She is the last fragment of the vast colonial empire of "Spain and the Indies." Of all those splendid provinces which attested the genius of Columbus and the fortunes of the Escurial, Cuba alone is left, the earliest and the latest memorial of a brittle glory. When Cuba is wrenched from Spain, then will Spain be poor indeed. And, if our transatlantic reports prove true, this consummation is not distant.

There are but two Powers in the world who could occupy the island with profit; but there is none which could occupy it without dishonesty. The two to whom the occupation of Cuba would be profitable are Great Britain and the United States of America. The former has a sort of equitable lien upon it for the money which she has lent to Spain. The latter has not even this right to it. Both are equally able to make themselves masters of it by force. In the hands of either, perhaps, its eventual fortunes might be the same. The possession of it by Great Britain would crush slavery and the slave trade immediately in the western seas. In the hands of the American republic it would aggravate the causes of dissension between the abolitionists and their opponents; and by the menace of a rupture ensure a compromise in favor of the slaves. But to neither can it be annexed without treachery or injustice, or the combination of both.

It is true that the President has officially and authoritatively discouraged the project of Cuban annexation. It is true that he has warned the free corps of armed adventurers with which the eastern ports were rife that the occupation or invasion of territory belonging to a friendly Power is a violation, not only of international, but of American law. It is also true, we believe, that these dissuasives and prohibitions are not merely formal and illusory. We are inclined to believe that Gen. Taylor has scanned with correct eye the prospective dangers of enlarging the territory of the States beyond the legitimate boundary of the ocean, and that his apprehensions are not unfounded. But this, unfortunately, gives no assurance to the world that the central Government at Washington will continue to maintain a pacific tone and repudiate the prize of conquest. The Government of the United States is a weak Government. It is often forced to follow where it wished to lead—to obey where it ought to command. Wherever the Ministry are not the willing and avowed servants of popular passions and popular ignorance, they ultimately become their reluctant instruments. The policy of the Cabinet is oftener decided by the rapid movements of a resolute faction and the clever schemes of unprincipled adventurers, than by the counsels of statesmen, and the advice of legislators.

There is always in the States a large body of loose, reckless, and daring men, to whom all peaceful occupation is dull, the amusement of home politics vapid, and the wide plains of the Missouri and Michigan narrow and confined. They cast their eyes about the surrounding regions for novelty and excitement. Texas, Mexico, California, Mosquito, or Cuba, it is all the same to them. Neither land nor ocean bounds their desires and their curiosity. They are troubled with no unnecessary scruples; they have a philosophic indifference to treaties; they have a comprehensive ardor of acquisitiveness. If an opportunity offer itself for extending their travels and improving their fortunes in another land, they willingly seize it. They care little for proclamations from Washington and notifications from the White House. They have a shorter and readier way of solving State problems than is known to diplomatists and jurists. They put themselves into communication with the democratic, or constitutional, or some other party of a neighboring and friendly State; they send over detachments of sympathizers; they organize a conspiracy among such troops as the degenerate colonies of Spain or the unsettled republics of the New World boast of—then, when all is ripe, a fresh detachment of invaders, open and avowed, bursts across the border, unites itself to the former bands of sympathizers, corrupts, divides, or masters the native soldiery, and, taking one of the native commanders for its head, proclaims a new constitution, or, at once, annexation. The Cabinet at Washington has no option but to acquiesce in this abrupt policy, or else to endure a "Young America" on its frontiers, with all the insolence and all the licentiousness of youth. Having objected, discouraged, and forbidden, as long as it could, it is obliged at the last hour to sanction by its authority, and solemnize by its ceremonies, the victory which it denounced, and the acquisitions which it deprecated.

Such bids fair to be the course of action in Cuba. For some time past there has been in Cuba a party friendly to America, as there used to be in the Ionian colonies parties friendly to Sparta, and in the Dorian colonies parties friendly to Athens. It would be visionary to suggest the motives which inspire the American faction in Cuba. Whether the Cuban planters think that they would get more slaves, and thus cultivate their soil more cheaply, or that the African slave trade would be suppressed, and that they would sell their slaves more dearly under the Government of the States, it is idle to ask. Suffice it to say that there does exist in the Spanish colony a party friendly to the American rule; and that American patriotism is not likely to reject the advantage of such an alliance. How far the desire of such aggrandisement has spread through the republic we know not; but the history of recent invasions tells us, that when the idea of conquest has once been bruited about by rumor—when it has been seconded by the public press of America—and when the politics of the obnoxious State are favorable to interference—that the period of aggression is not remote. Any or no pretext for a rupture will suffice; and the abduction of Juan Rey, together with the subsequent trial of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, supplies ample materials for discord, which American cupidity will clutch and American diplomacy may recognise.

How far the interests of civilization would be promoted by the substitution of American for Spanish rule, is hard to determine. It would replace the despotism of monarchy by more than the usual laxity of a republic; and it would introduce a new energy into the political and industrial condition of Cuba. It would weaken if not destroy the influence of its present religion, and perhaps engraft no other upon it. It would, however, sooner or later, strike a fatal blow at slavery, because it would at once destroy the slave trade with Africa. This is a good which would countervail many evils.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
20 October 1849, 3

PROTESTS AGAINST CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

FROM THE MONTREAL PILOT OF TUESDAY.

It was not to be expected that a proposal to throw off our allegiance and join the neighboring States would be suffered to pursue its course uncontradicted. A counter movement has been commenced, which promises to be well sustained. A Protest against annexation was prepared and put in circulation on Saturday. The following is a copy:

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Montreal, owing and acknowledging allegiance to her Majesty the Queen, having read a certain address to the people of Canada, in which *separation from British connexion* and a union with the United States of America are recommended as presenting the only practicable remedy for the evils which affect this province, do hereby *solemnly and deliberately record our dissent* from the precipitate and ill-advised conclusions which the authors and signers of that address have arrived at.

"We believe there is nothing in the present depressed condition of Canada which may not be promptly and effectually remedied by the adoption of a well-considered system of legislation, without having resort to a measure revolting to our feelings, revolutionary in its character, and tending to the dismemberment of the British empire. These views we are prepared to maintain by all constitutional means. Anxiously alive to the importance of promoting the material interests of this our native or adopted country, and of preserving unanimity and good will among all classes of our fellow-citizens, we cannot but express an earnest hope that means may be devised, without delay, to restore prosperity to this province, cement the ties which have so long existed with the mother country, and allay an agitation which may otherwise prove formidable."

We are happy to inform our readers that this document has already received the signatures of upwards of five hundred persons, including gentlemen of the various political opinions held in this country, and of the different races inhabiting it.

Another Protest has been issued, signed by members of the Legislature now resident in Montreal. A copy is subjoined:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Provincial Legislature, residing in the city of Montreal and its vicinity, have read with astonishment and regret a certain address to the people of Canada, recently published by divers persons, with the avowed intention of exciting in the midst of our population a movement in favor of the separation of this province from Great Britain, and of its annexation to the United States of America.

"Sincerely attached to the institutions which the mother country has acknowledged, and convinced that those institutions suffice, through a system of wise and judicious legislation, to secure prompt and efficient remedies for all the evils which this province can complain of, we consider ourselves urgently bound to protest publicly and solemnly against the opinions enunciated in that document.

"We deem it our duty at the same time, and without awaiting the concurrence of the other members of the Legislature—upon the approval of whom, with few exceptions, we may, however, confidently rely—to appeal to the wisdom, the love of order, and the honor of the inhabitants of this country, and to call upon them to oppose, by every means in their power, an agitation tending to subvert a constitution which, after having been long and earnestly sought for, was received with feelings of deep gratitude toward the metropolitan Government—an agitation, moreover, which can result in nothing beyond the continuation of the scenes from which this city has already so severely suffered, the disturbance of social order, and a renewal of the troubles, commotions, and disasters which we have had to deplore in times now past."

[This Protest is dated at Montreal on the 15th October, and signed by fifteen Members of the Legislature.]

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NEW YORK HERALD

20 October 1849, 1

Interesting from Spain.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER FROM MADRID.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 27th ult., announces that on the previous day the minister of the United States of America was received in private audience by the Queen, and in a brief speech announced that he had been recalled by his government. During his stay in Madrid, the President of the republic had charged him to promote friendly relations between the two countries, and it was the President's desire that such relations should become still closer. He thanked the Queen for the attention paid him and his family, and expressed wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Spain. The Queen stated that from the efforts he had made to establish friendly relations between Spain and the United States, she could have wished that he should have remained longer. She expressed satisfaction at the desire of the President to keep up good relations, and said that such was her desire also. She assured the minister that he and his family had merited her esteem, and she thanked him for his good wishes for Spain.

The Cuba Expedition.

[From the London Chronicle, October 4.]

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Turning to another head of our intelligence, it is satisfactory to learn that the "secret expedition of American sympathizers" is gradually becoming more and more hopeless. In consequence of the steady opposition of the government at Washington, and also, it may be added, of the effective defensive measures that have been taken by the Cuban authorities. The New York bands had long dispersed, and we now learn that the four hundred buccaneers encamped in Round Island are kept out of mischief by a few war steamers of the United States, who are on the watch to prevent any armed bodies from leaving the shore. That the blockade was honestly carried out, we infer from a complaint, on the part of one of the "expedition" journals, that, owing to the "crazy proceedings of the squadron," there was such a scarcity of provisions on the island, that the sympathizers "were half starved, and had made a rush at the commissary's stores, in defending which the guard were under the necessity of killing one man, and wounding another."

It will be remembered that the volunteers had founded great hopes of a legitimate *casus belli*, on the demand made by the President for the re-delivery of a Spanish subject, who had been violently removed from the United States by Spanish officers. Rey, as we predicted, has been surrendered without demur; so that the Washington government has not even the slender pretext of a pending dispute for aiding or permitting the designs of its freebooting subjects on Cuba.

In spite, however, of the wise and honorable course adopted by President Taylor, the alarms of the Cuban authorities were incessant. Rumors of invasion, and of internal disaffection, were sedulously kept afloat by that portion of the press which is in the interest of the "Expedition." The most stringent measures had thus been rendered necessary in the island. All foreigners had been compelled to register themselves, and they were placed under the surveillance of the police. So bitter, indeed, was the feeling of the Cubans against them, that the British and American residents had become alarmed for their property, if not for their lives, and had written to the nearest naval stations of their respective flags to demand protection. The southern and eastern coasts were considered the most open to attack; and on these the regular Spanish troops were being concentrated. Four thousand militia had been raised to supply their place.

Between, however, the fertile fancies of the "sympathizing" press, and the diplomatic suppressions of the censor-ridden journals of Cuba, it is difficult to say how much of truth such histories may contain. It is satisfactory, therefore, that, without having recourse to either of these sources of information, enough is known of the actual condition of the insular population to infer that, should President Taylor unfortunately fail in his efforts to restrain these thieving propagandists from Cuba they will meet with the reception which they deserve from all classes. With the exception of the Creoles and their own countrymen (and both together constitute but a very small portion of the population), the "sympathizers" would meet with anything but a reciprocity of sentiment. The Spanish proprietors would, of course, fight tooth and nail to protect their property. The slaves hate the country whence come the stewards who manage the great estates, and whose professional excellence mainly lies in the amount of work they manage to wring from the blacks. Lastly, the free negroes, of whom one-seventh of the population consists, know well that their liberties would not stand a day after the plausible propagandists of the South had taken them in charge.

But, although the fate of the expedition appears thus certain, we cannot dismiss it without expressing our astonishment at the marvellous audacity with which it has been conceived and kept afoot. "Sympathy for Cuba"—such is the cry, and its champions are the propagandists of the slave-holding South! Pathetic pictures of unequal rights and unoccupied acres, relieved with free institutions and free quarters, alternate in their appeals with sad confusion, which, however, leaves no doubt as to the uppermost idea in the minds of the declaimers. Never, surely, did license and cupidity glare through so flimsy a mask. We confide, however, in the prudence and energy hitherto shown by Spain; prudence in offering no *casus belli*—energy in preparing for the worst. And we cannot doubt that the President's honorable resolution to baffle the conspirators will be zealously supported by Congress. The Northern States need not be told how gravely the already formidable influence of the South in the Union would be aggravated by the accession of Cuba.

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The Pensacola Gazette
20 October 1849, 2

Naval.

The U. S. Sloops of War *Saratoga* Commander Wm. C. Nicholson, and *Albany*, Commander V. M. Randolph, and the U. S. Steamer *Water Witch*, Lieut. Comdt. G. M. Totten, arrived here on the 15th instant, and the U. S. Schooner *Flirt*, Lieut. Comdt E. Farrand, arrived here several days since from the vicinity of Eat and Round Islands. These four ships are now at anchor off the Navy Yard, and we understand the Frigate *Raritan*, the Flag Ship of the Home Squadron, is looked for daily.

The prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Navy Department, and the equally prompt and decided manner in which the orders of that Department have been carried out by the officers to whom the execution of them was entrusted, have effectually broken up the Expedition, which was the object of the leaders of the recent assemblage on Round Island; the deluded persons who composed it have dispersed, and it is to be hoped they will devote themselves to pursuits, the legality and honor of which will not be questionable.

The U. S. Steamer *Vixen*, Lt. Com'dt James H. Ward, is still cruising in the neighborhood of the scene of the recent illegal assemblage, with a view to prevent other rendezvouz from being formed on those islands, for purposes and designs similar to those which, happily for our national honor, has been so promptly frustrated.

The vessels of the Home Squadron will probably cruize in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Carribbean seas during the ensuing winter months.

Since the above was put in type the U. S. Frigate *Raritan*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxall A. Parker, has arrived at the Navy Yard.—She sailed from New York, we believe, on or about the 20th ultimo.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Albany*:

Commander—V. M. Randolph,
Lieutenants—D. R. Ridgley, W. Reid, J. B. Randolph.
Surgeon—M. G. Delaney.
Ass't Surgeon—C. Martin,
Purser—F. G. Cutler.
Master—E. R. Colhoun,
Lieut. Marines—F. Norvel.
Midshipmen—J. R. Eggleston, W. T. Glassell, H. Thorn, W. H. Ward.
Boatswain—R. Whittaker.
Carpenter—J. O. Butler.
Sailmaker—J. J. Stanford.
Captain's Clerk—A. V. Heuvel.

The U. S. Ship *Germantown* was at Havana on the 7th inst. Officers and

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The Evening Picayune.

20 October 1849, 1

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC EMEUTE.—Since the diplomatic misunderstanding with Mr. Poussin, the Washington letter-writers have been busily engaged in trying to ferret out other instances of the same nature. The last report is contained in the N. Y. Herald. It says:

There has been more trouble work in the State Department, as far as I can learn. The Spanish Minister, M. Calderon de la Barca, has had a smart correspondence with Mr. Clayton, about a Spanish lady abducted from Cuba in September last by an American vessel, and brought to Philadelphia.

As far as I can learn, the lady's name is Señora Zarba, or Zarga, or Zavallo, or something beginning with a big Z. She was living on the sea shore, within a short distance of Trinidad de Cuba, and was taken away in September last. After the vessel—(it was a brig with a short name, but I cannot get it exactly)—after the brig sailed, she lay to in the bay, sent a boat ashore with half a dozen armed men, and took a lady with a little child from her residence, and put both aboard the vessel, without passport, and contrary to the laws of Cuba. As soon as the Señor found his wife off, he applied to the authorities, and the Governor of the place, as well as the Captain General of the island, issued proclamations for the arrest of the American captain and the detention of the vessel. But the brig was too smart for the Spanish authorities. She got off, sailed for Philadelphia, and landed her fair cargo there safely.

We are extremely sceptical as to the truth of the above. We must confess it seems to us extremely improbable.

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Jackson [Miss.] Whig

20 October 1849, 2

DEATH OF EDGAR A. POE.—We regret to announce that Poe, the poet and critic, died in Baltimore, on the 7th inst., after an illness of four or five days. He was a native of Maryland, but was reared by a foster-father at Richmond, where he lately spent some time on a visit. He was about thirty-eight years of age. The Raven and several other poems from his pen are greatly admired in this country and England. His tales exhibit rare felicity of style and abundant intellectual power. His criticisms are unnecessarily personal and severe, but they could have been written only by a master. Poe, with all his eccentricities and faults, was generally admitted to be a great writer, and few who read his productions can fail to perceive that the author of them was capable of giving the world better things—works that might have been justly admired by many succeeding generations.—He was outgrowing the grievous faults of habit and of thought which long obscured, to a great extent, the brilliancy of his intellect, and, in all probability, he would soon have taken a very honorable position among the literary men of the age. It is probable that his recent attempt to break suddenly off his habits of dissipation may have hastened his death. If it did, he was the victim not of a month of temperance but of years of drinking. When a man has gone so far that sudden reformation jeopards his life, it is not probable that he has enough firmness of will left to effect a gradual emancipation. Of two evils *then*, the risk of dying in the sudden attempt is less than the almost absolute certainty of being wound more closely in the toils of the demon while trying the slow and seductive method of removing them one by one.

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2 Oct 1848

Anxiety in England for the Fate of Cuba.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, Oct. 2.]

It would be useful to know if Lord Palmerston has yet turned his attention to a probable event, which there is sufficient reason to believe is seriously meditated. We allude to the intended invasion of the Spanish island of Cuba, which has been planned by some adventurous and piratical citizens of the United States. That such an enterprise is not only conceived, but in a state of forward preparation, is no longer a matter of doubt. The proclamation of the President, denouncing the intention as a violation of the law of nations, amounts to an official announcement of the project. We are, therefore, curious to know what are the intentions of our own Foreign Secretary when the crisis shall arrive; *or, whether the Americans will be allowed to possess themselves as easily of Cuba as they have already done of Texas and California.* We suspect that, long before this, the originators of the scheme have had their sympathizers at work in the island, to prepare their partisans there for the preliminary part they are to take on the occasion.—From some of the American journals we gather that the prologue to this daring and disgraceful enterprise is to be an insurrection in the island itself, when, as in the case of Canada and Texas, the American expedition will come to the support of the revolters. Lord Palmerston himself has, for the last two or three years, shown so much sympathy for revolutionists, and so much desire that revolutions should be successful, that we suppose an insurrection in Cuba, which will transfer that island from Spain to the United States, will give him no uneasiness. Besides, his lordship may even be glad to have the affront which the Spanish government put upon him and his diplomacy, thus revenged by a third party. Under such a feeling, our Foreign Secretary may, perhaps, forget that Cuba is within a few hours' sail of Jamaica; and that, as a possession of the United States, it would require one half the British navy to protect our West Indian colonies and West India trade, in the event of a war with America. It would be absurd to say that Great Britain could have no right to interfere in the matter. We certainly should have no right to interfere in a mere Cuban insurrection against Spain, as we did in the Sicilian revolt against Naples, and we shall be sorry if this interference should be drawn into a precedent. But it becomes a very different case when the revolters call in foreign aid, or when it is gratuitously offered to them by another power. Then England has a right to interfere, not as regards the parent state and its dependency, but as regards the third power, which becomes an auxiliary in the revolt. Without American sympathy and support, we believe Spain could readily quell any mere Cuban insurrection; but if the islanders are to have American aid, whether that aid is afforded with or without the sanction of the government, Spain must lose her colony. As in the case of Texas, the revolutionists of Cuba may go through the farce of declaring its independence, as preliminary to annexation to the United States; but we think a British administration should be forewarned by the previous occurrence. Great Britain, having acknowledged the independence of Texas, ought not to have followed up one piece of stupidity by another. She ought not to have allowed the annexation of Texas to the States; and had this been prevented, America would not now be in possession of California. We believe General Taylor has resolved, if possible, to prevent the expedition against Cuba. It will not have the sanction, for a time, at least, of the government at Washington. But the President has to deal with a restless people, who are ambitious for territorial aggrandizement, and he may eventually have to succumb to this feeling. On several occasions, the late President, Mr. Polk, threw out significant hints that the stripes and the stars should be the only flag recognised over the whole continent of America, and certainly much was done in this way during his presidency. England should take care that the views of this ambitious man are not carried further.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

23 October 1849, 3

THE CUBA INVADERS.—Round Island has been completely evacuated. The last remnants of the once formidable armament left the place on the 11th instant. They were taken across to Pascagoula by Passed Midshipman DYER, whence forty of them took passage in the mail-boat for New Orleans, and the others, about twenty-five in number, in the steamer Mobile. No obstruction was offered by the United States vessels to their peaceful departure. Simultaneously with this movement, the Government fleet has departed. The squadron, embracing the sloop-of-war Saratoga, Lieut. Ward, and the steamer Vixen, which had recently arrived on the station, goes to Pensacola, where, upon the arrival of Com. Nicholson, such arrangements will be made for their winter cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and among the West India Islands as the protection of our commercial interest may demand. In this connexion we may say, that, although complaints have, at different times, been made of the conduct of some of the naval officers while on the Round Island station, that these, upon investigation, have turned out to be unfounded, and it has been established that the officers have throughout conducted themselves in a becoming and gentlemanly manner."—*Mobile Register.*

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NEW YORK HERALD
23 October 1849, 2

The Acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

[From the London News, September 25.]

If ever there was a colony with the elements of greatness, it is Cuba. As the colony of a tropical climate, its wealth produced by the labor of the negro slave, it stands alone in that great condition both of civilization and security—its white population exceeds its black. Of the million souls in Cuba more than one-half are of Spanish origin, which shows that it contains not merely a caste of proprietors, but a middle class of industrious men of European descent, and even of laborers. This great mass of population has sprung up, too, within little more than half a century; and in consequence of the commercial freedom which the political convulsions of Europe procured for Cuba, in despite of the ignorant tyranny of the mother country, the extensive fertility of the island, its position, its requirements, its produce, the facilities of communication by sea and land which it possesses, have all contributed to render it the true Eldorado, sought by so many adventurers, and found by none. The most magnificent dependency that could have been given to an European country was Cuba. And Spain has more facilities for keeping it, than any other country can have for its western colonies. Its half-million of the Spanish race in the midst of a negro population nearly equal in amount, would alone have been a strong link to bind it to the mother country. Menaced by the ambition of the people of the United States, it might, as portion of an old European monarchy, and of the old European system, claim the protection not only of Spain, but of other countries allied with Spain, and interested in the independence of these western islands. But, with all this, Cuba is an important, and more than a self-subsistent land. It is no little bark, to be towed after a crazy old vessel. It has wider necessities and facilities of trade, and as to Spain imposing a head tax upon it, as it has done, the idea is intolerable and preposterous. The half-million of the Spanish race in Cuba, too, must have some show of self-government. To suppose that an island situated between Jamaica, San Domingo, and Florida, should rest contented with the stupid tyranny of a military viceroy, responsible to no one, is insanity. But the moderado generals and statesmen who govern Spain have no idea of conceding to popular necessities. Repression, resistance, martial law, executions, these form their sole maxim of politics. We know not how long they may rule Spain with such a rod, but Cuba they will certainly lose if they go on with their stupid conservatism. It is difficult to say whether the rule of such men as Roncali, O'Donnell, and Tacon, is more disgusting to the Spanish population of Cuba or to the black population. The worst form of slavery exists in the farms of Cuba; the most miserable and punctilious tyranny disgusts the European race of the Havana. Unless some politicians, liberal and wise, attain to power in Madrid, and apply themselves to change the entire administration of Cuba, it is decidedly lost to Spain. It does not, however, follow, that, because it shakes off the yoke of Spain, it is to put on that of the Anglo-Saxon race of the United States. The whites of Cuba have no need of the federation to protect them against the negroes. Nor have they need of any such aid to protect them from too sudden emancipation. They form a powerful body, wealthy enough to support a large army. They have every material of self-government and self-defence. Cuba is not, like other islands in the same latitude, *exploité* by speculative foreigners or sojourners on the island. Its proprietors live on it, increase in it, and have their progeny to provide for in connexion with the island, not in connexion with such sums as may be extracted from it. Such a body, with such interests and views, would soon see the necessity of stopping the influx of any more savages from Africa; and with the prohibition of that trade would commence a very different treatment of the slaves, and steps towards their final emancipation.

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NEW YORK HERALD
23 October 1849, 4

The Annexation of Canada and Cuba—The Slavery Question in the United States.

We are very much afraid that the great and leading question of annexation, which has recently been mooted in various ways, and embracing Canada and Cuba in its programme, is not in a fair way of receiving an early or peaceable solution, even in the internal councils of this republic. The question has been started in the Canadas, and a large and influential party in those colonies seem to be bent on urging a course pointing to their final separation from the government of Great Britain. The Cuban question, likewise, has been noticed and discussed in various ways, in the journals of this continent, as well as in those of the old. But if Cuba, with the consent of the Spanish government, and Canada, with that of the British, were both knocking at our doors for admission into the American Union at the present moment, we very much fear that the condition of the country and the state of parties are such as to protract for a long time the settlement of that important matter, in favor of either project.

Let us be practically understood in our views. We don't deny that annexation to this country seems to be the natural destiny of both Canada and Cuba; but before it can be accomplished, obstacles must be encountered, of various kinds, and we much fear those obstacles have been increasing, and will increase, in the public councils of this republic. The position which has been assumed by both of the great parties in the Northern States, in reference to slavery, and the counter and hostile position which the South has been forced to take, will no doubt create obstacles and difficulties to the admission of any new territory, from any quarter, into this republic. We are not certain, even, but that the admission of California, New Mexico and Minnesota, with other States that may be carved out of our Western territory, may increase those difficulties to such an extent as to present insurmountable obstacles to any enlargement of our limits during the present generation, judging from the sentiments and purpose now avowed by both of the great national parties.

We do not attach this importance to the mere anti-slavery sentiment, as a religious feeling, as it has existed among a certain faction in the North, exclusively called abolitionists. The abolitionists, strictly so called, in the Northern States, have been actuated purely by erroneous notions of policy, and fanatical feelings springing from religious prejudices; but when those sentiments mingle with the old canker-worm which troubled the original convention which formed the constitution—the balance-of-power question between the North and the South—then it becomes a very important and dangerous topic of discussion in our internal policy and relations. Of late years, many of our public men and politicians, disappointed and reckless, have contributed to give energy and efficiency to the anti-slavery sentiment, and to add to it that terrible difficulty, a controversy about the balance of power between the free and the slave States, which has been the foundation of all our weakness as a nation, from the moment that the declaration of independence was issued to the world, to the present time.

The journals of the old convention which formed the present constitution, do not, we believe, fully disclose the difficulties encountered by that body during its secret sessions, growing out of this subject of anti-slavery, aggravated by the balance-of-power principle between different sections of the Union. We are informed, however, that the convention, at one time, was on the eve of breaking up in confusion, and but for the advice of Franklin, who was no religionist himself, recommending the convention to resort to prayer to Heaven, in order to get cool and acquire a certain degree of calmness—but for the advice of Franklin, the convention would have terminated its session without any constitution, and we might have been, to this day, only an aggregation of little isolated States, warring with each other, and exhibiting such a spectacle as the old States of Greece did, in past times. The slavery question was the great difficulty in the formation of the constitution, and the compromises embraced in the present constitution were not agreed upon until after long, earnest, and furious debates in private. The same cankerworm which troubled that convention, has frequently appeared as a fatal disease in Congress and in various parts of the country, since. The Missouri question shook the confederacy from centre to circumference. The accession of territory brought to this country by the brilliant war with Mexico, has increased those difficulties, exasperated the old sores, and will, at some future day, present very great obstacles in the way of incorporating or annexing either Canada or Cuba.

Look at the present position of parties in the Northern States—the two national parties, whigs and democrats—proclaiming themselves anti-slavery in sentiment—both assuming the same ground of future action—both presenting similar programmes to the people, whose votes they respectively are seeking! The Southern States will assume a hostile position, in order to defend their local institutions, their power, and their ascendancy, as it has heretofore been wielded in Congress and in the country. The slavery agitation, therefore, will hereafter become a question of balance of power between the North and the South—the same question which agitated the convention which formed the constitution, and almost destroyed its efficacy—the same question which troubled the country on several occasions during the last half century, and which is approaching in a more inveterate shape, and a more chronic form, than it assumed in past times. This state of things is being brought about by unprincipled politicians, disappointed aspirants to the Presidency, and men who care nothing for the country or its present or future glory, provided their ambitious purposes are secured.

What, then, is the prospect for the future? We must confess it looks somewhat dim and doubtful. Yet out of evil good sometimes will spring. From the very ambition and purposes of politicians and parties in the United States, we expect a policy to be produced of such an accommodating and comprehensive character as to settle those difficulties without any danger to the union of this great and mighty republic. Still, we must confess that there are dangers ahead; and notwithstanding that the brilliant prospect of the further extension of our limits, by the annexation of Canada and Cuba, may excite attention for a while, we have, in our internal affairs, many questions to settle, and much difficult matter to compromise, before we can reach that subject with any hope of their incorporation in this Union.

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NEW YORK HERALD
23 October 1849, 4

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE AT WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of State seems to have a partiality for hot water. He has no sooner ended the war with Field Marshal White and the Round Islanders, than he gets into a squabble with Poussin, Billy Bowlegs, and the Sambo King of Nicaragua. Indeed, after a sharp correspondence with various powers and potentates all round the world, including the "gemmen ob color," and stopping short only at Cape Horn, he turns his attention to the diplomacy of the Home Department; and the result is even more conclusive of the want of wisdom and sound discretion in our diplomatic Secretary, than any of his repeated blunders in diplomatic science. A few days ago, we received the following diplomatic despatch from the State Department:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 16th October, 1849.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,
Proprietor *New York Herald*, New York City—

SIR—I am directed to inform you that the subscription to your paper, on the part of this department, is discontinued.

You are requested to transmit your account, to the date of the reception of this notice, for payment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. C. ZANTZINGER, Agent.

Here, as usual, the Secretary of State gets out under a misapprehension of his subject. There is no subscription in the case. For ten or twelve years past, we have sent the *Herald* to the White House and the heads of departments, "without money, and without price." They have been at the head of our free list, and from the single desire of enlightening them in their action upon great constitutional and international questions, and upon all questions affecting the policy of the Home Department. In this duty we have sometimes scored Van Buren, and Tyler, and Polk, pretty sharply, and have repeated the prescription of a cathartic or a blister, according to the symptoms, with very satisfactory results. They never stopped the paper, or thought of stopping it. They rather recognised it as a source of useful information not to be dispensed with on any terms, and they were welcome to it, free of charge. It has been a regular contribution to the government of our daily labors, involving the labor of several hundred assistants, in all quarters of the world. Our correspondence has been, in many respects, as useful to the government as an extra corps of consular agents, with the advantage of no expense. Yet Mr. Clayton seems determined to remain in his ignorance, and with a strange ingratitude, refuses all our good intentions to enlighten him. He is determined to blink the question of his want of information, and shuts his eyes against our instructions. He wont take the medicine, and he don't get any better. But we shall stick to him. He need not send us our passports; for we don't intend to use them. With so many difficulties yet to settle, it would be uncharitable to abandon our hopeful pupil just now. We have hopes of him yet. He must stand square up to Mosquito Sambo. It will not do to back out from a dark mulatto in a pasteboard crown. Our Secretary has a little constitutional weakness that way, and is apt to be taken in with a counterfeit. Here, then, he requires good advice, and it shall be no fault of ours if he does not get it. We shall send him the *Herald*. He may take an appeal to Mr. Collamer; but he is bound to read the paper. The only "account" which we have to "transmit," is a very bad account of his diplomacy. Let him settle it with Nicaragua, and we shall give him a clean receipt. Will he do it?

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NEW YORK HERALD

23 October 1849, 5

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.—It has been a matter of speculation for some time what country the Round Islanders were to conquer. Mr. Griffith H. Williams, sergeant-major of the late regiment on Round Island, informs us that their ultimate destination was the island of Cuba. The men were to have been shipped to the island of Lopez to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was the establishment of a republican government in Cuba. For the present, the expedition has been abandoned, but Cols. White and Bizcoe, the leaders, entertained no doubt as to its ultimate success.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Union, Oct. 14.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

23 October 1849, 8

The Hotels,

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

D. Barnes, Utica; S. H. Marshall, U.S.A.; Gen. Henderson, Washington; T. G. Williams, U. S. A.; W. H. Jourdan, Mass.; J. Radley, Rochester; James Glass, Canada; J. W. Rankin, Philadelphia; A. Pitcairn, England; A. Hood, Georgia; Captain Framall, U. S. Engineer Corps; M. Cohen, England; Robert Wood, Montreal; W. B. Trowbridge, U.S.A.; General Crossback, Albany; Judge Whiting, Mexico; Capt. Savage, U S A.; R. Granger, do.; arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

The Hon. Millard F. Fillmore, Vice President, left yesterday the Irving House for Buffalo.

A. Lyman, Illinois; J. Wheeler, Newburgh; J. C. Drew, Albany; S. C. Hanson, Washington; J. C. White, Baltimore; T. W. Cregin, U. S. Consul, Surinam; S. Wilkinson, Boston; Jose Garcia, Matanzas; are amongst the arrivals at the American.

T. Ladd, Penn.; B. Jeffry, New Haven; J. Polliages, Indiana; W. Bassall, Michigan; J. Van Brunt, Phila.; A. Reep, Baltimore; have arrived at the Howard.

Major Williams, West Point; S. F. Bacon and lady, St. Louis; Levi Morton and lady, Mass; T. Tellar, New Orleans; M. W. E. Surtens, England; M B. Caballero, Havana; S. D. Dakin and family, J. Reese and family, N. Y., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

M.B. CABALLERO

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

24 October 1849, 2

Public Sentiment in Cuba.

A Cuba correspondent of the New York *Herald* describes the state of feeling among the people in Cuba, in reference to annexation to the United States, as follows:

"The longing for annexation is universal in this island among the native whites, and many of them have strengthened their desire by sober reflection on their present position and probable destiny. They feel an insecurity in existing affairs, which places them at the mercy of any one of a thousand court follies or accidents. They know the natural wealth and capabilities of the island—the advantages of American industry and enterprise. They have not been wholly inattentive to the rapid progress of our nation in wealth, and prosperity—to its triumphs in arts and arms. They have reasoned on our strange victories over superior numbers in Mexico—strange to them, because, previously, our military prowess was not properly appreciated; and they feel that, under such protection, they might dety all foes. Our ships enter their harbors, and they have learned our commercial strength and enterprise. They understand their insular position would, under a different government, give them vast maratime advantages; and that it demands for its defence the alliance of a strong naval power. They have observed for years, the jealousy of England, and have become well informed of the fruits of British abolition. They find their trade with their best and nearest neighbors fettered with onerous restrictions merely to enrich a profligate court and family three thousand miles away, or to secure corrupt favorites or indolent princes wealth and pleasure, at the expense of this distant island. They see Spain, tardy and sluggish, lingering behind other nations in the great work of improvement, and clinging with the greater tenacity to obsolete views, because all the world besides is rapidly advancing. They know—and what is better, they feel—that the Spanish connection or supremacy is to them nothing but injury; and feeling thus, they are ready, whenever a reasonable prospect of success appears, to embark in the necessary struggle for their rights, either on the basis of independence or annexation."

The Florida Indians.

The contemplated "talk" between Gen. Twiggs and Billy Bowlegs, chief of the Semi noles, was to come off on the 19th, inst. It is understood that the General will insist upon two things—first, that the Murderers shall be given up, and secondly that the Indians remove West. It is questionable whether either of these propositions will be acceded to. In case of refusal, the argument of force will be resorted to, and judging from the number of companies recently sent to Florida, the Government is determined to make short work of the whole affair. The recent despatches of Gen. Twiggs led us to hope that the whole difficulty would be amicably adjusted; but several late letters from Tampa seem to throw doubts over the affair, and intimate that war may ensue.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
24 October 1849, 3

THE CUBA INVASION SCHEME.

We observe that one of the Round Island band, better informed doubtless than the bulk of his comrades, has, through a St. Louis paper, confessed the object of the late scheme of illicit invasion which the PRESIDENT so promptly and effectually extinguished. The witness is a Mr. *Griffith H. Williams*, a sergeant-major in the Round Island regiment. He states that the destination of the expedition was the Island of *Cuba*. The men were to have been shipped to the Island of Lopez, to be drilled and armed. The expedition, he says, had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from persons in Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was republican government—a very disinterested object certainly, and a very likely one, considering the wealth of the island and the independent circumstances and high character of the worthy band who proved their devotion to republican principles by taking the bounty of enlistment blindfolded.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD

24 October 1849, 2

[illegible] Annexation Movement. One of the Canadian journals, opposed to the annexation of Canada to the American republic, takes the ground that Great Britain will not consent to separation, either with a view to independence and the formation of an antagonistic nation to the United States, or with the prospect of annexation to this republic; and, therefore, it must not be thought of. It assumes, also, that if the Canadas were fully prepared to demand a separation, it is probable that, in spite of any thing that might be done to prevent it, on the part of England, they would gain their end; and although the President of the United States might issue a proclamation, as General Taylor has done in the case of the armed expedition designed to assist the Cubans, still, thousands of sympathisers would cross the frontier from this country, to assist them in their struggle.

Now, we can assure our Canadian cotemporary that he is entirely mistaken in the conclusion to which he has arrived in regard to receiving sympathy from the United States. It is very certain that the United States will never solicit the Canadians to annex themselves to this republic, under any circumstances whatever. But while we assert this, we are willing, on the other hand, to say, that if the Canadians will at some future time procure the consent of Great Britain to be annexed to the United States, we will, when that consent shall have been obtained, and on their solicitation and earnest request, take the question into consideration, and if we can adjust some preliminary arrangements concerning our domestic relations, satisfactorily to the varied interests of this country, we will allow them to come in and partake of the great political blessings which we in the United States enjoy. The first thing for the people of Canada to do, however, is to obtain England's consent to dispose of themselves as they may think proper. In relation to the second point, we dare affirm that if the Canadians attempt at any time to sever the political connection between Canada and Great Britain by force, very few, if any, instead of thousands, will rush across the frontier from the United States, to their assistance. If the rabid annexationists count upon any such sympathy and assistance, should affairs in Canada take such a course, they will be deplorably mistaken. When a portion of the people of Canada, on the best grounds possible, struck a blow for separation from Great Britain in the year 1837, hundreds of our ardent young republicans, animated by the loftiest impulses, crossed the frontier to assist them in securing liberties similar to those which characterize the government and institutions of the United States; but it never will be forgotten that the very men who are, in the year 1849, so lustily demanding annexation, were the most loyal subjects in 1837, and were, in addition, the very men who treated the American sympathizers so shabbily, termed them rabble and pirates, and then hanged and transported them. This fact will not be forgotten very soon on this side of the lines, although it may have slipped the attention of our neighbors on the other. At that time there would have been some glory and honor in forcing Canada from British rule, because a large proportion of the Canadian people—especially the population of Lower Canada—were virtually deprived of all political rights, as well as of any participation in the government. No such appeal can now be made to the sympathies of our people by any portion of the Canadians, and least of all by those who, disloyal in 1849, were ultra loyal, and the most determined supporters of British connection, in 1837. The dollar is the only principle at the bottom of the present agitation. The ultra-loyalists—the remnants of the old family compact, who were relentless rulers in the heyday of their power—having lost their influence and control under the system of responsible government, now consider, on the principle of profit and loss, that they would be better off if annexed to the United States, than they now are; that their land would be increased in value; that railroads would be constructed, and that the influx of American enterprise and American capital would soon make Canada what the opposite shore presents. Hence they are willing to throw their loyalty overboard, at once and forever, and unite themselves with this great confederacy.

In conclusion, then, we would say to the people of Canada, go to work in any way you please, and get, if you can, the consent of Great Britain to be either independent or form a part of this confederacy, and then we will talk to you about annexation. But if you conclude upon the experiment of severing your political connexion with that power by force, don't, for the reason we have already given, depend upon getting any sympathy from the United States. As we have frequently before said, a great many solemn and weighty questions are to be settled before the annexation of Canada, even if the consent of England were obtained, can take place.

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

24 October 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Oct. 23.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL—J Sands, Mobile; J E Boulli, New Orleans; D A Lacey, New York; L Harberson, Cincinnati; A Lavisson, New Orleans; Sprague, do.

PLANTER'S HOTEL—H Curley; Edward Floyd and family, New Orleans; Wm Barnett, Miss; R Robinson, Coast.

VERANDAH HOTEL—Saml F Ashton, New Orleans; Mrs Calhoun and family; Dr H R Lott, La; J B Waighead, Plaquemine; Dr H Curtis, New York; G W Baylor, Miss; W F Coorpender, New Orleans; B F Halsey, Lalourche; John McCrea, Natchez; A Prudean, Coast.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—A Foster Elliott, La; W H Runnell, New Orleans; C A Harper, Texas; J F Veach, Cincinnati; Capt and Mrs Lansing, U S A; Jas B Thacher, Miss; A J Lamberton, J R Brooks, Fla; Mrs Crawford, Philadelphia; A C Crawford, Galveston; John Henderson, Pass Christian; A J Coffey, J B Mitchell, Ala; H G Heartt, New Orleans; Geo W Johnson, Coast.

LOUISIANA HOTEL—Stephen Daymond, Charles Hardenberg, Mr Brinkerhoff, New York; Mr Strange, New Orleans; De Vernon and lady, Savannah.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

25 October 1849, 2

THE ROUND ISLANDERS.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS UNION OF OCTOBER 15.

We were favored last night by Mr. GRIFFITH H. WILLIAMS, sergeant-major of the regiment mustered on Round Island, in Lake Ponchartrain, (Miss.) with a few moments' conversation.

Mr. Williams informs us that it was understood among the officers of the regiment that their ultimate destination was the Island of Cuba. After mustering the men into service on Round Island, they, with the necessary arms, accoutrements, provisions, and stores, were to have been shipped to the Island of Lopez, not very distant from Vera Cruz, where the men would have been drilled prior to their descent upon Cuba.

The expedition has been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support have been accumulating by annual donations from the planters of Cuba for the last twelve years.

For the present the expedition is entirely abandoned, but Colonels White and Biscoe, the leaders, entertain no doubt as to its ultimate success.

We believe it has been said that the persons composing the regiment were expected to look to their success and to lo ty for the payment of $1,000, which was promised each individual at the expiration of twelve months. Mr. W. says this is not true. Means have already been collected to meet this promise, in part, and the payment of the $1,000 was to have been secured, at least to that portion of the regiment enlisted at New Orleans, on their arrival at Round Island; and for the remainder, and whatever other rewards were to have been bestowed, the troops were to have looked to the Republic of Cuba—the establishment of which was the object in view.

The funds already raised in Cuba have been deposited in New York, subject to the order of General Lopez, to whom was entrusted the general management of the interests of the expedition.

Mr. Williams came direct from Round Island to this city, stopping a short time at New Orleans to procure provisions and medicines, which he was requested to send back to the island for those who still remain on it—about three hundred in number. The Oregon took out the articles required. The medicines had been previously purchased, and were on board the steamer Fanny, a vessel belonging to the expedition, but which had been seized by the Government and detained at New Orleans.

Provisions and medicines have until recently been plenty on the island, except for about three days, during which time the place was closely blockaded by the vessels of war stationed by the Government to prevent the embarkation of the men. For those three days the men were confined to rice and coffee. At that time several persons banded together and made an attack upon the hospital, in hopes of securing the bread set apart for the use of the sick; but the commissary defended the stores single handed for some length of time, when he was joined by a man who enlisted in New Orleans. This person, in defending the hospital, killed one of the attacking party and wounded several others. He then surrendered himself a prisoner to Lieutenant TOTTEN, of the steamer Water-Witch.

After ordering the regiment to disperse, Com. RANDOLPH offered every facility to the men to enable them to reach New Orleans; but they refused to leave the island at the expense of the Government, and wished the privilege of leaving on the vessels belonging to the expedition; but these were sea-going vessels, and Com. Randolph had prohibited all such vessels from visiting the island. The Commander was willing that any high-pressure steamer should be employed in the transportation, but the regiment possessed none of that character; and, as the men will not receive aid from Government and cannot use their own vessels, their departure from the island is but slowly carried on, they having to resort to the sale of their tents, &c. to raise the necessary means to leave with.

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The Daily Picayune.

25 October 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Oct. 24.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL—Henry J Starr, Mobile; Dr G A Gardiner, Texas; A Slaughter, Miss; J J Jacobs, Rio Grande; W B Hawthorne, W E Walker, J W Murphy, Fort Gibson; L F Rogers, New Orleans; S M Storkell, Miss; W B Bradish, Wm S Miller

PLANTER'S HOTEL—R Robinson, Coast; W Risley, do; D Luther, Mr Hopkins, Mr Blake, New Orleans; Henry Miller, A Kempner, Thos C Woods, Alabama; A Smith, New Orleans; E P Haines, Mrs Hicks and children, Ala; John Williams, Jacob Inabut, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL—J H Pete, L O Jurey, New Orleans; G Williams and lady, W Williams and lady, Feliciana; Mrs Mobley, W H Mobley, J F Mobley, Lafourche; S B Hallett, N Orleans; W B L McRae, J R Chisholm, Port Hudson; E M Green, New York; Wm J Duval, Mobile; Mrs Thayer, J C Wilroy, New Orleans; W H McIlroy, Ala; J W Peter; Jeremiah Scott, Ala; Jas Speake, New Orleans; L B Morgan, Ship Rockaway.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—A F Irwin, Mobile; R Geddes, New Orleans; D C Scott, Ala; Edward Murphy, Thibodeaux; L D Shields, Ohio; E D Harbour, Feliciana.

LOUISIANA HOTEL—David Stickney, J M Blanchard, Jas Nesbit, Chas Stanton; Capt Collins and lady; Edward E Davis, New Orleans.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

25 October 1849, 2

ROUND ISLANDERS.—It has been a matter of speculation for some time what country the Round Islanders were to conquer. Mr. Griffith H. Williams, sergeant-major of the late regiment on Round Island, informs the editor of the St. Louis Union that their ultimate destination was the island of Cuba. The men were to have been shipped to the island of Lopez to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was the establishment of a Republican Government in Cuba. For the present the expedition has been abandoned, but Cols. White and Biscoe, the leaders, entertained no doubt as to its ultimate success.—*Lou. Journal.*

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NEW YORK HERALD
26 October 1849, 1

The Hotels,

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Dr. Thomas Henderson, U. S. A; Mr M'Call, Philadelphia; O. Cohen, Savannah; S. E. Warren, Troy; R. Moody, N. Y.; Rev. W. Bittinger, District of Columbia; C. B. Swain, Nantucket; C. S. Stewart, U. S. Engineers; S Poultney, lady and daughter, Baltimore; Chas Findlay, do.; Judge Barnard, Hudson, N. Y.; F. B. Harris and lady, Hamilton, C. W.; Joseph Tilton, Montreal; Wm. Bourne, Boston; Misses Thorndike, do.; J. J. Allen, Philadelphia; W. Hale, Camden, S. C.; O. B. Dixwell, Boston; W. Cooper, Albany; Wm. K. Bonticen and lady, Springfield; John Stokes, Philadelphia; C M. Beach and lady, Hartford; Joseph E. Sheffield, New Haven; Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Baltimore; David Smith, Norwich; E. Shriver and lady, Troy; Captain Chase, U. S. A., were among the arrivals on Wednesday at the Irving House.

J. Sloemaker, Philadelphia; H. D. Wolfe, Syracuse; C. Cooper, Utica; A Black, Halifax; J. L. Robinson, Boston; A. Anderson, Springfield; Thos. Stephens, Beverly; H. Rogers, Baltimore; S. Salsbury, Dorchester; Rev. W. Channing, Hartford; W. Coffin, Newport; Major Walker, Washington; Hon. D. Seymour, Troy; Hon. J. Rockwell, Norwich; Geo. Wade, Philadelphia; J. Falconer, U. S. A., arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

W. H. Wettleberger, Savannah; Dr. Dutchman, Boston; Jacob Lex, Philadelphia; E. B. Cole, Paterson; J. D Davidson, Virginia; J. Taylor, Baltimore; T H Barr, Virginia, O Colben, N. Orleans; Dr Farquharson, Washington; H. Sanford, Albany, are at the American.

W. Hart, Ohio; Cyrel Coburn, Lowell; George Woodward, Constantinople; Dr. D. Clarke, U. S. A.; E. Holden, Baltimore; S. Fellows, Indiana; W. Fogg, Florida; W. Tate, Montreal; F. Turney, Detroit; J. Potter, N. Carolina, occupy apartments at the Howard.

Capt. Alden, U S A., and lady; L. O. Morris, and lady; Westchester; Dr. Rand, Naier's Island; A. Vose, Boston, were among the arrivals on Wednesday at the Union Place Hotel.

Signor L. de la Rosa, Mexican Minister to the United States, lady and daughter; O. Perez, Washington; Dr. Davis and daughter, S. C.; Mr. Gonzales, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Reese, Mr McDonald, N. Y.; S. Small and lady, Pa., were among the arrivals, yesterday, at the Union Place Hotel.

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NEW YORK HERALD

26 October 1849, 2

ADDITIONAL FROM CUBA.—We have again examined our files of Havana papers to the 13th inst.

The ceremony of "kissing hands" on the occasion of the Queen's birth day, took place on the 10th inst., at the palace of the Captain General. During the ceremony the Guard of Honor and the Royal Grenadier companies were drawn up in front of the palace, and their bands played most of the time. It was a great political event for the Cubans, and the only political event recorded in their papers.

The railroad from Matanzas to Sabanilla is now completed, and has gone into full operation. There is now a direct railroad communication for the principal sugar plantations in the interior, with Matanzas and Havana. The number of passengers to Havana and Matanzas, from Cardenas and inland, exceedg all the previous calculations, and thus the Cardenas railroad has, it is said, tripled already the number of passengers calculated upon.

At Mayari-abajo, on the 24th of September, at about one o'clock in the evening, two hurricanes, or tornadoes, arose, coming from the South and from N. N. E. They fell like a shock upon the above town, accompanied with dreadful thundering and a frightful whirlwind. It lasted only about two minutes, but in that short time five houses were carried away by the violence of the tornado. Many trees were torn up by the roots. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

It may be interesting to the meteorologist to know the state of the thermometer at Havana about these times. On the 10th inst., a day of great cold here in York, Fahrenheit's thermometer at Havana stood at 81 degrees at 7 in the morning, and at 85 at 7 in the evening.

An infusion of chick peas in brandy is said to have been discovered to be superior to quinine, and more certain in the cure of the most obstinate cases of tertian ague.

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Richmond Enquirer.

26 October 1849, 4

THE SWORDS OF THE LATE GEN. WORTH.—We were yesterday shown four Swords of the late renowned warrior, whose remains are now in this city, (brought over by Capt. Darling) The first was presented to him by the State of New York, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Worth, of the United States Army, by the Governor of the State of New York, in conformity with a resolution passed the State Senate and Assembly in 1835." This is a dress sword, with a gold scabbard. The handle is also of gold, and represents a knight with a cap and closed visor. On the handle is the following: "Fort George, 27th May, 1813; Chrysters, 11th November, 1813; Chippewa, 5th July, 1814; Niagara, 25th July, 1814."

The second is a splendid dress sword, with a solid gold handle, representing Minerva and Jupiter, and is inscribed as follows: "Presented to Major Gen. William J. Worth, U. S. Army, by the citizens of Hudson, Kinderhook, and others, formerly residents of his native county, in token of their admiration of the skill and credit displayed by their gallant fellow-citizen at the storming of Monterey, September 21st, 22d and 23d, 1846."

The third is a Roman sabre, presented by the State of Louisiana "for his gallantry, skill and judgment at the siege of Monterey." The hilt is of massive gold, and represents Jupiter with his thunderbolt destroying the many-headed hydra.

The fourth is a most magnificent dress sword, with a gold handle inlaid with pearl, set with rubies, amathysts and topaz. The following is inscribed on the scabbard: "Presented by the President of the United States, agreeably to a resolution of Congress, to Brig. Gen Wm J Worth, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey. Resolution, March 7, 1847."

We learn that Capt. N. Darling, formerly of the U. S Dragoons, left yesterday for Mobile, to bring over the body of the late Col. Duncan, and is expected to arrive here Monday morning. We hope our citizens generally will make that demonstration of respect due to the gallant dead in escorting their remains from the depot to the steamer that is to carry them up the river.

We also learn that Capt. Darling has received a telegraphic despatch from New York, instructing him to proceed after the body of the late gallant Col. Gates, formerly of the 8th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, who died at Fredericksburg, Texas, seventy miles west from San Antonio; but we understand that Capt. Darling will not be able to execute the mission.

[*N. O. Picayune, Oct.* 14.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
27 October 1849, 3

Cuba.—The New York Sun, which is presumed to be well informed as to the contemplated outrage against the Island of Cuba, states that the organization for that object "is at this moment as vital and formidable as on the day when the proclamation was uttered against it."—*Jour. Com.*

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NEW YORK HERALD
28 October 1849, 4

Passengers Sailed.

CHARLESTON, &c—Steamship Isabel—P Gordon, H F Fallen, Mr T A Byn, Mrs John C Hoyt and child, Miss E Hatfield, Mrs Moderwell, Mr Gonzalez, C J Jenkins Mas'l Tusille, lady and child, Mrs Dod, Miss Thompson, Mr Rose, R D Anderson, E K Dod, D S Dod, F Martinez and party, J P Taylor, lady, children and servant, F. Martinez and lady, M P Campbell, lady and daughter, Hallett Hobbs, E Martin, E Boerm, lady and child, Jas Dod, John Ward, Miss Brownell, Miss Bell, J A Alston, A Schroeder, Anis Saleeby, J Valdj, H D Bulkley, John A Culbert, S Wilmot and lady, J Gutierrez, J Waldron, Miss L Sherwood, Master and Miss Wilmot, Ygnacio de Lanondo Pena M Yrdo, Geo R Ayres, C O Callaghan, Mr Wrage, W P Clark, H Dutchinson and lady, Mrs Vanderhorst, Mrs Lewis and servant, T Middleton, S S Clark, T Milanes, G Milanes, D Lloyd, T O'Brien, Count St James lady and child, L C Clark, P Pember, E Richard, D L Constable, J Rogers lady and child, Madame Augusta and troupe of 11, Isa B Wheeler, Mr Hellberg, Mr Call, J W Clark, W C Evans, J S Coffin, H Lewis, W Crowell, J Parvard, E Brownell, N O Helms, J L Falk, Capt John Potter, John Hatton, Capt Merchant, James Comfar Mr Bull, Mr Tuttle, D S Shearer, Fisher Greenberg, D Conlon, Wm M Martin, and 170 in steerage.

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The Daily Picayune.
28 October 1849, 2

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

SHAMEFUL ACT OF TYRANNY AT MATANZAS

HAVANA, *October* 20, 1849.

Nothing could be duller or more lifeless in the way of business than the present aspect of commercial affairs. It is past the season for shipment of white sugar to the Baltic or Spain, whither the largest quantities are sent, and the quotations of 10½ to 11½ rs. per arrobe, for good to fine, and 12 rs. for superior may be considered as almost nominal. There is more business doing in browns, at 5½ to 5¾ rs. for the Cucuruchos or lowest quality; 6 to 7 rs. for middling to good, and running up to 8 rs. for the first quality. These prices well remúnerate the planters, and their pertinacity in holding when there is the least chance of benefit is strongly supported by their ample means, either in direct possession or through the aid of their factors in town. Thus, the present rates are still out of proportion to the ruling prices in Europe, in the face of an approaching crop, great as it is supposed it will be, beyond precedent. The crop of 1847 amounted to 1,300,000 boxes, and with some further increase of the cultivation and a very propitious season, it would not surprise us to find the Island yielding, in 1850, from the present growth a crop of 1,500,000 boxes. Molasses, nominal at 3 rs. per keg. Coffee can be scarcely quoted, with the old stock exhausted and none of the new crop in town. Such has been the decrease of cultivation of this article, since the Brazilians have produced it at greatly reduced prices, that it must soon cease to form an item of commerce in this fruitful Island; besides, the Brazil coffee, inferior as it really is to the Havana, will always be preferred in those countries where only a large green bean will sell—the using of it is quite another affair.

Exchange on London 13 per cent. premium, dull, being a decline of 1 per cent. since my last; New York 1 to 1¼ per cent. 60 days, and New Orleans short sight 2 to 2½ per cent.—of this latter, however, there is very little offering.

In imports, there is the usual full business doing. American flour, so many years the chief article in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans trade with Havana, has absolutely ceased to form an item in the present traffic. In 1848 the total imports of flour into the whole Island were 232,000 barrels—of which only 19,000 were American. The flour from the peninsula has been annually improving in quality, and whilst it is admitted in Spanish vessels at a duty of $2 per barrel, it is in vain to expect them to import the American at a duty of $9½. Of lard, there have been sales at $11½ to 12, and the stock is estimated at 14 500 kegs, or rather more than a month's consumption. Hams 14 to 14½ cents, regular sales. White beans, if clear and free of black ones, $8 to 10 per barrel. Potatoes $3 to 3½ per barrel. Mess pork, superior, $17; clear pork, from New Orleans, $12; Northern $15. Butter $16. Sperm candles $45.

Freights to Europe, there are none offering—to New York 75 cents per box.

Money easy at 7 per cent. for commercial paper; one would think this betokened any thing but an unsettled state of political affairs.

Apropos to politics: A perfect tranquillity has continued to exist since my last, unless what I am about to communicate may be considered to have a political bearing, of which you will be able to judge quite as well as we can here, for when you learn the facts herein mentioned you will know as much as we do now or that we are likely to know.

Some two or three weeks since it was proposed at Matanzas to give a ball in compliment to the officers of an American sloop of war, then lying at that port, (I believe the Germantown, which has since been here and sailed again the 14th,) and in their application to the Governor of the place for his sanction, the managers did not fail to remind him of the prompt and energetic conduct of "Old Zack," in suppressing the recent attempt at New York and other places to fit out an expedition for the invasion of this Island. They moreover intimated that the entertainment might be made to wear the aspect of a compliment to the nation as well as to the officers, or both. The Governor, however, from some other cause, he met their application by a suggestion of his own; that, as the Queen's birth-day (10th inst.) was near at hand, when custom would demand that a grand ball should be given, the opportunity could be taken advantage of to do all honor to the officers of the U. S. navy, towards whom he expressed himself with great courtesy and respect. Regarding such a suggestion in the light of a command, they per force acquiesced, and the original design was abandoned. In the meanwhile, preparations were made for the ball of the 10th inst., and on a somewhat splendid scale. But on the eventful evening every thing was there to be seen that could be desired, except—the company. One or two families, indeed, including the Governor, had assembled, and the room, with all its brilliancy, seemed "like some banquet hall deserted." No explanation was obtained of this extraordinary absence of the Matanceros from their favorite amusement, until the next day, when an investigation resulted in the arrest of five young gentlemen belonging to the best families of the place, who it is alleged had secretly printed and sent round to those who were expected to "assist" at the entertainment, circulars, informing them that the ball would not take place. It is even said that they had posted persons within a square of the ball-room to arrest the progress of such as might be on their way and who were ignorant of such a postponement. The names of these young men I have not ascertained, but one of them is nearly connected with Don Simon Ximeno, a name widely and generally known as of great influence and respectability. Brief was the examination, and as brief the time allowed for disposing of the culprits. They arrived here yesterday from Matanzas, and this day they embarked for Spain, not, I believe, as prisoners, but as exiles. I was in the counting-house of an eminent merchant last evening, when a relative of one of the young men came to procure letters and credits for his use in Spain. From that merchant I obtained my information, and although in all particulars I may not be correct, I am sure I am as much so as circumstances will admit. Whether the conduct of these thoughtless young men is considered by the authorities as a political offence, in thus endeavoring to bring contempt on a day usually held sacred by her Majesty's loyal subjects, and especially dedicated to enjoyment by the light hearted Creoles; or whether disaffection was considered to have been in a measure made manifest by such conduct, is not for me to pronounce. You can draw your conclusions as well as I can. I promised to procure for you the facts of every occurrence of importance, and here you have them. I say occurrence of importance, above, because whatever insignificance would to such conduct in some countries, regarded as it would be as a wanton interference with a day's sport, or as a contemptible hoax, it assumes a grave and serious aspect when it terminates in the banishment of five citizens from their friends and their country. Comment in this place would infringe upon the rule I have adopted, to observe and communicate, but "nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice."

You will have heard ere this reaches you of the death of Don Jorge Urtetezini. His eminent position here renders this notice of his death respectful and proper. As a merchant, he was prominent and wealty—generous and liberal in his character, he was surrounded by "troops of friends," whose affections he possessed as strongly as usually falls to the lot of man in any community. In your city he will be deeply and sincerely lamented; here his friends and his household are inconsolable.

October 24.—The foregoing was written for the Ohio, but she arrived only this morning. Nothing whatever remains to add in the way of general news. The ship which sailed with the young men mentioned above for Spain returned next day with some trifling damage, when they were immediately transferred to the Moro Castle, until the vessel is again ready to sail. Nothing has come to my knowledge to induce me to change the statement of the affair as given above.

Business remains entirely stagnant in imports and exchange. Of lard, the current sales of good

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The Daily Picayune.

28 October 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Oct. 27.

LANTER'S HOTEL—John Hunter, Ala; Mrs Elizabeth Ewbank, do; G Searing, New Orleans; E W Stibs, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL—R W James, Miss; D Woodruff, Ala; J F Guion, New York; Mr Baldwin, J C Denman, S Robb, G W Chaplain, New Orleans; F Surgit, jr, Miss Li. ton, J G Melvin, Asa W Hardy, Boston; Dr Nevill and lady, Philadelphia; J H Palmer and lady, New Orleans; Mr Davis, J W Denman, Cuba; C Mactavish, Baltimore; George Garr, Mr Isadean, Coast; M H Jordan, S R Ladd, Louisville.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—F S Butt, Mobile; J G Winter, Ga; S W Inge, Ala; Samuel Toby and family, New Orleans; E Barnes and family, J S Clark, Mobile; M J McRae, East Pascagoula; C P Knapp, Pensacola; W W Wood, La; A Montgomery, New Orleans; W S Witmore, New York; S D Woods, A A May, Cincinnati; Dr E P Wells, Havana; Hugh Jenkins and lady, Baltimore; E Davanna, New Orleans; N Clements, Mrs A S Clements, New York; G S Hand, Baltimore; J P Van Bergen and family; D M Clarkson, New York; Dr J Q Osborne, Ohio; D D Withers, Samuel Harrison, La; John A Bartels, J Gallier, J Gallier, jr. New Orleans; G J Cunningham, Boston; Maj Waggaman, U S A; George Clifford; Bailie Peyton, New Orleans; W A Burnham, Mr Kernochan, Miss M'Kernochan, Miss Peyton, Chas Tobias, New Orleans; Randolph Uria, Matanzas; D S Carter; George W Kountz, Natchez: George Collier, Joseph Billinger.

LOUISIANA HOTEL—Thos W Clayton, Augusta, Ky; H Degroot, San Francisco; W C Sefton, do; Capt Higgins, bark Mary Waterman; Meram, lady, and servant, Albany.

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NEW YORK HERALD

30 October 1849, 3

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CUBA.—We received, yesterday, per brig Adams Gray, from our attentive Havana correspondent, some interesting details of an affair of late occurrence in Cuba, which, in atrocity, unnatural brutality, and complicated tragedy, nearly equals the horrible story of the Borgias. Condensed from the documents sent us by our correspondent, the facts of the case are as follows:—In the district of the Pina del Rio, there resided, some time ago, a wealthy planter, whose Christian name was Don José. This man, or rather brute in human form, had been for some time living criminally with his own daughter, to the knowledge of the wife and mother, who, however, was afraid to excite the brutal vengeance of the monster, by denouncing and exposing his crime. But as the daughter began to bloom into womanhood, the sense of shame and degradation beginning to operate upon her mind, she determined to resist the approaches of the unnatural parent. She threatened to proclaim his infamy, and denounce him before the tribunals, if he persisted in his atrocities. Shortly after this the poor girl was found in her bed, cruelly murdered. The father was arrested, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed by the garrote, a kind of guillotine, which extinguishes life by means of a sharp wire, which is made by a certain spring to penetrate the spine of the victim, as he sits in a chair or stocks. To execute this sentence, the public functionary, as he is styled in legal parlance, or in plain language, the executioner, was sent from Havana. Now, as this individual is held in great horror by the people, who have lately been threatened with a visitation from him, on account of their aspirations for liberty, it was deemed prudent to lodge the executioner in a secure place. He was therefore provided with quarters in the district prison, in the same apartment with several felons, who were apprehensive of becoming better acquainted with him. In the morning Jack Ketch was found dangling by the neck, from a rope attached to the gratings of the prison. His fellow inmates of the prison did not appreciate his company, and had thus rid themselves of it. A facetious prisoner, however, alleged that the executioner had been seized with remorse, and disgusted with his profession, had resolved to retire from it by suicide. But this story did not impose upon the intelligent Governor of the district, who went to work, in the old style of the inquisition, to ascertain the truth by the application of torture to the prisoners. In the process of his ingenious devices for the elucidation of the mystery, one of the most murderous looking of the accused was tied up so tightly that by the merest accident in the world, he was quite unable to give the desired information, although, when taken down he bowed his head affirmatively. He was dead! The Captain General has sent down an especial officer to ascertain the facts in this complicated tragedy. Our correspondent suggests that he should follow the example of the District Governor, and hang a few of the individuals connected with this rigid application of the torture. There being no applicant for the office of executioner, the abandoned murderer of his own child was taken out and shot by a file of soldiers. These are the simple facts of this affair, which are sufficiently tragical without the episodical additions of the horror-loving Spaniards of Havana. They are sufficient to illustrate the benighted state of morals and of the administration of justice in this unhappy and oppressed island.—*N. O. Delta, Oct. 18.*

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NEW YORK HERALD
30 October 1849, 4

GOVERNMENT ESPIONAGE IN CUBA.—We learn that the alarm occasioned in Cuba by the reported destination of the "secret expedition" which was fitting out at New York, Round Island, and other points of the Union, a short time ago, has subsided so far as outward appearances go; but there is still a feeling of uneasiness deeply seated in the breast of the executive of that island, which has been accidentally revealed by an officer of the government. It appears that although the danger with which Spanish supremacy there was lately threatened from the United States has been warded off, jealousy the most intense, of our countrymen, haunts the mind of the Captain General and the Camarilla. Measures have been taken to register the names, residences, business, and political opinions of all Americans on the island. They are thus, to use the language of our informant, "exposed to a vigilant and suspicious observation, that renders life in Cuba exceedingly disagreeable."—*N. O. Picayune, Oct. 20.*

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The Evening Picayune.

30 October, 1849, 1

THE LATE MAJOR GATES.—Capt. Darling, of New York, arrived here this morning on the steamship Palmetto, from Galveston, with the remains of the lamented Gates, which, with those of the gallant Gen. Worth and Col. Duncan, will be forthwith conveyed to their native State of New York, pursuant to resolutions of the Council of the latter named city.

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The Daily Picayune.
30 October 1849, 2

The Tehuantepec Route.

While our citizens have been gathering their forces for a grand concentration of action on this, the favorite and essentially the great domestic route of New Orleans to the Pacific, pregnant with untold advantages to her, in the present and future generations, the enterprising proprietor under a grant of the Mexican Government, Don José de Garay, has been pushing forward his operations thereon, for an early opening of it to travellers. M. de Garay arrived here yesterday, having come from Mexico on the British steamer Teviot, and we learn from him that a good wagon road over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be completed in less than four weeks from this day. This is a good beginning; for, as a pioneer movement it will open to us a knowledge of the topography of the country through which the route passes, and smooth the labors of the future engineer when preparing for the grand undertaking of a railroad.

The permanent committee appointed at the great meeting held here on Friday, the 5th inst., had an interview with M. de Garay yesterday to consult with him in furtherance of the object in which our Southern fellow-citizens at large have so great an interest. We learn that M. de Garay will communicate thereon with Mr. Hargous, of the firm of that name in New York and the city of Mexico, with whom he is associated in the plan of opening the route across the Isthmus, for the transit of goods and passengers. He is, we believe, shortly to meet that gentleman at Washington. The great object, however, now to be achieved is a ready means of conveying on to California such passengers as may avail themselves of the Tehuantepec route. A steamer in the Pacific specially assigned to ply between the Isthmus and San Francisco is therefore indispensable, and we trust that one will quickly be provided, either by Messrs. Hargous & Co., or by concert of action between them and our citizens here. But this subject has no doubt already engaged the attention of the permanent committee.

The following is an itinerary of the route over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, according to the course of the wagon road now about to be opened:

From Coatzacoalos, in the Gulf of Mexico, to Minatitlan	16
From Minatitlan to Tejutepec	29
From Tejutepec to La Chivela	65
From La Chivela to La Estacada	21
From La Estacada to Boca Carra	13
Total	144

of which there are 115 miles by land and 29 by water, a distance over which a mail may be carried through in fifteen hours. The total elevation to be overcome over the Isthmus, between the two oceans, is about 600 feet.

From Havana.—By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Titi, Capt. Radovich, sixty-four hours from Havana, we have received *El Diario* of the 25th inst., one day later intelligence than by the Ohio. It contains nothing of a commercial or political character interesting to our readers. In the midst of a deluge of rain, unexampled for years, the electric fluid struck the church Del Carmen at Santa Clara on the 11th inst., damaging it seriously. Two other edifices were also shortly after struck by a similar phenomenon, without however doing much harm.

Tampico.—Our files of Tampico papers reach to the 13th inst., but there is little in them to interest. In *El Defensor* of the 13th appears a letter written by a correspondent in New Orleans, announcing the report that the Round Islanders had abandoned for the present the idea of invading the Island of Cuba. The expedition would, however, be revived in 1851. In the meantime the adventurers were about to proceed to the Rio Grande, cross over and proclaim the Sierra Madre Republic. [Our Tampico friends may rely that there is not a word of truth in the report.]

Sr. Cardenas, the Governor of Tamaulipas, is in very bad odor with the citizens, if we may credit *El Defensor*, for his arbitrary conduct, particularly to an old officer whom he keeps in prison without trial, Sr. Vital Fernandez. The two daughters of the latter have petitioned Congress for a redress of their father's grievances.

Gen. La Vega has resigned his post as Commandant at Tampico, through a desire to avoid being the instrument of Cardenas's tyrannical and unconstitutional acts. *El Siglo* of the 13th inst. says that the Supreme Government has accepted his resignation.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

31 October 1849, 2

End of the Florida War.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Jacksonville, on the 23d inst., gives the following gratifying intelligence:

"I have just seen a letter from General Twiggs, in which he states he had been to Charlotte Harbor on the 17th inst., and met *Bowlegs, Sam Jones*, and all the principal chiefs, with about sixty warriors, in council. *They delivered up three of the murderers, with the* HAND *of another whom they had killed in capturing.* They are friendly disposed to the proposition to remove West, and will give a final answer in December."

Now, suppose Gen. Taylor and Gov. Crawford had listened to the hue and cry raised by the war-mongers in Florida—suppose the President had imitated the example of Mr. Van Buren, and turned loose the dogs of war—suppose he had opened the public Treasury and allowed a thousand greedy speculators to thrust their hands into it, what would have been the result? To say nothing of the inhumanity of punishing the whole tribe for the crime of a few desperadoes, such a policy as was indicated by Gov. Moseley and the Democracy of Florida would have cost the Government many millions of money. War is at best an expensive *luxury*, even to those who *love* to sport with human life. It required Mr. Van Buren but a short time to expend thirty-five millions of dollars in the last Florida War. Some of the parties who have manifested so much anxiety for another difficulty, doubtless supposed that they might be enabled to renew their spoliations upon the people's treasury. Gen. Taylor has fortunately disappointed them and saved the country from the horrors and expenses of another war. He deserves the gratitude of the nation for his firmness and foresight.

The Savannah *Republican*, alluding to this matter, very properly remarks:

"We cannot let the opportunity pass without saying a word as to the course which the Democratic press in Florida, and one or two papers in this State, have pursued in regard to the Indian difficulty. Nothing which the Administration could do has met their approbation. Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War, has been abused and villified for what he has done and what he has not done, and a disreputable attempt made to influence the people of Florida against him, with a view to party capital. Because he would not unite with them in magnifying the 'tempest in a tea-pot' affair upon Indian river into a general American war, he has been denounced without stint; and yet every step he has taken turns out to be the only proper one under the circumstances."

"Akin to their course upon this subject is that of the Opposition generally towards the Administration.—They have espoused the foreign side of the question in the Poussin affair in opposition to their own Government. They have taken sides with the English and the war-whooping King of Mosquito, because it gives them an opportunity to traduce a Whig Administration.—They have denounced the Chief Magistrate of the nation as an imbecile for frustrating the piratical attempt to invade Cuba, in violation of solemn treaties and the laws of the land, which he had sworn to execute. They complained that the independence of poor Hungary was not recognised, when indeed the President had weeks before despatched an agent to that country for that purpose, if, on his arrival, it was found prudent; and even when he recommended a solemn fast in view of the ravages of the cholera, the more rabid of their journals took the side of the cholera and complained of this unconstitutional encroachment upon it. The course of the Administration on all these questions has been eminently just and proper, and upon none more so than in regard to the Indian difficulty in Florida. We would recommend to these fault-finding presses more moderation, more liberality. They should not suffer their hatred of a Whig Administration to get the better of their patriotism, and lead them into the support of foreign nations in opposition to their own country."

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
31 October 1849, 3

The Union has what may be considered a *quasi* defence of what it calls the "Cuba *Patriots*"—by which it means the people who have recently banded together, contrary to law, and at the hazard of involving our country in a war, to make an invasion of the Island of Cuba, and attempt to wrest that island from the control of its present authorities. What are, if these men are not strictly, in the common acceptation of the term, *pirates?* They are, at least, fomenters of mischief, law breakers, and enemies of their own country as well as of Spain. Their conduct cannot be justified or palliated; and we are surprised to see the Union engaged in shielding them from the indignation which they merit. Without a single exhibition of popular feeling in Cuba which could authorize any sane man to believe that the people of that island desired a change or a revolution in their Government, they united to *levy war* upon Spain, and to carry bloodshed and devastation into the borders of a neighboring and friendly country. There was nothing like *patriotism*, that we can see, in the whole matter. It was purely a conspiracy for *plunder*. We would go with the Union, as far as it chooses, in our aspirations for the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of republican Governments; but never let it be said that the United States is to be the rendezvous for the arming and equipping of organized bands of marauders and adventurers, designed for predatory incursions upon unoffending people—and that these conspirators against the public peace are to be excused under the pretence of *patriotic* motives!—*Alex. Gaz.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

31 October 1849, 1

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. A. K Hadley and lady, Troy; E. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. G. Gainer, New Orleans; Capt. Magruder, U. S. A.; John Reed, Missouri; R. Rose, Galveston; D. Alexander, Mexico; E. W. Bailey, Philadelphia; J. C. Allison, lady and daughter, Halifax; J. Blanchard, Michigan; John S. Ide, Troy; Joseph Ward, Montreal; George Moffat, jr., Montreal; James Gordon, Montreal; T. R. Young, Illinois; George B. Douglass, Georgia; Hon. Mr. Yulee U. S Senator, Florida; and Surgeon General Lawson, U S. A., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

John Schofield, Ohio; J. M. Rodgers, Washington; H Heckey, Philadelphia; E. H. Stowell, Boston; C. E. Hill, Saco; J. P. Cooke, U S. N.; Ed. Renshaw, Washington; Dr Westford, Virginia; R. Peters, Virginia; R E. Carter, U S. A; and Lieut. Nicols, U. S. A., have arrived at the American.

J. Lippencott, Philadelphia; Mr. Karnon, Canada; R. Cruttender, Albany; Thomas Warren, Boston; W. Hubbell, Virginia; J. P. Ball, Pittsburgh; W. F. Hale, Plattsburg; C. T. Radcliffe, Kentucky; and Dr. Van Patten, Washington, are at the Howard.

Gen Foster and family, Mrs. Wm Boyd, Miss G P. Bond, New Orleans, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

Movements of Individuals.

Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, returned to Washington last Sunday evening, from a short visit to his residence in Ohio.

Mr. Buchanan, late Secretary of State, is now on a visit to Pittsburgh He was received, on Thursday last, with distinguished honors. The Pittsburgh *Post* of Saturday says that "a large concourse of our citizens yesterday visited Mr. Buchanan, at the St. Charles Hotel, and were highly pleased with his plain, unostentatious manners and practical good sense."

Father Matthew has written to a gentleman of Philadelphia, announcing his intention to visit the "City of Brotherly Love" in a few days.

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NEW YORK HERALD
31 October 1849, 2

THE TRIBUNE AND ITS NEW PRESS.—Massa Greeley, of the *Tribune*, indulged himself in quite a puff yesterday, about a model printing press, capable of throwing off 3,300 sheets per hour, which he has recently purchased. Such a press will, no doubt, be found amply sufficient to supply the demand for that paper; but it would not suit the circulation of the *Herald*. We must have something faster than that. Our presses are capable of throwing off upwards of twelve thousand sheets per hour; and even with that tremendous velocity we can scarcely supply the demand. The fact is, if our Fourierite contemporary desires to have a wide and comprehensive circulation, similar to that of the *Herald*, he must abandon all the wild notions and insane isms which he has imported from Germany and France, and which he has endeavored to force on the mind of the practical people of this country, *nolens volens*, and without as much as asking their consent. Fourierism, socialism, and other abstract isms, may suit the temperament of dreamy philosophers; but they would never flourish or take root among such a people as the population of the United States. They will not upset the existing order of society, with all its guaranties of peace and comfort, at the bidding of philosophers with one pantaloon leg in the inside of the boot and the other outside, and with unwashed faces and dirty linen. Greeley's old hat and last press are both models fit to make a horse laugh.

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NEW YORK HERALD
31 October 1849, 4

Passengers Arrived.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Southerner—Mrs C W Capers, Mrs M Peaty, Messrs O P Oliver, Walter Crane, J M Davis, Estbl [illegible], J S O'Sullivan, John King, N A Blackburn, Gen A Douglas, E J Rambert—7 in the steerage.

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The Daily Picayune.

31 October 1849, 2

MANSION HOUSE, HAVANA. — As travellers are generally desirous of securing comfortable accommodations at the places where they may sojourn, we would inform persons going to Havana, that they could not do better than to stop at the Mansion House, kept by Wm. Fulton. They will find there every thing that can be desired in a first rate hotel, including the very best attention. The proprietor is universally popular among the Americans, which we are sure will be a recommendation.

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1 November 1849, 1

LA CRISIS.

N.° 1.

" HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."
¡HONOR AL BELLO SEXO DE MATANZAS!

—"— "—

La revolucion política de Cuba marcha hácia su término con paso tan seguro y constante como el tiempo. Ni es posible que retroceda, ni que permanezca estacionaria: va en las alas de la civilizacion, guiada por la inteligencia, por la libertad; y sus armas son incontrastables, la imprenta, el vapor, el telégrafo magnético. Cada mes, cada dia se presentan nuevos síntomas, hechos consumados en la sociedad cubana que revelan y atestiguan la crisis en que se halla el pais.

Acaba de ocurrir en Matanzas uno de esos hechos que examinados política y moralmente descubren la causa de donde emanan, y predicen el desenlace del gran drama social á que preceden. Espondrémos el hecho y procurarémos apreciarlo en su justo valor.

Las autoridades de Matanzas dispusieron, segun costumbre, que se celebrase el cumple años de la Reina de España y de la Colonia con un baile en la sala de la Sociedad filarmónica de esa ciudad. Todo se preparó oportunamente para que la regia funcion tuviese un éxito brillante, anuncios, convites, salones adornados, orquesta etc.

En la noche y hora señaladas concurrió al salon del baile el Presidente de la sociedad, cumpliendo con su deber. La orquesta tocaba sin cesar las cadenciosas contradanzas criollas como para inspirar alegria á los hombres y las cosas; pero *¡oh fiasco!* ni las cosas ni los hombres se alegraban. Veianse pasear los hombres de un estremo á otro de la sala, asomarse de vez en cuando á la puerta á ver cuando llegasen las Bellas del Yumurí: las Bellas no quisieron concurrir al regio baile.

Lo mas acertado en tales circunstancias fué lo que se dispuso por las altas dignidades; apagar las luzes, cerrar las puertas, despedir la orquesta, y dar fin á la funcion hasta nueva órden.

Este hecho de las mugeres de Matanzas, habla por volúmenes; solo el Gobierno no lo comprende, ó comprendiéndolo á su modo, procede siempre contra sus propios intereses.

Las autoridades de Matanzas dieron parte del suceso á la superior de la Isla, juzgándose ya en el cráter de una horrorosa conspiracion. El Capitan General mandó hacer averiguaciones, *modo ibero*, es decir, á estilo inquisitorial, que produjeron el resultado que se deseaba, la prision de cuatro individuos y la fuga de otros. Entre los presos hay padres de familia honrados, cargados de hijos, y jóvenes pazificos y aun *empleados de escribientes*, que no es poco favor en Cuba] de las covachuelas del Gobierno colonial. Los presos fueron alojados en las bartolinas de los castillos, enviados á la Habana y de allí embarcados [el 20] para España, es decir, espatriados sin recursos, y hasta sin ropa, y lo que es mas sin previo juicio sumario, sin defensa legal, sino sentencia de cuño español pronunciada por la voluntad absoluta, y en virtud de las facultades omnimodas del Bajá de tres colas á quien están sujetos los intereses, la libertad la vida y el honor de los colonos. Dícese tambien que el Gobierno colonjal ha mandado cerrar por un año la Sociedad filarmónica; que ha hecho vender en almoneda pública los muebles y adornos de la Sociedad destinando su importe á los establecimientos de Caridad; y que trata de imponer una multa de $ 500 á cada padre de familia, que siendo miembro de la Sociedad no llevó sus hijas al baile.

Esto pasa en la bienaventurada Cuba, en ese pais donde se derraman las bendiciones de un gobieno paternal, y cuya suerte envidian todos los pueblos de América! Esto pasa en Cuba, al mismo tiempo que en el Canadá se discuten libremente las cuestiones mas graves, así políticas como económicas y administrativas. Nada ménos se ventila por la prensa y la tribuna parlamentaria y popular que la necesidad y conveniencia de la separacion pazifica de la Metrópolis y la anexion de aquellas Provincias á los Estados Unidos. El sabio gobierno de la Gran Bretaña les permite hablar, escribir, leer, discutir las cuestiones mas espinosas, estender y circular Manifiestos en pro y en contra de la Independencia, reclutar prosélitos de una ú otra opinion ó partido, firmar sin peligro sus acuerdos, sin que nada de esto le inspire rezelos ni desconfianzas, ni menos le provoque á lanzar anatemas, ni á perseguir, ni prender, confiscar ni deshonrar á gefes ni secuazes de ningun partido ni opiniones. Con toda esta libertad obran los hijos y súbditos de la soberbia Albion. De este modo la prudente Metrópolis evita las conspiraciones diciendo a sus súbditos: "No quiero que conspireis, ni cometais delitos políticos; y para que no los haya os permito y aun os exijo que os asocieis libremente para discutir de palabra ó por la prensa vuestros derechos de hombres y de ingleses, y cuanto os convenga, y creais que os hará bien y mejorará vuestra condicion social y política. Así podreis acertar en todo, esponerme vuestros males y el medio de remediarlos; acusar sin temor á las consecuencias, á todos mis Gobernadores y empleados, y proponerme las restricciones que deberé poner á su autoridad para que nunca lleguen á abusar de ella, ni á oprimiros, ni á estafaros, ni á insultaros de obra ni de palabra; por que vosotros, vosotros sois mis hijos, y ellos mis asalariados" He aquí como procede un gobierno sabio y previsor, que comprende su situacion y conoce sus intereses.

Y no se crea que el gobierno de Inglaterra no es fuerte ni poderoso; todo lo contrario. Por que tiene el sentimiento de su propia fuerza y poder, por eso no oprime, no insulta, no hace ostentacion de su autoridad, no obra por las sugestiones del miedo, ni por el frenesí salvage de castigar y vengarse en sus propios hijos.

En la crísis actual, en momentos tan comprometidos como estos, en que Cuba se halla colocada entre una maldicion y una bendicion, entre el despotismo mas desenfrenado que se ha visto en América y la libertad mas amplia y dichosa que han gozado los hombres desde la creacion! Cual es la política que adopta el Gobierno colonial para ganarse á los Cubanos? Perseguir, prender, desterrar, y amenazar con las confiscaciones, los cadalsos y la deshonra. Esperemos ver que el Gobierno colonial llegue á temer que esas muchachas de Matanzas, indignadas por la espatriacion de sus compatriotas, y amantes, y padres y esposos, y por las arbitrarias disposiciones contra la Sociedad filarmónica, se encierren en sus casas á hilar y tramar, tejer y zurzir conspiraciones horribles contra el gobierno y sus autoridades; y acosados de estos temores acuerden en su alta política enviarlas á todas bajo pártida de registro á España. Si el gobierno colonial reflexiona en lo que pueden las mugeres; si medita bien sobre la parte que ha cabido en las grandes crisis y revoluciones de la humanidad; si conoce la influencia secreta y doméstica que egercen ellas en las ideas y sentimientos de los hombres, pues ellas son las que desde el regazo materno robustecen nuestros brazos y alientan nuestro corazon; si comprende, en fin, cuan significantes son en estos momentos el silencio y la negativa de las mugeres de Matanzas, positivamente tendrá que espatriarlas á todas, pues ni aun en las bartolinas y calabozos de San Severino las tendrá seguras.

El Capitan General ha tenido á bien, creyendo dar un gran golpe político, poner en conocimiento del Gobierno Metropolitano el suceso de Matanzas, enviándole cuatro desterrados. Mas como probablemente no habrá esplicado el hecho, ni sus causas, cuales son en sí, nos tomarémos la libertad de esplicarlo como nosotros lo entendemos.

La negativa de las mugeres de Matanzas á concurrir á un baile en celebracion del cumple años de la Reina de España, no es mas en sustancia que el Manifiesto mudo, pero elocuentísimo del descontento general de los Cubanos, ó la Protesta del Bello sexo en contraposicion de esas amañadas y forzadas Representaciones arrancadas á los Ayuntamientos y Corporaciones de la Colonia, en que se han ofrecido al Gobierno vidas y haciendas para remachar las cadenas de los Cubanos y eternizar la *dominacion sin condiciones y la autoridad sin límites* de España.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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1 November 1849, 1

Traduciremos en romance vivo é inteligible el Manifiesto mudo de las mugeres de Matanzas, para que llegue tambien á noticias del Gobierno Metropolitano. Dice así:

"Gobierno español! Tú has sembrado semillas de perdicion y ruina en Cuba; frutos de ruina y perdicion te dará Cuba."

"Tú has inoculado la injusticia y la ignorancia en tu administracion colonial; frutos de ignorancia y de injusticia te dará tu administracion colonial.

"Tú has derribado de su puesto y de su derecho al hijo de España y del Español en Cuba; el Español y el nieto de España te derribarán de tu puesto y de tu derecho en Cuba. Escrito está: "con la vara que midas serás medido,"

"Por cuanto has despojado al Cubano de su honrosa nacionalidad heredada, el Cubano procura darse una nacionalidad adquirida por sí.

"Por cuanto has escluído al Cubano de tus honores y dignidades, el Cubano ha concebido ideas y deseos de mayores dignidades y honores.

"Por cuanto has abrumado de impuestos y contribuciones arbitrarias y desmesuradas al Cubano para usurparle sus riquezas, el Cubano te ocultará sus riquezas, y te verá con indiferencia reducido á la pobreza y el descrédito de un tramposo.

"Por que has negado tu confianza al Cubano, y le has engañado con palabras y promesas falsas, el Cubano te niega su confianza y no da crédito á tus promesas ni palabras mas solemnes.

"Por que amenazas á Cuba con una raza estrangera y salvage, y manifiestas intencion de reducirla á una Colonia de Africanos, mas bien que de hijos tuyos, libres y dichosos; el Cubano busca razas estrangeras y civilizadas con quienes ligarse para hacer frente á los salvages y frustrar tu infernal designio.

"Por que comprometes de dia en dia los intereses actuales y el porvenir de Cuba, quebrantando tus pactos y tratados con naciones estrangeras y poderosas, el Cubano trata de asegurar sus intereses actuales y su porvenir ligándose con naciones estrangeras y poderosas, por simpatías cordiales, con buena fé y religioso cumplimiento de sus pactos.

"Y por que has encadenado la imprenta, ahogado la palabra y condenado el pensamiento en el Cubano; la Cubana tiene el sentimiento de su dignidad y el poder de la virtud para hacerlo entender su indignacion en su silencio y sus desaires—

"Y vosotros Españoles honrados y sensatos! Contemplad por un momento sobre el cuadro de las revoluciones americanas lo que padres é hijos hemos ganado en dejarnos guiar por el gobierno de España. Meditad tambien los hechos, al parecer insignificantes que han precedido á esas revoluciones. Cuando las mugeres de la América del Norte se privaron por un acuerdo unánime de tomar té, y de adornarse con sederias y lienzos de Inglaterra, no hicieron otra cosa que dictarle al Patriota Tomás Jefferson la Declaracion de Independencia de los Estados Unidos. Cuando las mugeres de Matanzas nos privamos por un acuerdo unánime y premeditado de concurrir á bailes en celebracion de la Reina de España, señal cierta de que buscamos ya al Patriota Cubano que ha de escribir la Declaracion de Independencia de Cuba. Los votos y las oraciones de las mugeres se registran en el Cielo, y ningunos mas cordiales que los nuestros!

"Nosotras, pues, á nombre del Bello sexo de Cuba, estendemos este Manifiesto para que llegue al Gobierno metropolitano y sepa que tenemos puestas nuestras esperanzas en Dios, que á Dios tan solo confiamos nuestra vida, nuestro honor y nuestros hijos, y que tan solo Dios es nuestro Padre y Soberano."

Tal es el verdadero sentido del Manifiesto mudo de las mugeres de Matanzas, y el Gobierno colonial puede estar seguro de que si es el primero, no será el último que tendremos que traducirle del patriotismo del Bello sexo de Cuba.

Pero si manifestaciones tan claras como han hecho las mugeres en Trinidad, en Cuba, Puerto Principe, y Matanzas, del descontento general, no convencen al Gobierno de que á la fuerza no se ganan corazones, ni con violencia se subyuga la voluntad de los pueblos; si no comprende que la fuerza material es impotente cuando tiene que habérselas con la fuerza moral; si nada le persuade á gobernar por el amor y la justicia, á proceder en todo con magnanimidad cual corresponde al gobierno de una nacion culta de Europa; entonces siga adelante con su sistema de opresion, su oscurantismo y sus violencias; multiplique sus Bajás y sus Beyes, sus soldados y sus salvages de Africa y de Asia; espíe, prenda, destierre, ahorque y deshonre á todo el Cubano que hable ó piense con dignidad de hombre, y hasta al que por conservar la dignidad de hombre, ni hable ni piense, sino sufra en silencio.

No olvide, empero, el Gobierno de España que entre el opresor y el oprimido, entre el tirano y su víctima indefensa, ha colocado la Providencia al Angel protector y de consuelo, la Muger, que con su silencio manda, que con su egemplo enseña, que con su virtud domina, y con sus patriotismo triunfa. La Cubana regenerará al Cubano y sabrá reinspirarle los sentimientos nobles y el valor varonil que un gobierno corruptor é inmoral ha cuidado de pervertir y enervar. La Cubana enseñará al Cubano á renunciar de diversiones y de goces frívolos y pueriles; á preferir la libertad, la independencia y la inviolabilidad de su hogar y de su familia, á esos honores y distinciones, á esos colgajos ridículos y despreciables, y á esos serviles besamanos con que se le ha aluzinado, y en que se le ha hecho cifrar su honra, y su felizidad! Y cuando los Cubanos piensen como hombres libres, y quieran obrar como patriotas, con la resolucion, acuerdo y unidad de las mugeres de Matanzas; entonces conocerán su propia fuerza, la debilidad de su opresor, y los inagotables recursos que tienen á su alcance, dentro y fuera de casa, para redimir á su Patria y la Patria de sus hijos de la mas injusta, de la mas degradante, y de la mas inescusable esclavitud colonial.—Entretanto tributaremos homenaje de admiracion y de amor á quienes lo merecen:

¡Honor al Bello Sexo de Matanzas!

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EL PATRIOTISMO OBLIGA SUSCRIBIRSE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

1 November, 1849, 2

La Prensa de Madrid y la cuestion de la Isla de Cuba,

De nuestra Metrópoli no puede decirse ni aun aquello de que "mas sabe el loco en su casa que el cuerdo en la agena." En primer lugar, porque es siempre la última que sabe lo que verdaderamente pasa en ella; y en segundo, porque cuando lo sabe y quiere remediar lo malo, tiene muy poco tino para acertar por si y demasiado orgullo para seguir el ageno consejo. Cuando, con motivo de las últimas ocurrencias relativas á sus colonias de Cuba, toda la prensa americana á par que la de las principales potencias de Europa han hablado de esos hechos segun han podido ó querido traslucirlos; cuando los órganos de la opinion pública en paises estrangeros han discutido largamente el asunto con todo el interes que se merece poniendo la cuestion á la órden del dia, y señalando ya ésta, ya aquella via de direccion conforme á los varios intereses peculiares,—nuestra Metrópoli los ha oido como si se hablase del Preste Juan.

Dormia, ó callaba, pues, la madre España; pero tales han sido de ruidosas las ocurrencias, que al cabo despierta y habla. ¿Y qué dice? Vean nuestros lectores el artículo que hemos traducido del "London Chronicle" y que insertamos á continuacion de estas líneas.

Nunca por cierto se nos ocurrió la idea de que la causa de la emancipacion de Cuba pudiese encontrar generales simpatias en su Metrópoli: ya "la Crónica de New York habia hecho de voz en cuello la amenaza de armar y echarnos encima los esclavos en caso de que el Gobierno no pudiese reprimir la insurrecion de los cubanos, y presumiamos que procedia con arreglo á ciertas instrucciones; pero al ver ahora que el "Heraldo" de Madrid, periódico semioficial, repite esa amenaza tan vana como despreciable, no hay sino convencerse de que á entrambos papeles ha sido dictada por una misma boca,—la del Gobierno de España.

Increible parece que tal ejemplar se dé en este siglo y por una nacion nada ménos que tanto blasona de grande, de magnánima, de ilustrada! Bello rasgo que lo acredita! Pero bien: para proferir su escandalosa amenaza tiene España que confesar su debilidad (¡duro trance para quien de orgullo solo se alimenta!) Tiene que renunciar á todos esos dictados incompatibles con tal conducta: tiene que resignarse á admitir los que por ella merece y sufrir en silencio las consecuencias. Y á trueque de tanto sacrificio ¿qué conseguirá? Liberted, arme y lance si puede España los esclavos de Cuba contra nosotros en el dia de la revolucion. ¿Imagina que realizará su abominable idea de sangre y ruina? Oh! se engaña y mucho. Baste repetirle dos lecciones dadas en ésta misma escuela de América y casi en estos mismos dias.

—¿Qué consiguió el Lord Dunmore cuando en la guerra de la independencia de los Estados Unidos dió libertad á los negros esclavos de la Virginia y los armó contra los patriotas americanos? Incendió una ciudad; pero las llamas solo le sirvieron para hallar el camino de su vergonzosa fuga: fué completamente derrotado por los independientes y todo el Estado se levantó en masa decidido ya por éste último acto de la iniquidad metropolitana. Sépalo España si lo ignoraba.

—¿Qué consiguió el General Don Miguel Tacon cuando en la revolucion de la América española del Sur se puso á la cabeza de los negros de Popayan libertados y armados por él contra los patriotas de la Nueva Granada? Imitando el ejemplo del Lord Dunmore, dividió con él los lauros de la derrota y los honores de la fuga. Recuérdlo España si lo ha olvidado.

Por otra parte, España vea que su desesperado recurso de armar los esclavos en ese caso es de mortal peligro para ella misma y que muy probablemente no hará mas que suicidarse como necia "Hay armas que revientan en las manos y esta es una de ellas," ha dicho muy feliz y oportunamente nuestro amigo y colaborador el Señor "P. A." Al buen entendedor, si lo es el Gobierno Español con media palabra basta. Y ademas ¿no crée España que esos mismos Estados del Sur, á quienes quiere amedrentar con su espantajo, son bastante previsores y poderosos para conjurar el nublado tan luego como vieseu que amenazaba de veras?

Tan imprudente y tan absurda es la amenaza, y tan destemplado y ridículo el lenguage del "Heraldo" que la repite, que la "Reforma" no ha podido ménos que impugnar tales ideas y tal caracter de espresion, como verán nuestros lectores en el artículo á que antes nos referimos, tomado del periódico de Lóndres. La Reforma aconseja prudentemente al Gobierno y reclama que se nos cumplan las promesas que largos años ha se nos hicieron sobre reformas administrativas y leyes especiales. En cuanto á los demas órganos de la prensa española, aunque andan en no pequeño desacuerdo y aunque muchos pecan de ignorancia en la materia por lo poco que sin duda se cuidan de conocer el verdadero estado politico y social de Cuba, casi todos convienen en que son de menester algunas reformas en el sistema colonial de España. Triste es decirlo, pero necesario; ni el Gobierno de España puede engañarnos ya con sus ofertas, y aun dado caso que fuesen leales y se cumpliesen el remedio viene ya muy tarde: el mal ha llegado á una crisis en que nada valen los paliativos: Cuba necesita un remedio heróico y puede escoger entre dos;—independencia ó anexion. España pudiera evitarse y evitarnos algunas malas consecuencias de un rompimiento hostil entre metrópoli y colonia. Prontos estamos á entrar por las vias de paz; hágase España á la razon, y comun será el beneficio de este pacto de familia.

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EL PATRIOTISMO OBLIGA IMPRIMIR ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

1 November 1849, 2

Correspondencia del "London Chronicle."

MADRID, *Octubre* 4, 1849.

Las noticias que de tiempo en tiempo nos han llegado acerca del riesgo que corre la dominacion española en Cuba con motivo de una invasion Americana, apoyada por un levantamiento de los Criollos de la Isla, han llamado la atencion hácia el estado anómalo en que ésta se encuentra, puesta en parangon con las colonias de otras potencias europeas, y circunvalada por territorios que en estos últimos tiempos se han ahorrado del señorío español. Entre los que del asunto se han ocupado, unos hay que están por conceder á las Colonias representacion en las Cortes; opinan otros que en las posesiones ultramarinas se establezca el sistema representativo; hay quien se limite á reformas meramente administrativas: mas la mayor parte, en suma, admite que son de menester algunas reformas. La Constitucion dice simplemente que "las colonias deben ser gobernadas por leyes especiales." La *Patria* de hoy insiste con grande empeño en que se instale un Ministerio particular para las Colonias. Hasta hace poco, este departamento del Gabinete se hallaba adjunto al Ministerio de Marina; pero los negocios relativos á él están barajados entre todas las carteras Ministeriales. Observa la *Patria* que, cuando bajo el antiguo régimen existia el Consejo de Indias, como todos los asuntos de la Administracion de las Américas dependian de él, era un verdadero Ministerio Colonial; y que es imposible que los Ministros de Justicia y del Interior, por ejemplo, puedan dedicar mucho tiempo á la consideracion de negocios coloniales. Hasta ahora, nunca se ha dado cuenta á las Córtes de los ingresos y egresos del erario de las colonias. Todo lo que se nos ha hecho saber es que Cuba, verbigracia, paga sus propios gastos con inclusion del Egército y Escuadra que la defienden, y que el Ministro de Hacienda apunta todos los años en su Informe la suma de cincuenta ó sesenta millones de reales como "esceso de las rentas de Cuba;" y que otro tanto sucede con Filipinas, &a.

El Gobierno Metropolitano indudablemente descansa mucho en el temor que los propietarios de Cuba tienen de que, si el pais llegase á separarse de la dominacion Española, les seria imposible resistirse á los negros; y el *Heraldo*, en un artículo asaz peregrino para un periódico semi-oficial, les amenaza *in terrorem* con que España, si no puede conservar allí su soberanía, la hará pasar á manos de los Africanos. "*Bien es que sepan todos, ya nativos, ya estrangeros*," —dice el Heraldo,—"*que la Isla de Cuba no puede ser sino ESPAÑOLA ó AFRICANA. El dia en que los Españoles tengan que abandonarla, deben hacerlo legando á los negros su dominio*, á la manera que un gefe abandona al enemigo una batería despues de defenderla todo lo posible, pero cuidando, ántes que todo, de clavar los cañones para que el contrario no pueda hacer uso de ellos. —Esta verdad,"—añade el consabido papel,—"es la mejor garantía que España tiene de la conservacion de Cuba." Y sigue luego hablando de los partidos favorables á la insurreccion, á quienes procura amedrentar mostrandoles las consecuencias de convertir á Cuba en un Santo Domingo. Supone que los criollos insurgentes proceden por vanidad, por ambicion de mando y deseos que, por supuesto, no satisfarian bajo el dominio Africano; y al mismo tiempo, á los Americanos que protejen la insurreccion les pone en cuenta la pérdida de su comercio con los Estados del Norte. Pero, —agrega el *Heraldo*,—únicamente los Estados del Sur desean la Anexion; y deséanla para abrir un mercado de sus esclavos y asegurar mayor número de votos en el Congreso Federal; pero "tan léjos están de conseguir tales objetos,"—les dice él,—"cuanto que España ántes consentirá que Cuba sea Africana, que de cualquiera otra nacion escepto España misma, y cuanto que la vecindad de Cuba emancipada seria un perpétuo estímulo para sus propios esclavos." En cuanto al cargo de la inhumana crueldad que encierra la idea de sacrificar la mayoría de los Cubanos, adictos á la *madre*-patria, para tomar venganza de sus enemigos, —el *Heraldo* se rie á carcajadas. "La única respuesta," dice, "que á tal acusacion daremos, es que los cobardes que atacan las posesiones españolas porque las juzgan débiles, lo hacen así con la esperanza de especular por su infamia, y bien es que por lo mismo sepan que los Españoles tienen en su mano los medios de hacer nulo su triunfo."

La Reforma desaprueba y refuta este artículo del *Heraldo*, y demuestra que la amenaza con tal imprudencia pregonada, hace á dos caminos, pues que, si bien los Estados del Sur de la Union pueden cobrar miedo á la anunciada emancipacion de los esclavos, los Estados del Norte la aplaudirian de mil amores, y léjos de temer la pérdida de su tráfico con Cuba, razones tendrian de esperar que se aumentase con el solo hecho de desaparecer la proteccion que ahora obtiene allí los géneros españoles. Observa ademas de esto *La Reforma*, que la raza Africana no prepondera en Cuba como en Jamaica ó Haití; y que, en todo caso, cualesquiera que sean las desgracias y ruinas que acarrée la pérdida de la soberanía Española en Cuba, la emancipacion de los esclavos, &a., la inteligencia superior de la raza blanca prevaleceria al fin y al cabo, y por tanto es infundada la amenaza de que Cuba se *Africanizaría*.—Por fin, concluye *La Reforma*, diciendo que Cuba permanecerá siendo Española si el Gobierno comprende su posicion y sus deberes, y si á eso apela para callar amenazas, dar á la Isla las leyes que requiere, y hacer así imposible su separacion de la Metrópoli.

slave threat

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EL PATRIOTISMO SOLAMENTE SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

1 November 1849, 2

LA ESPEDICION Á CUBA.

(Del London Economist.)

La determinacion del Presidente Taylor, de que hablamos la semana pasada, **sobre que no permitiria que ninguna espedicion armada contra Cuba saliese de las costas de los Estados Unidos, se ha llevado á debido efecto.** Por la llegada del *Caledonia* el mártes, hemos sabido que se han apresado los barcos que componian la espedicion, los hombres forzados á desbandarse, y presos seis de los caudillos (1). Hay una ley en los Estados Unidos, que considera criminal la formacion de tales espediciones contra potencias amigas, y esa ley el Presidente la ha hecho cumplir (2). Todo lo que pudiera pedirse ó esperarse del Gobierno para detener la espedicion, otro tanto ha hecho: sin duda á su autoridad se debe que la presente se haya desbaratado. Ningun Gobierno de Europa, aun de los despóticos y deseosos de respetar los derechos de otras naciones, en un caso semejante, pudieran haber obrado con mas vigor y eficacia. Pero como el movimiento no procede del Gobierno, ni de ordinarios motivos políticos,—*sino del descontento de los Cubanos y de la* SIMPATÍA *del pueblo Americano*, dudoso es que el Gobierno logre impedir que este preste ayuda á los primeros, ni que al cabo uno y otros separen á Cuba de la dominacion de España.

Nosotros no tenemos exactas noticias del número de Americanos establecidos en Cuba; pero Mr. Madden refiere que Matanzas y Cárdenas son ciudades mas americanas que españolas [3]. Ademas, la vecindad de la isla á los Estados Unidos, y el trato mucho mas frecuente con ellos que con España, ha inoculado en los Cubanos los principios republicanos, y dado en toda la isla un predominio visible á los usos y costumbres americanas. Segun el ya citado Mr. Madden, se publica en la Habana cinco ó seis diarios; y ya hemos mencionado que los Cubanos sostienen un periódico en los Estados Unidos, al mismo tiempo que hacen que otros de alli aboguen [4] por sus intereses y obren como organos suyos. Los Cubanos *no reciben* de la Madre-Patria (si esceptuamos los negocios de comercio, que es activo) *nada mas que soldados*, (se le quedó en el tintero *empleados*) *Gobernadores y órdenes para pagar contribuciones.* Espuestos á **cualesquiera enemigos, España no puede proporcionarles proteccion. Ellos han salido ya de la edad del pupilage, y entrado en la virilidad, se han cansado de seguir pagando á tan enorme precio los cuidados que se tuvieron de su infancia.**

El maximum de las propiedades de la isla pertenece á la poblacion criolla, la cual está escluida de todos los empléos de responsabilidad y provecho [5], y se le niega todo participio en el Gobierno [6]. Hasta 1837 la isla tuvo representacion en las Córtes Españoles; pero habiéndosele negado desde entónces, no la ha vuelto á recuperar. El pueblo gradualmente ha sido estrañado de España, y gradualmente tambien se ha ligado con él de los Estados Unidos; y no permitiéndosele mas que pagar los impuestos que le echan, y someterse á los Gobernadores que le envian de España, segun se dice, está á punto de rebelarse y de separarse de la metrópoli. Durante los dos últimos años los Cubanos han estado formando clubs republicanos y preparándose para una insurreccion: han colectado considerables sumas de dinero, han comprado por valor de 10,000 armas en los Estados-Unidos, dos vapores, y cuatro ó cinco barcos mas de vela: han enrolado 2,000 voluntarios, y se asegura que pasan de 100,000 los que han entrado en la conspiracion para sacudir el yugo de España, y que están prontos para obrar cuando lo requiera el caso. España confia únicamente en sus tropas, que se componen de 15,000 hombres, y en la posesion de todos los puntos fortificados de la isla. Tambien tiene un considerable número de dependientes y paniaguados en varios ramos, y hará grandes esfuerzos por mantener la noble posesion. Su fuerza es respetable. El Gobierno á las últimas fechas estaba haciendo todos los preparativos que se hallaban en su mano, y despachando tropas para diferentes puntos de la isla; pero segun los escritores Americanos, que pretenden estar en el secreto, se asegura que los soldados han sido sobornados, y que muchos de los oficiales y aun regimientos enteros se han comprometido á apoyar la insurreccion. Si esto es cierto—EXAUSTA *como está España de* RECURSOS,—no cabe duda sino que encontrará gran dificultad, y **aun imposibilidad, en conservar á Cuba por largo tiempo, aunque haya sido al presente parado el golpe que debia separarlas.**

Particularmente despues que hemos visto la rectitud y vigor con que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se ha portado en el asunto de la espedicion, no estamos inclinados á creer que abrigue designios sobre Cuba. En el dia tiene derecho á mayor territorio del que puede ocupar y gobernar; en él, el ansiar mas por el estilo de los soberanos de Europa que tratan de hacer nuevas adquisiciones para aumentar el número de vasallos que paguen contribuciones, nos parece una ambicion muy innoble. Eso seria como retroceder al barbarismo, obrar conforme á las ideas de los cazadores salvages, los cuales necesitan vastos territorios para alimentarse, y siempre estan zelozos de que otros invadan sus sitios de caza, como en Europa los dueños de parques. Sin embargo, bajo los auspicios de Mr. Polk, fue cuando se reveló, y cuando se adquirieron nuevos y vastos territorios; pero hallamos esto tan contrario á la razon [7], que no podemos suponer que sea una regla habitual del Gobierno Americano, ni que llegue á ser la política favorita de la mayoria de los Americanos. Los recelos ó los temores de que la creciente fuerza de Inglaterra se mantuviese unida y que pronto se disiparon, fueron los que dieron nacimiento en un principio al deseo de apoderarse de islas y territorios; pero en el dia no tratan de adquirir á Canadá ni á Cuba. El aumento de posesiones disminuiria su seguridad; quizas les traeria confusion, luchas, mas bien que paz y felizidad; mas males que bienes; y nosotros debemos creer que los Americanos comprenden su posicion y sus intereses tan bien como cualquiera otro pueblo. No sospechamos, pues, ninguna ilegal agresion por parte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos; y el aplauso con que en general el publico recibió sus enérgicas medidas respecto á la espedicion de Cuba, nos enseña á fiar mas en su buen sentido cuando ocurra otro caso por el estilo del presente.

Pero al mismo tiempo debemos decir, que hay en los Estados-Unidos una gran masa de aventureros pronta para cualquier clase de empresa. Las ciudades americanas rebosan en espiritus resueltos y audaces, y las costas de los Estados abrigan una poblacion acostumbrada á todos los peligros de la caza, y ansiosa de cosas que la estimulen. Tales gentes no cabe duda que hallarán agradable y provechosa una espedicion á Cuba. Tambien seria delicioso á muchos oficiales educados en West Point [8] para los negocios de la guerra, y que no tienen en casa mas que deberes de rutina que cumplir, entrar en servicio con la esperanza cierta de hacer fortuna en Cuba. Que hay en los Estados muchas personas ansiosas de renombre militar, y de alcanzar las riquezas y consideraciones que los militares disfrutan; y que hay asimismo una gran multitud de otras prestas para cualquier espedicion *bucaniera* que les prometa escitacion y botin,—nadie podrá negarlo; y que todas ellas se engancharán en una espedicion á Cuba con sus miras y esperanzas, el dia que llegue el caso, no cabe dudarlo tampoco. Esto está enteramente de acuerdo con su naturaleza. Asi, aunque contamos con que el Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos, en cuanto esté de su parte, hará por detener toda espedicion militar para ayudar á los Cubanos, en el supuesto que estos se levanten,—tambien debemos contar con que *á despecho de toda la vigilancia del Gobierno, recibirán ellos del pueblo Americano* amplios ausilios en hombres y armas, y quizas socorros en dinero [9]. LA CUESTION NO CONCIERNE Á LA POLÍTICA Ó Á LA AMBICION DE LOS GOBIERNOS. —es una querella entre un pueblo y un Gobierno, y las relaciones que existen entre los Americanos y los Cubanos harán que aquellos presten á estos todos los ausilios que puedan [10].

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

1 November 1849, 2

Mientras es perfectamente claro que no se podria justificar ninguna espedicion armada por los Americanos mismos, no es menos evidente que ellos no cometerian ninguna falta si asistieran á los Cubanos, *en caso que estos se resolviesen á separar su isla del dominio Español.* TODA LA CUESTION, PUES, QUEDA REDUCIDO Á ESO. Ahora, si los Cubanos tienen ó no justos motivos para estar descontentos del Gobierno Español y para pretender sacudirle; lo que sabemos sobre el particular no es bastante para darnos la capacidad de espresar un juicio acertado. Mal conoceriamos la historia de la libertad, si sostuviésemos que la rebelion nunca es justificable; porque tal puede ser la opresion que no haya otro medio de sacudirla. La esclusion de toda la comunidad Cubana de las Córtes,—la de los criollos de todos los empleos de categoria y responsabilidad,—las exorbitantes contribuciones que les hacen pagar,—las severas reglas de policía á que están sujetos, de las cuales no les es permitida ni aun la queja,—la prohibicion de enviar sus hijos á educarse á los Estados Unidos—son ciertaménte agravios de mas que ordinaria magnitud; sin embargo debemos mantenernos en reserva, ver cómo se ejecutan actualmente las leyes, asegurarnos hasta qué grado le niega la reparacion, y puede que nos convenzamos de que hay probabilidad de ganar un gran bien, ántes de recurrir al último estremo de tomar las armas. Repetimos que no estamos en posesion de los necesarios hechos para emitir con seguridad nuestra opinion sobre si los Cubanos tienen ó no justificados motivos para tratar de separarse de España; y sin esos hechos, no imitarémos la conducta de algunos de nuestros cólegas, ni desde ahora nos pronunciarémos contra semejante deseo.

Si la amenazada insurreccion tuviese lugar, y España, *ayudada de* ALGUNOS VECINOS EUROPEOS, venciese en la lucha, los celos *inducirian á intervenir al Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos.* Cualquier amago que Inglaterra ó Francia hiciese de tomar á Cuba, tambien lo compeleria á obrar con los Cubanos. O si la revolucion triunfa se, y como y bien puede suceder, fuese seguida por una rebelion de los negros que hundiese la Isla de Cuba en una anarquía por el estilo de la de Santo Domingo,—entónces tambien, no hay duda que el Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos, por la salud de su propio pueblo establecido en ella, *tomaria la isla bajo su proteccion.* A MÉNOS QUE UNA DE ESTAS DOS CONTINGENCIAS NO SOBREVENGA, estamos inclinados á creer que los Estados-Unidos no intervendrán, *y dejarán que la disputa se zanje por los Cubanos y los Españoles solos.* Al mismo tiempo parece muy probable que unos ú otros de ellos se levantarán. Aunque el Gobierno Español quisiese alterar su politica completamente, aunque probase á conciliar los Cubanos, es casi fatal la pérdida de Cuba para España en no distante dia—de Cuba, el último fragmento de su gran imperio Americano,—y probable que al cabo será anexada ó absorbida por los Estados-Unidos. ☞ Nosotros no hablamos de esto como el resultado de una empresa política, sino como el resultado del curso de las cosas,—como la natural consecuencia del crecimiento de la poblacion en el Nuevo Mundo, á la cual bien pueden oponerse tanto el Gobierno de España como el de la Confederacion, pero NO TIENEN EL PODER DE EVITARLA. ☜

(1) Algunos papeles de aquí tambien al principio asegurárun lo mismo; pero el arresto de caudillos, si lo hubo no pasó de horas. Lo cierto es, que por causa de semejante armamento de guerra, á nadie se ha constituido en formal prision, no se ha formado juicio ninguno, no se ha tomado una declaracion siquiera, no se han hecho averiguaciones judiciales de ninguna especie, de nadie se ha exigido fianza. En una palabra, apresados los buques y descargados, buques y cargamentos se han devuelto á los propietarios, y desbandada la gente por sí misma, nada mas se ha hecho, dicho, ni hablado sobre el particular, sino es la prensa del pais que se ha apoderado de la ocurrencia ya para deprecar al Gobierno, ya para aplaudirlo, segun los partidos y sus miras.

(2) Verdad es que existe la tal ley, pero mucho estrañamos que al periodista no se le acordase la otra que invalida esa, queremos hablar de aquella ley del pacto fundamental, la cual sienta que todo americano por el hecho de ser lo es libre de ir y venir de donde se le antoje ó le convenga, desarmado ó con armas, sin que haya autoridad que pueda impedirle su paso bajo ningun pretesto. Y esta ley tiene la ventaja sobre la que cita el *London Economist*, que no puede ser derogada ni restringida sin herir de muerte el pacto fundamental de la Confederacion.

(3) Y dale con que ha de haber americanos tras de la cortina, como siempre hay ingleses tras de todas las revueltas é intrigas politicas del mundo. Si la querella es entre un pueblo y un Gobierno, como con mucho acierto ha dicho mas adelante el mismo periodista, ¿á qué el afan de buscar americanos en las cuestiones de Cuba con su metrópoli? Cierto que hay muchos americanos establecidos en ella, pero de esos, al ménos que sepamos, ninguno ha tomado cartas en pro ni en contra de los Cubanos, ó de la anexion de la isla á estos Estados Unidos. Porque los gritos de la saqueada y oprimida Cuba resuenen primero aquí que en otra parte, ¿ya se ha de concluir que son americanos y no Cubanos los que se quejan? Puedo quejarse en su propio pais un pueblo cuyo sola espresion de tristeza le atrae persecuciones de sus amos? O tan degradados se juzgan á los cubanos que viendose desposeidos de todos los derechos de hombres, todavia no tendrán voluntad para quejarse, ni deseo de efectuar por sí mismos un cambio cualquiera?

(4) Los Cubanos sostienen el papel en que ahora publicamos el artículo del *Economist*, muy cierto es, pero de ningun modo lo es que otros periódicos de aquí aboguen por los intereses de Cuba, ni mucho menos obren como órganos suyos siquiera por insinuacion de los Cubanos. La prensa de los Estados Unidos es la mas independiente y digna de todos los paises ilustrados; no hay insinuaciones, ni dineros que le hagan adoptar causas que no esten de acuerdo con el sentimiento de la gran masa del pueblo. Los periódicos **americanos que hasta ahora han tomado la defensa de los cubanos y que casi se han constituido en órganos suyos para trasmitir al mundo sus agravios y sus miras, esos obran por propia inspiracion, no hacen mas que responder al grito de la humanidad oprimida y vejada; del mismo modo que tomaron la defensa de los Romanos, los Venecianos, los Húngaros, &a. Y el que dijere lo contrario, injuria la prensa americana, y. . . . *Miente*!**

(5) Esto no es cierto en todas sus partes, por cuanto la misma Inglaterra sostiene en su puesto al unico criollo que ocupa un empleo de categoria y responsabilidad de la isla de Cuba; hablamos del Superintendente Pinillos. Y antes que el gobierno Español nos lo saque como ejemplo concluyente, nosotros debemos sacarlo.

(6) Tambien debemos decir que los alcaldes de los Ayuntamientos gobiernan, muchos criollos hay y habido que toman y han tomado parte en el gobierno de la Colonia; solo que desde el establecimiento de los Alcalder Mayores, especie de gobernadorcillos que todos vienen de España, ya no hay criollo que quiera ser alcalde de los Ayuntamientos, y los que lo son á la fuerza llevan el año de alcaldía como una carga que pesa mucho, y sobre todo que mucho averguenza. De dónde presumimos nosotros, que el gobierno Español ha sacado en limpio, que los criollos no sirven para gobernar.

(7) La prensa inglesa no encuentra términos bastante fuertes para deprecar las anexiones de los Estados Unidos, ó los derrames de un pueblo que rebosa y busca nuevas vias de prosperidad y grandeza. Les Estados Unidos se *anexan* un desierto, lo pueblan y lo convierten como por encanto en una nacion libre, fuerte y dichosa; la Inglaterra se *apodera* de grandes naciones, ejemplo las Indias Orientales, las envenena con opio, les chupa el jugo, y las deja cadáveres: si bien se mira, los Estados Unidos obran conforme al precepto del Criador que dispono que el género humano crezca, se multiplique y llene la tierra; la Inglaterra en sentido contrario. Véase, pues, cual proceder es mas conforme á la razon, á las leyes del crecimiento de la humanidad, y á la civilizacion que lleva en su seno la raza caucásica.—Tache enhorabuena el *London Economist* de irracional la ambicion de las anexiones revelada en tiempo de Mr. Polk, pero ya llegará dia en que esa irracionalidad se mire como la prueba mayor de racionalidad posible bajo el sol. El caso fue este.—Merced á las influencias é intrigas europeas, Méjico no habia salido de los motines y revueltas intestinas; y tocaba ya al último término de corrupcion y debilidad, cuando tres monarquías de Europa se concertaron para dividirse la presa. España que habia consumido 100,000 pesos de las cajas de la Habana en hacerse de prosélitos en Méjico le mandaria una princesa para que los mejicanos la coronasen reina; Francia que habia dado el consejo y que tenia cria de príncipes, le mandaria uno para que se casase con la reina y fuese rey; Inglaterra que habia favorecido la empresa y que no tenia ó no queria enviar príncipes, se tomaria las Californias en pago de su trabajo mental. Estaba todo á punto, cuando se presentó el Aguila de Washington, espantó los buitres coronados, y se anexó la parte que debia tocar á Inglaterra. ¿Pero para qué se la anexó? Para establecer en ella una monarquía, una nacion de esclavos? No, mil veces no,—para echar los cimientos de un pueblo libre y dichoso, y con su presencia regenerar y civilizar la América toda.—Si esta ambicion es irracional, no deseamos para nuestra patria mayor felicidad, sino que le alcancen sus efectos antes de terminar el año de '49.

(8) *West Point*, á la orilla derecha del Hudson, en el Estado de Nueva York, puede que no sepan muchos de nuestros lectores, es la escuela militar dónde se educa toda la juventud americana que sigue la milicia, y de dónde han salido todos los jefes que se han distinguido en todas las guerras de los Estados Unidos, despues de su revolucion acá. Es fama, que no hay en el mundo escuela militar que le saque ventaja.

(9) Gracias á Dios que se encuentra de la parte allá del Atlántico quien haga justicia á los Cubanos, y quien sin perturbarse el entendimiento vea lo que verdaderamente existe en el fondo de todas las cosas que se han propalado acerca de la espedicion de marras.

(10) Sobre el sentido de todo este párrafo llamamos particularmente la atencion de los amigos y enemigos de la independencia de Cuba. Las palabras del periodista inglés, pudieran pasar por una profecia divina, si ellas no se ocurriesen naturalmente á cualquier entendimiento claro y despreocupado, que quiera desentrañar la verdad de las cosas.

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1 November 1849, 3

SIMPATÍAS DE LA PRENSA AMERICANA EN FAVOR DE CUBA.

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. . . . . Cualquiera que sea el resultado, dice el *Republican* de la presente agitacion en esa colonia española, es claro que ella no puede permanecer largo tiempo bajo el dominio español. Como las otras colonias de España en América que se sometieron por mas de tres siglos á su cruel dominacion, y que al cabo, oprimidas mas allá de los límites del sufrimiento humano, se levantaron y sacudieron por un esfuerzo gigantesco el yugo del tirano, Cuba dará pruebas al fin que su pueblo no es el mas *vil*, ni el mas *pusilánime* de todas las colonias de España, *inferior* en respetarse á si mismo y en *valor* nun a los megicanos. No—No hay razon para que los cubanos no peleen tan bravamente y con tan buen resultado como los otros españoles de la América, los cuales han peleado por, y conseguido su independencia. Que ellos tengan ó no la capacidad necesaria para gobernarse despues que la hayan adquirido, es una cuestion en que nosotros nada tenemos que hacer. Nosotros simplemente manifestamos nuestra creencia que los cubanos, como los naturales de las otras colonias españolas *pueden* ser independientes si ellos *quieren*.

Y que ellos tienen esa inclinacion, nosotros estamos dispuestos á creerlo, no solo por el testimonio de naturales de Cuba que han estado en este pais, y que nos han dado pruebas irrefragables de ello; no solo por la celosa vigilancia de las autoridades militares de Cuba, sino principalmente por los motivos que existen para producir el desafecto y enagenamiento de la madre patria. La coaccion por España de sus propias miras estrechas y tiranicas de política y gobierno sobre la isla de Cuba, le ha hecho perder, segun las palabras de un hijo de Cuba, "la fuerza moral en esa Isla." España no ha aprendido del tiempo lecciones de sabiduria ó humanidad, ó de la esperiencia de otras naciones, ó de lo que es mas fácil acordarse, de su propia esperiencia. Ella oprime á Cuba lo mismo que ella ha oprimido siempre á sus otras colonias. Ella gobierna á Cuba casi enteramente por españoles, mientras no nombra un hijo de Cuba á ningun puesto de honor ó responsabilidad. Ella sugeta á Cuba no solo á su tirania, sino á su capricho, enviando sus edictos sin reparar á si son justos ó no, ó á si convendria á la condicion ó temperamento de sus habitantes. Sus Capitanes Generales y sus otros empleados hacen su asunto principal en saquear la colonia, y pensar mucho mas en llenar sus bolsas que en adelantar la prosperidad ó felicidad de los colonistas. Las restricciones impuestas por España sobre el comercio de Cuba, y especialmente sobre el comercio con este pais, son intolerables. Los derechos impuestos sobre las producciones americanas son enormes. Y con todo, bajo todas estas desventajas, Cuba está mucho mas adelantada que España en comercio y en empresas. ¿Puede esperarse que este pueblo joven y vigoroso se someterá por mucho tiempo á ser aterrado por España? Con todos los motivos que tiene, tanto de interes como de orgullo, para alentarlo á la resistencia, puede imaginarse que Cuba despreciará la primera favorable oportunidad que le presente para asegurar su independencia? Aun cuando ella estuviera colocada delante de los ojos de España, habria bastante razon para desconfiar de su lealtad; pero cuando recordamos que ella está separada de la madre patria por un oceano anchuroso, y que está bajo el ojo, bajo la mano, bajo el ejemplo diario, bajo la influencia frecuente de la República mas grande en la superficie de la tierra, nosotros no arriesgamos nada en predecir la independencia de Cuba, que lo que arriesgariamos en pronosticar la esplosion de un almacen de de polvora situado en bodega de un buque incendiado."

(*Richmond Republican.*)

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[Republican Herald, de Providencia, Sete. 26.]

" . . . . . "El Ministro Español se pega á la oreja del Viejo Zacarías y lo hace su juguete. Sea ley ó no lo sea, es menester desbaratar una espedicion á Cuba. La Vieja-España, carcomida por su propia tiranía, debe recibir ayuda de la América Republicana. Nosotros *no debemos* simpatizar con un pueblo que lucha por ser libre. El comandante Randolf, con una corbeta de diez cañones, y cuatro ó cinco buques mas en su ausilio, debe privar de alimento á quinientos ciudadanos desarmados en la Isla Redonda, y así lo hace. Valiente Capitan Randolf! Digno servidor del Viejo Zacarias! Debe darsele un puesto en el Gabinete!"

(*Republican Herald de Providencia, Sete.* 19.)

Cuba y sus contribuciones.

"En uno de los últimos números de nuestro periódico llamamos la atencion acerca de la opresora Tarifa que rige en Cuba sobre los artículos de importacion, considerándola como suficiente motivo de rebelion para los habitantes de Cuba. Esta Tarifa no es de ningun modo la única carga de impuestos á que están sugetos, y ni es el único agravio de que tienen que quejarse. . . . . .

. . El General Taylor con sus mercenarios en Nueva York y su escuadra en la Isla Redonda,—pronto á cumplir los mandatos del Ministro Español en Washington,—puede encontrar muy fácil el evitar cualquiera interferencia, propia ó impropia, de parte de nuestro pueblo en favor de Cuba. Sinembargo, séanos permitido sugerirle la idea de que "unas cosas pueden hacerse lo mismo que otras," y que cuando á un buen *Yanki* se le mete en la cabeza *emigrar*, con fusil ó sin él, puede hacerlo muy bien."

[Richmond Whig.] [3]

. . . . . "Si el pueblo de Cuba quiere ser libre, á nuestra manera, y si los aventureros quieren arriesgar sus vidas en la empresa, sin violar ninguna de nuestras leyes, nadie tiene derecho á quejarse.

. . . . . "Pero su proyecto se activará, ó mas bien, se anticipará por la accion de nuestro Gobierno. La *Gaceta de Panzacola* asegura que el comodoro Parker habia salido de aquel puerto con órden de digirse á la Habana y reclamar á Rey. Si el Capitan General tiene la ordinaria dósis de orgullo español, se negara á ello y verá su Castillo echado por tierra, en sus mismas narices, en muy poco tiempo, por culpa de su obstinacion. No sabemos si esta noticia es cierta, y estamos en que no lo es á ménos que el Gobierno no tenga sobre la abduccion de Rey mayores datos que los que han llegado á conocimiento del público."

[3] [Papel Whig Taylorista.]

"PATRIA" DE NUEVA ORLEANS

Octubre 3.

"El *Crescent* de Nueva Orleans, el periódico del que,—segun lo que ha leido casi toda la poblacion de Nueva Orleans de dos meses á esta parte,—debiéramos esperar mas oposicion á los principios y las doctrinas sentadas por el autor del folleto, se espresa el lúnes 1° de Octubre en estos términos:"

"*Anexion de Cuba á los Estados Unidos.*—Hemos recibido un folleto con el título que antecede, escrito por un caballero de Nueva Orleans, y que tiene por objeto el hacer patentes los beneficios que resultarian de la anexion de Cuba á los E. Unidos. Como el folleto se halla escrito en español, podría ser muy útil—dado caso que pudiera introducirse en esa Isla—para convencer á aquellos que conviene mas tener de nuestra parte: al pueblo de Cuba

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The Daily Picayune.

1 November 1849, 2

THE GALLANT WORTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.—The bodies of the late Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan, and Major Gates were embarked yesterday in the steamship Ohio for New York. Capt. Darling, accompanied by Miss Worth, daughter of the lamented General, will proceed to-day to that city by the land route.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic gathering of the Democracy took place last evening on the neutral ground on Canal street.

The meeting was called to order by W. C. Auld, Esq., who nominated the following presiding officers:

President—J. M. BELL.

Vice Presidents.—First Municipality, Charles Genois, Dr. J. Labatut, and Dr. R. Vionnett; Second Municipality, C. S. Cutter, John Sewell, and Joseph Turnbull; Third Municipality, J. Purtoze, A. Y. Smith, and O. Laret.

Secretaries.—First Municipality, — Fontennes; Second Municipality, Thomas Shields; Third Municipality, Samuel Boyer Davis.

When the officers had taken their seats on the stand, the President delivered a brief address, acknowledging the compliment paid him by selecting him to preside over the meeting. He then introduced

Mr. Marigny, who addressed the assemblage in the French language. His speech was replete with force and feeling, and was received with great enthusiasm, particularly by the Creoles present.

CLENDENIN

Capt. Clendennin was next presented to the meeting, and he made a speech in English. He reviewed, in an able and eloquent manner, the course of policy pursued by the Whigs and Democrats, and handled the present party issues in a masterly manner. He was frequently interrupted by loud cheers, and sat down amidst a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm.

He was followed by Mr. Abell, who was also handsomely received, and listened to with much attention.

A committee was then appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Democracy. The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, when they were forthwith sent off for publication by some of the officers of the meeting, so that we were unable to obtain a copy.

When the meeting broke up, a procession was formed which marched through some of the prinpal streets with a profusion of pine torches, making a splendid display. The principal feature of the procession was an artificial chicken cock of gigantic dimensions, triumphantly borne aloft, and which attracted universal attention.

☞ The following passengers left last evening on the steamship Ohio for New York, *via* Havana:

For New York.—Col. Geo. W. White, Dr. Downer and lady, Mr. Amos Horn, Mr. John R. Brooks.

For Havana.—Mr. A. Brown, Mr. J. Gody, lady and six children, Mrs. Vignier, Miss E. Tricou, Mr. C. J. Smyth, F. Massendorff, H. Tricou, M. Grevet, and seven steerage.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD

2 November 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Captain J. Childs, Springfield; Colonel L. Thomas, U. S. A.; Major W. W. Chapman, do.; Thomas R. Gordon, St. John, N. B.; W. Pierson, Canandaigua; D. W. Lee, Geneva; H. G. Dix, Albany; M. Y. Ball and family, Charleston; Baron de Rocane, Washington; H. B. Wilkins, Pittsburgh; Hon. H. Cruger, Westchester; Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie; W. G. Peck, U. S. A.; Lieut. Rogers and lady, U. S. N.; C. H. Rowland, Virginia; T. Williams, Pittsburgh; G. W. Hay, San Francisco; Prof. A. D. Backe and family, Washington; Edward Lind, Porto Rico; Dr. Kimblin, Quebec; Robert Gainer, do., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Jos. Reeves, Philadelphia; W. Gibbons, Barbadoes; W. Fleming, Tennessee; James Rice, Boston; E. Dunning, Maine; W. Higham, South Carolina; Hon. R. Beddinger, Flushing; Judge Stryker, Westchester, have arrived at the American.

P. Love, Troy; C. Squires, Detroit; H. Burroughs, Philadelphia; E. Johnston, Charleston; M. Wylie, Wisconsin; J. Norris, Utica; E. F. Delmore, Connecticut, are at the Howard Hotel.

Robert Leech, New Orleans; C. Stevenor, New York; E. Weston, Miss Bradford, Boston; Mr. Camperano and family, Mr. Guitera and family, R. Guitera, Matanzas; Doctor Rand, New York; Miss E. C. Adams, Quincy, Mass., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

R. GUITERAS

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NEW YORK HERALD

2 November 1849, 4

Affairs in Cuba.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.]

HAVANA, October 7, 1849.

The Intrigues of the Cuban Government in the United States.

Since the departure of the Teviot for Mobile, nothing has occurred on this island worthy of notice, at least of publication in the *Delta*, whose columns are always so crowded with interesting and various matter. In default of other topics, I think you will not be uninterested in a description, with which I shall commence my letter, of a certain character not unknown in your city, who sustains internal relations with the government here, having been employed for sometime as a secret agent in the United States, to keep the government here duly informed of the movements of the revolutionists, particularly of citizens of this island sojourning temporarily in the United States. This individual came passenger in the Severn, as bearer of despatches from the Spanish Consul to this government, for which the Creole had been previously chartered. Certain important documents, which the rigid process of your courts might drag into light, and which are calculated to compromise the dignity of the Captain General, had to be put out of the way. These documents have, no doubt, safely arrived, and have either been consigned to the flames, or lodged in the iron chests of the Captain General's archives. The bearer of these despatches, to whom I have just alluded, is the incarnation of treachery and intrigue. His society is avoided by all persons here save the Conde de Alcoy and his particular coterie, as if he were infected by some dangerous contagious malady. This personage is familiarly known as "The Little Spy." He possesses invincible effrontery, unblushing impudence, and indefatigable assiduity in all low arts. His protrusive serpent teeth are ever ready to strike friend or foe, when the pay is good and the game easy.

This individual was examined in the preliminary investigation into Rey's case. His replies to interrogatories were marked by a certain asperity and impertinence intended to create the impression that he is an open, frank, and bold man—when, in truth, he is the veriest traitor in Christendom. He has been deep in all the secrets of the revolutionists who have been concocting, in the United States, plans for the emancipation of Cuba. He was confidentially received in the rooms of Mrs. Stormie, in New York; is intimate with Calderon de la Barca; ferrets out all secrets that will command a good price in this market; and creeps into your office under the guise of Americanism, and collecting all the information that would be useful to the oppressors of this island, and supply the hangman with fresh victims.

I am thus minute in my description of this individual, in order that you may be on your guard against him, and prevent and expose his villainous schemes to make your city the scene of his traitorous intrigues. Within an hour after "the little spy" arrived in Havana, he was closeted with his lofty master, and soon delivered himself of his voluminous budget of gossip collected in your city—of the Consul's case—of the archives removed by him out of the reach of your *subpœna duces tecum*—interlarding his communications with sketches of the Consul in the case of Don Carlos D'Espana—of ——, of ——, of ——, and of certain of your journals, (not deemed unfriendly to the Captain Generals cause) and the names of all Spaniards and Creoles likely to return here, who have uttered truth or idle words about the government there. When his material of reality runs out, "the little spy" soon finds in his invention some plausible story denunciative of somebody, wherewith to beguile the leisure and langor of the Captain General. All New Orleans, New York and Washington lie on his tongue. Some valuable autographs were brought over in the despatches sent by the Severn in lieu of the Creole. These valuable attractions would go far to acquit the Consul, by substituting in his place a much higher criminal. It will be a great pity, if, in the trial before the U. S. Court, the ingenious web of intrigue through which the affair of Rey was conducted, could not be exposed, and the whole villany of this transaction laid bare. The spy referred to could throw much light upon the matter, if, by any human or divine power, the truth could be extracted from him.

Very soon after his arrival here, and closeting with the Captain General, "the little spy" left, to fill the balance of his mission, by the particular orders of Alcoy, for the camp of General Castro, whose attention will be directed to certain individuals residing in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, respecting whom the spy has gathered information sufficient to lead to their condemnation, or what is the same, to excite against them the suspicions of the blood-thirsty Castro. All who have a kind thought or sympathy for the oppressed people of this island, should be careful how they repose confidence in the American-born, smooth-spoken Spaniard. He will soon be again in his old path, composing more lists of the proscribed and denounced; lifting the Creole banner of independence with one hand, and discharging a Parthian arrow at it with the other; inditing complimentary notes to Mrs. S., and with the same pen filling a sheet to go by the steamer, under the seal of the Consulate, with the details that may be serviceable to our despots; giving vivid descriptions of the company and the debates in the office of the New York *Sun*, exaggerating every act and word, so as to give importance, and secure a high place for his revelations.

But I will be done with this creature. I trust I have given you a daguerreotype of him, so that you may know him, and expose him in his nefarious practices. *Habet fortuna cornua*—and I trust my description will render him powerless for mischief. But my letter is already too long; and intending, if I can get the time, to write you again, I conclude.

JANE S. GAZNEAU

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NEW YORK HERALD
3 November 1849, 2

General Taylor's Position.

The Washington *Union* continues, without abatement, its violent assaults upon General Taylor. It continues to recite his pledges, and to hold him responsible for Ewing, Clayton and company, though wilfully wrong in its conclusions. What are the facts?

General Taylor entered upon his administration with a policy distinctly laid down and universally acceptable. It was the manly policy of an honest, independent administration of the government, irrespective of party schemes or party schemers. The proclamation of such a policy effected the revolution of '48, and the country looked forward with anticipations of satisfaction to its fulfilment. The people had become tired of the abominations of the "spoils" system—they had suffered sufficiently from it in the plundering rogues among the party scavengers pensioned upon the Treasury; and there was some good ground of reason, in the undoubted honesty of General Taylor, to hope that he would introduce and establish a better state of things.

What is the result? A failure—a failure from the start—to this point, of distressing and mortifying failure. The administration, thus far, have scarcely presented a single redeeming feature, a solitary bush to the relief of the eye, in the waste and howling wilderness through which we have been conducted. What is the reason? Why is this so? Is General Taylor dishonest? Has he any "party ends to accomplish?" Has he any "party schemes to build up?" With such a fair prospect before him, and under such a conjuncture of good circumstances, how is it that the President has suffered himself to be surrounded by the enemy, and all his outposts, magazines, and supplies in their possession?

These questions are easy of solution. General Taylor is an honest man. His wishes and intentions are consistent with his pledges to the people. But, from the necessities of his inexperience in government affairs, public men, and party schemers, he has been compelled, to a great extent, to intrust the conduct of the several departments to his secretaries. From his want of knowledge of the office-seekers and the office-holders, he was compelled to leave the subject of appointments to his cabinet. Confidence in his advisers is one of the characteristics of an honest man. Pure and disinterested in his own intentions, such a man is apt to rely too far upon the honesty of others. This is precisely the case with General Taylor. When taken up for the Presidency, he frankly confessed his want of experience for the office—for forty years he had been in the military service on the frontiers—he had been excluded from all association with politics and politicians; and he appealed, on this ground, to the public generosity, if the people would insist upon his assuming the Presidency. Believing his cabinet to be honest and disinterested as himself, and possessed of a more intimate knowledge of the duties of their several departments, he has reposed in them a confidence which they have betrayed and abused shamefully, disgracefully, and ruinously.

This explains the failure of the administration, the confidence of the President, and the faithlessness of his cabinet. The Secretary of State, in his stupid mismanagement of our foreign relations, is bad enough; but the detestable proscriptions and the disgusting system of nepotism pursued by Ewing, Collamer, and Meredith, have been a disgrace to the government, and an outrage upon the people. The bloody butcher of the Home Department turns out a family to starve to make room for a nephew or a cousin, until a regiment of the firm are quartered upon the treasury. The head of the Treasury bestows his offices to his own creatures, regardless of public justice or party claims. It is this want, in the cabinet, of capacity, decency, and honesty; this absence of respect for public opinion; this greedy appetite for the spoils, which have been so disastrous to the administration and the whig party. The cabinet have violated the pledges of the President, in a system of proscriptions without a parallel, in their perfidious barbarity, and have filled the public offices with whole generations of their kith and kin, to the disgust of all honest men. The popularity of General Taylor was not quite strong enough to bear such a burden of folly, treachery, and miserable huckstering; and this is our explanation of the failure.

But General Taylor may yet redeem himself and his pledges. He still has the confidence of the people. With the meeting of Congress, his message, defining his home and foreign policy, will prove his adherence to first principles. Then we may expect a reorganization, from the pressure of Congress upon the cabinet. The present concern is in bad repute. It cannot be whitewashed; it is *tabooed*; it is a counterfeit; and, galvanize it as you may, it won't pass. Its wholesale proscriptions and nasty system of nepotism are confessed by the *Courier and Enquirer*, the Albany *Journal*, the *Republic*, and other leading organs of the party. They are too palpable to be denied. But we rely upon General Taylor to eradicate these scrofulous cases, and to stop the contagion. He need have no fear of difficulty in selecting a new cabinet. As we intimated, shortly after his inauguration, there is, in this great lumber country, plenty of timber out of which to build a new cabinet every six weeks, if necessary, until the proper materials are procured for a sound and strong establishment.

The independent people and the independent press hold the medium ground between the ultraisms of both parties. The ultra locofoco clique, headed by Ritchie, and his office-holders, and the ultra Tom Ewing, Collamer cabal, with their Washington organs, would both disgrace the President—the one publicly, the other insidiously—the one by misrepresenting his acts, and the other by falsifying his pledges. We rely upon Gen. Taylor; and though surrounded by scheming and obnoxious advisers, we shall stick to him till the fight is out. He has heard of the elections, he reads the *Herald*, and we believe that all yet will come out right. Let us wait patiently for the meeting of Congress. We are bound to have a change.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD

3 November 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

P H. Roberson, U. S. A; W. Wool, Providence; W. Gafulo, Brooklyn; M. Metcalf, Boston; Thomas Bigge, Cincinnati; W. Werner, Livingston county; Mr. Shipley, Liverpool; T. Faxton, Utica; R. H. Hyatt, Baltimore; A Gallardo, Mexico; C. P. Patterson, Washington; L. D. Childs, North Corolina; J. H. Baldwin, Savannah, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Ed Simpson, Philadelphia; J. Cohill, Massachusetts; Capt: English, U. S. Marines; Thos. Bond, Boston; S. Glenn, do; R. R. Carter, U. S Navy; C. Comstock, Rome; Jos. Reeves, Philadelphia, were among the arrivals yesterday at the American Hotel.

E. C Estis, New York; W. Rogers, Quincy; L Kellogg, Vermont; J. Buchanan, Boston; J. Roth, Troy; J. Ball, Baltimore; W R. Smith, Montreal, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Howard.

Hon J. P Kennedy, L. Girting, Baltimore; Maj. Lee, U. S. A; John Atwood, Michigan; R H. Gardiner, Jr., and lady, Miss M. H. Campbell, Georgia; Mr. de Osma, Peruvian Legation, were among the arrivals yesterday at the New York Hotel.

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The Pensacola Gazette

3 November 1849, 2

Naval.

The U. S. Steamer *Vixen* sailed from this port on Wednesday last for Maracaybo, via Kingston, Jamaica. She is to be stationed at Maracaybo for the protection of American interests, in accordance with a request, to that effect, from a large number of Philadelphia mercantile houses. The following is a list of her officers:

James H. Ward, Lieut. Com'dg.
Jos. S. Day, Acting Master.
A. Nelson Bell, Assistant Surgeon.
Sam'l Archbold, 1st Ass't Engineer.
Earl English, Passed Midshipman.
R. N. Lewis, do. do.
John W. Parke, 2d Ass't Engineer.
Thos. A. Jackson, 3d do.

Previous to this sailing of the *Vixen*, Commodore Parker paid her a visit of inspection.

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The Daily Picayune.

3 November 1849, 2

La Cronica and the Rey Affair.

The *Cronica*, a Spanish paper published in the city of New York, the acknowledged organ of the tyranical Government which oppresses the inhabitants of the beautiful Island of Cuba, recently contained an article which deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. This organ of despotism, which, secure under the shadow of our republican institutions, endeavors to disseminate its pernicious monarchical doctrines among us, dares to make an attack on the sincerity and intelligence of the people of New Orleans, and on the integrity of our judicial officers. The circumstance which has drawn forth this effusion is the examination of Rey. That our readers may judge of the article for themselves, we give a translation of it:

"The affair of the ex-turnkey Garcia has already been the subject of sufficient conversation, and there have not been wanting some *Pharisees*, (and where are they not heard,) to cry out 'Violation! violence! What a horrible outrage!' echoing the illustrious proscribed exiles in New Orleans, those who undoubtedly instigated the hubbub, with the idea of exciting the two Governments against each other, and by means of the quarrel to form for themselves a silver bridge by which these *galley slaves* hoped to pass comfortably to the promised land.

"It is superfluous to say that very few persons believed the absurdities propagated to the prejudice of respectable persons and authorities; from any one who has believed them, and has proclaimed his belief, God preserve us! They must be of those *Pharisees* who walked to see the temple of the Lord profaned.

"In this affair three things are clear and evident:

"*First*—That Garcia is an unmitigated rascal, and that he has been a tool in the hands of other rascals.

"*Second*—That the tribunals of New Orleans have less dignity than they ought to have, and that the farce performed before them by judges and witnesses should have had for its scenery the benches of a tavern, and not the bar of a tribunal.

"*Third*—That this farce gives a sad idea of the low state of civilization in a community where a respectable class was trampled down, and in which the protests of an official personage of high distinction, not only in America, but in Europe, were passed over unnoticed through the insinuations and assertions of an immoral rabble, assisted by a number of drunkards; the hero, the *victim*, being a vagabond who betrayed his trust as jailer, and his consequent obligations, by setting at liberty two criminals—one of them the celebrated Vicente Fernandez Liveras, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment as a robber.

"From all this, three postulates may be drawn:

"*First*—The Government under which this miserable crew of rogues exists, should, for the future, exercise a more watchful vigilance over the rabble that instigated this business, in order that it may not be again involved in similar difficulties.

"*Second*—That in a spirit of good feeling and good faith it should administer a rebuke to all who either could not or would not repress the scandalous proceedings of the New Orleans tribunals, whose toleration or complicity has so severely wounded the dignity of a friendly nation.

"And lastly, a pair of handcuffs and chains to match should be put on the wretch who was the first cause of this excitement, if he should have the effrontery to present himself before the highest authorities; as they are not to be played with like the New Orleans *Recorders*."

We offer no comment on the above, but only present it to our readers that they may judge of the feeling toward this country entertained by the minions of Alcoy. As for the insult offered to a large majority of the citizens of New Orleans, we can pass it by as an ebullition of disappointed rage. We certainly know how to attend to our own affairs, without seeking the advice of the Cuban Government, which is so gratuitously given through its precious organ, *La Cronica*.

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The Daily Picayune.

3 November 1849, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 2.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL—Dr Doyle, La; Thos N Cowan, Texas; Robert Bowden, Montgomery; A M Graham, John Williams, New Orleans; J C Watrous, Galveston; R Robinson, Coast; W F Biscoe, New Orleans.

PLANTER'S HOTEL—H M Bassett, Miss; P McMahon and lady, New Orleans; John Jackson, Miss; A Wood, Donaldsonville; J M Brabazon, J D Pendleton, J F Douglass, New Orleans; J S Whitfield, J W Russ, Miss; C S Spencer, New Orleans; W A Whitfield, Miss; J A Bolling, C M Seymour, Mobile; Capt J Brown, Wales; D Bulwell and lady, Paris.

VERANDAH HOTEL—R McCright, New Orleans· Z Ledoux, La; B DeLeon, Ala; Mr Anderson, Tenn; Wm Polk, Coast; A Gilkison, New York; Stephen Allen, La; E Reilly, N Orleans; T S Wood, Dr H Curtis, St Louis; John Thatcher, Vicksburg.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—M A Long, Florida; Geo A Presburg, Jr, and lady, St Louis; Mrs J Hylas, do; H Lusley, Baltimore; J W Tuthill, New Orleans; D S May, Ky; Thomas J Riley, Mobile; Thos McCrendell, Bayou Sara; R J Barrow, do; J A S Acklen and family, Ala; N C Climson, Pa; A P Breath, N Orleans: S D McCutcheon, Coast: O B Bradfuti and family, New Orleans; L Maltby, Cinn; Thos F McKinney and lady, Texas; O Klemm and lady, New York; W R Church, Louisville; S C Pilkington, Arkansas; D Newcomb, Louisville; P P Eckfeld, N York; Horace Gaither, New Orleans.

LOUISIANA HOTEL—W P Lancing, New York; T Moore, Louisville, Ky; T Condon, New Orleans.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
5 November 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

A V Scott and lady, and two children, Alabama	R L Wilson, Albany
	H S Wilson, do
W O Nixon, do	Fred'k Vincent, Philad
A Adams, do	E Bush, Ohio
Miss Adams, do	J W Zacherie, N Orl's
Thos Winter, jr, Philad.	Mr Stewart, do
Alfred Cope, do	Gen McNeil, do
H R Riddle, New York	A Penn & daughter, Va
Jas Thompson, Pittsburg	W H McFarland, do
John Bell, do	T J Randolph, do
L R Livingston, do	T W Ludlow, New York
Lady Wortley, daughter and 2 serv'ts, England	E Curtis, do
	John L Stephens, do
Col R T Paine, lady, daughter and servants,	A Hinckley, do
	A H Gerry & lady, Miss N C
	Dr Hughes, Md
Thos Blake, Boston	Sam'l B Ruggles, N York
S Colwell, Philadelphia	J J Jarvis, Boston
W Gray, Ky	R J Robinson, Philad
A W Delafield, N York	C O Loomis, Pittsburg
E H Allen, Boston	Com Perry, U S N
J W Newcomb, Springfield	W D Lewis, Philad
T S Gary, Baltimore	Gen W Robinson and lady, Pa
J P Pierson, New York	
W Brooks, do	A T Murdock, Md
Hy Waller, Baton Rouge	Miss Lee do
Jas M Waller, N York	Miss Murdock, do
Thos Benbury, N C	Miss Gill, do
Wm B Clarke, Va	Thos Klug Carroll, Md
M H Holaday, Cumberl'd	E T Griffin, do
Jas Hunter, Va	W H Perry, Va
F Fischer, N Orleans	Miss Smith, do
J E Peyton, Philad	Dr G A Gardiner, Va
J S Taylor, New York	S S Stubbs, Norfolk, Va
W H Winder, Philad	A B Crain, La
M Morgan, Washington	J W Miltimore, Md
F A Sims, N C	Philip Greely, jr, Boston
Jas F Corrigan, N Orl's	J O Sargent, Washing'n
S S Bradshaw, do	Hon R P Letcher, Ky
F S Martin, do	H H Ellis, N Y
N P Rockwell, N J	Com Achs, J Laranaga, and 2 serv'ts, Havana
D A McDermint, U S N	
C Whittle, N Y	J S West, Baltimore
J M Ackley, N Y	Frank White, do

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

L. F. Smith, Baltimore	C. C. Magruder and son,
William Pierson, do	Upper Marlboro', Md.
Geo. Glassock, Wash'n	G. F. Worthington, Md.
Dr. H. Stewart, Calvert co., Md.	L. Kallfus, jr., Balt.
	James Sewell and serv't, Baltimore
Wm W. Lucas, Ala.	
John L. Buckney and sister, Miss.	Anson Green, Baltimore
	E. W. Gallup, Md.
Messrs. and Miss Thornton, Baltimore	E. Coffman, Va.
	Mr. Howarth, Boston
Mr Thornton, lady, children and servant, Va.	John Barcroft, Phila.
	A. Hemphill, Upperville, Va.
Dr. T. F. Mercer, Loudoun, Va.	
	J. A. Beckwith and lady, Vt.
J. A. Berry, Md.	
C. A. Gantt, Baltimore	A. D. Perry, N. Y.
Berry Gatewood, Tenn.	J. G. Young, C. St. N.
W. L. Schoder, do	P. H. Haywood, N. C.
A. Allen, Mobile	Dr. J. B. Lewis, S. C.
H. E. Barton, Baltimore	M. F. Scruggs and lady, Va.
N. Kent Hall, do	
J. H. Kent, of Jos. do	Miss Tuthill, Va.
Dr. Hodges, Md.	William Verran, Va.
F. Sawyer, do	T. P. Lanier, Geo.
F. A. Roe, Fred'k co. Va	S. C. Lanier, do
Stephen Belt, Md.	Stephen Belt, Md.
W. H. Mitchell, Charles co. Va.	W. T. Whittington, Baltimore
Mr Stoner, Phila.	Col. W. Woolley, Ky.

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J. C. Clarke and lady, N. Y.	Miss. M. C. Adair, Ala.
	G. W. Guthrie, Wash'n
Major T. L. Smith and family, Washington	C. H. Carter, Md.
	J. T. Stenson
Mr. Deckey, Mobile	B. Acton, Salem, N. J.
Wm. Gray, Baltimore	Rev. F. M. Baker, Frederick, Md.
L. F. Smith, do	
J. J. Brigham, N. Y.	T. P. Shelleross, Va.
Wm. Sewell, U. S. N.	Mr. Lignot, N. Y.
R. Latham, Washington	Mr. Nicholson, lady and servant, New Orleans
Major Stevens, U. S. A.	
O. M. Hyde, Detroit	D. A. Ogden, do
J. W. Gibbons, Wash'n	Thos. Sellar, do
L. A. Godefroy, N. Y.	E. Treat, N. Y.
W. C. Ellison, Phila.	Wm. M. Glendy, U S N
A. Butt, Nassau Hall	W. Lumpkin, Wash'n
J. H. Church, Mobile	J. A. Harrow, N. Y.
A. Heiger, N. Y.	A. W. Enos, Ia.
Henry Rogers, Wash'n	Geo Bommer, N Y
Ed. Perry, Baltimore	A. Seysson, do
J. H. Parsons, Wash'n	Geo. W. Carroll, Ala
J. F. Ehlen, do	W. P. Brooke, do
Cap. Randall	J. P. Jones, Phila.
D. Yung, Md.	Commodore Ballard and servant, U. S. N.
Geo. Wood, Wash'n	
Joseph Macy, lady and daughter, N. Y.	Mr. Guinness, N. Orl'ns
	W. K. Stow, Ohio
Dr. Muckle, Baltimore	Cap. Reese, Phila.
J. H. C. Mudd, Md.	J. E. Martin, do
C. March, Washington	W. H. Fuller, N. Y.
E. H Fitzhugh, Wheel'g	S. Jackson, Wash'n
John B. Brook, lady and servant, Md.	D. Malery, do
	N. M. Kerr, Phila.
Miss C. Carroll, Ala.	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J. W Simonton, Wash'n	L C Duncan, S C
J H B Latrobe, Balt	Robt Rand Powell, Middlebury
John Elgar, do	
Mr Alexander, do	C W Anderson & son, Va
Hon Jas Buchanan, Lancaster, Pa	Jas D Johnson, Conn
	J G Proud, Baltimore
John J Devereux, Phila.	Mr Maddox, Md
Mrs J J Fry, Richmond	S J Stowe, Boston
Mrs C M Fry, Brooklyn	H G Kennear, St John, NB
J C Hobson, Richmond	J M S Causin, Annapolis
A M Hobson, do	H E Camerden, jr, and lady, New York
H H Gwathney, do	
David Appick, Alexan'a	Meigs D Benjamin, N Y
Wm C Ogle, Md	P Rose, New York
Wm Bates, New York	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J. B. Palmer, Wash'n	C. Mapes, N. J.
J. H. Crane, Baltimore	L. C. Davis, N. Y.
A. Mehaffey, Lancaster, Pa.	J. T. de Franco, do
	J. D. Ghiselin, Norfolk, Va.
J. F. Collin, Vt.	
J. Marshall, Fauquier, Va.	Wm. Magens, Del.
	R. F. Carter, Va.
E. C. Marshall and two ladies, Va	Wm. A. Stratton
	F. R. Ware, Va.
D. Hardin, Worcester, Mass.	R. D. Dawson, Richm'd
	Mr. Thayer, N. Y.
Mr and Mrs Reid, Wash	Henry Bachaner, Springfield, Mass.
A. Butt, Nassau Hall	
Chas. Perry, D. C.	F. McNerhany, Balt.
C. H. Tupping, Washin.	J. D. Harrison, Boston
E. Brownson, do	

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The Daily Picayune.

6 November 1849, 2

Affairs in Cuba.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *November* 1, 1849.

Since my letter of the 20th-24th, per Ohio, I have heard nothing from you. The quiet of this city remains undisturbed; for whatever may be in progress in a political way, it is only when circumstances force it into publicity that we obtain intelligence of the movements of the authorities. The affair which I have already communicated, of the ball at Matanzas, has assumed an extended aspect. The origin of the difficulty, the desire of some citizens of that place to compliment the officers of the American navy with a ball, is denied by those who appear to be best informed of the whole affair; but my informant is of a character and in a position that leads me to adhere to my first statement as long as he does. But it is very clear that from some cause, the Matanceros—and they now say the señoras leading the way—determined to exhibit their feelings of dissatisfaction on the day which, of all others, demands the respect of every one here, and the open manifestation of loyalty on the part of those who, by their position or their employment, are in any way dependent upon the royal favor or protection. How this was done—resulting in the prompt banishment of five individuals—you are already aware. It is now said that others will shortly follow in their footsteps, the investigation still proceeding with rigid scrutiny. In the meanwhile the most severe local measures have been adopted in Matanzas, commencing with the confiscation of the property and effects of the *Sociedad de Filarmonica*, (where the ball was to have been held,) valued, it is said, at $5000 to $6000, and extending to the prohibition of any *dancing* or similar entertainments in any private house in that city during the ensuing twelve months! On these two points you may place reliance as facts. There are many other rumors in circulation, touching the proceedings of the Government in this matter; but as our newspapers are proverbially silent on all such topics, we are, thus deprived of the services of those, usually indefatigable and accurate in your country, the editorial fraternity, in giving us, in shape and form, the truth. I will not hazard the communication of them, lest I fall into the error so common with letter-writers from this island, of saying to-day what I should to-morrow wish unsaid.

It is very evident that the interference of Gen. Taylor with the intended expedition to this island has made a deep impression on the Government most favorable to our own. In the Liverpool Times of the 29th September, and the London Times of the 2d ult., articles have appeared highly laudatory of the General's conduct, and those have both been copied during the present week into the Havana papers, with felicitating remarks upon their wisdom and just political views. How long this good feeling will continue, remains to be seen; but we may rely, I think, on its present existence; for, of course, with the actual rigid censorship of the press, no such publication and commentaries would have appeared without the express sanction of the authorities.

The weather is mild and beautiful. Rains have fallen in abundance sufficient to give the last necessary stimulus to the growth of the sugar cane, the great object of interest, not only to the growers of it in particular, but to the whole population, whose interests are all more or less affected, as in every country, by the success of its great staple production. Scarcely a planter will deny that his crop promises more than usual abundance, and you know enough of the tribe to see at once that such admission involves the prospect of a production exceeding by 10 to 30 per cent. the crop that preceded it, which is little more or less than 1,200,000 boxes, estimating every hogshead at about two and a half boxes. The prices have not varied since my last.

Some very small parcels of new coffee in town are held at very high rates. Freights nominal. Exchange on London, 13 to 13¼. Sales for the steamer of to-day—New York has advanced to 2 per cent. premium.

Of lard there is a stock of more than 10,000 kegs, and sales regular but not brisk at 11¾ to 12 cents. Hams 13 to 14 cents. Mess pork $14. Clear pork $13 to $13 25. Butter $16. A. Z.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
6 November 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

John A Lewis, Ala	Wm H Davidge, N Y
F Aldunate, Va	Mr Evans, Pa
Capt J G Walker, U S A	Col Baker, U S A
J F Hahn, Mexico	Col Ripley, do
R Brenchley do	Thos Roney, U S N
R Espye, Washington	A R Seymour, Va
J M Wainwright, N Y	Jno B Gluck, C Survey

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

M Wise, Rock'm, Va	Jas Yates, Philad
R Ten Broeck, N O	Jas Myers, do
E B Freeman, N C	Thos Harrison, Boston
J B Gordon, do	R W Wick, N C
W J Storer, Wald'o, Me	E H Hall, Cincinnati
R S Johnson, N Y	Jas M Simlan, Balt
George Nelson, do	Jno D F Wallace, Philad
Henry B Vale, do	

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

H Johns, Danville, Va	John E Carew, Ch'n, S C
Porter Hugg, do do	E C Scott, do do
Dr R H Stuart, do do	John H Magruder, Md
Wm Ward, Boston	Dr Saunders, Wash'n
Dr D Claude, Ann's, Md	H T Backus, Detroit
Hon Thos G Pratt, do	Hon T L Clingman, N C
D W Leland, Chs'n, S C	J Barnes, Mass

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Wm Fowle, Va	Mrs Wason, Hag'n, Md
G M Grayson, do	Mrs. Russell, Cum'd Md
R Wason, Hag'n, Md	Rev J W Dunn, Balt

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Jno Magruder, Md	F M Walker, Balt
F H Dennis, N O	R R Chambers, Dover
W Johnson, do	A B Meacham, Bristol
W H Wilmer, Canada	Mr Carroll, England
N B Stevenson, Andover	H Walton, Burlington
Mrs Stevenson do	J B Talman, Red Hook
Dr Chilton, N Y	D D Lewis, Rochester
J G Floyd, Iowa	A J Gonzales, Cuba
W Parker, Boston	W B Porter, Saratoga
F Gregoni, Charleston	S McLanahan, Balt
Mrs D C Briggs & family St Louis	J R Farnham, Philad
Miss Fishburne, St Louis	J Joyce, Canada West
	T Durden, do

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NEW YORK HERALD
7 November 1849, 3

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT MAIL LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via Chagres—On Tuesday, 13th Nov., Fare Reduced.—The U. S. mail steamship CRESCENT CITY, C. Stoddard, Commander, 1,500 tons burthen, will leave for Chagres, direct from her dock at pier 2 N. R., on Tuesday, 13th November, at three o'clock. The Crescent City will carry the U. S. Mails for the Pacific steamer of 1st December. Passengers by the C. C. will find accommodations and comfort not to be had on any other steamer, and will not be transferred from a large steamer to a small one, at an intermediate port. Reduced rates of fare to Chagres.

After saloon, only two berths in state rooms.....$125
Forward saloon, state rooms..... 100
Lower cabin..... 90

All the above dine at the same table, and have the privilege of the saloon.

Steerage, found with mattress and board..... $65

Early application is necessary to secure choice of berths. For freight, or passage, apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, 34 Broadway.

The Empire City will succeed the Crescent City, and leave on Saturday, 1st December.

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS AND CHAGRES.—The only Regular Mail Line for Chagres direct, via Havana. The new and spacious steamship OHIO, Lieut. James F. Schenck, U. S. N., commander, will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, the 13th of November, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the pier foot of Warren street, North River, touching off the bar at Charleston and Savannah, to land and receive mails and passengers. The Ohio will carry the Government Mails for the Pacific, &c., to go by the December steamers from Panama. Passengers may rely on arriving at Chagres, in ample time to meet the December steamers. Passengers for Chagres are transferred at Havana to the staunch and well known steamship Falcon, Lieut. Bartstene, U. S. N., commander, which makes the route a direct one from New York to Chagres. The voyage is made in 11 days. The rates of passage to Chagres are much reduced. The Ohio has superior double engines of 1,000 horse power, constructed in the best manner, which give a great assurance of safety to the passengers over any sea steamer running with a single engine. In size, strength and accommodations, the Ohio is unequalled by any steamer afloat. An experienced surgeon is attached to the Ohio.

Rates of Passage to Havana.	New Orleans.
State-room berth, ladies' saloons ... $70	$75
State-room berth, dining saloons 70	75
Standee berth, in Forward cabin..... 55	60
Steerage, found, bed and board..... 25	25

No berth is secured until paid for. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

All bills of lading must be signed on board the ship.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO CHAGRES.

State-room berth, in ladies, or dining saloon....$100
Standee berth in 2d cabin..... 80
Steerage, found with beds and board..... 50

250 lbs. baggage allowed for cabin and 200 lbs. for steerage passengers. Freight to Chagres 60 cents per cubic foot. All tickets for passage must be procured at the office of the company. M. O. ROBERTS, 118 West st.

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NEW YORK HERALD

7 November 1849, 4

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1849.

The Cabinet—Col. Bliss and Gen. Taylor—The Departments and the Letter Writers—Mr. Clayton's Order—Mr Butterfield and his Clerks—The President's House—Appointments—Peter G. Washington removed.

The manner in which the old whig portion of the parties electing Gen. Taylor has ruled the cabinet, and overruled the inaugural address, has astonished everybody. And yet it is evident that Gen. Taylor has a judgment and a will of his own, and there is at least one clear-headed, disinterested man upon whom he can rely, his confidential secretary, Col. Bliss. The whig office-seekers complain that, but for Bliss, the "d—d locofocos" would be swept out a little faster; and that sometimes he interposes to save a poor devil of an office-holder, on the eve of being turned out by Ewing or Collamer, to starve with his helpless family. These "ultra whigs" further object that Col. Bliss reads all the letters that come to Gen Taylor, and takes advantage of them sometimes to forestall the cabinet, and that if he was only out of the way, the cabinet would go on swimmingly, instead of lopping off a few heads, by stratagem, now and then. And they can't find out what are the political principles of Col Bliss. He is a sort of watch-dog at the White House, and they can't get round him, and they don't like him. Having no selfish objects to accomplish, he appears to be the only man upon whom Gen. Taylor can, in full confidence, rely. He is invaluable to the President in this capacity. The cabinet desire to get up and palm off upon Gen. Taylor an ultra whig message as the fair construction of the inaugural. I do not believe they will accomplish it. I suspect that Col. Bliss will be consulted before it is sent up, and that the message will be consistent with the inaugural address. It is a pity that the President should be so situated as to have occasion to distrust the selfish objects of his cabinet; but so it is; yet, after the meeting of Congress, we may reasonably calculate that some changes will be made for the better.

It is very convenient for a cabinet minister, when he wishes to feel the public pulse, or prepare the way for a hurricane, to call in the aid of a letter-writer; but it may happen that the "scribbler," as Father Ritchie classically calls him, does not possess sufficient caution to conceal his object from the people, and he thus defeats the arrangements. Instances could be mentioned to strengthen this assertion. The departments are well represented by the press—there are about a dozen gentlemen who regularly contribute to newspapers, and receive pay for the service in addition to their salaries as clerks. After three o'clock in the afternoon, the employees are released from government labor, and what they then do with their pens concerns themselves. Their superior officers have no more right to meddle with such private affairs, under this administration, than democratic incumbents have to electioneer at the polls for the candidates of their own party. We have heard complaints that the departments are not open to all letter-writers, outsiders as well as insiders; but it should be recollected that if all were alike accommodated, there would be no room for the bestowal of special privileges. Besides, democrats might venture to help themselves; and after all, not praise the administration.

We think that Mr Clayton is getting sick of contributions to the press. Several of them, his personal and political friends, have done him no good. They have puffed a little too much, blowing the object of their adulation to windward. An acquaintance, not now connected with the press, having occasion to visit the State Department the other day, was quietly called aside by one of the clerks, and shown an order, emanating from Mr. Clayton, to the effect, that letter writers must not go into any of the rooms except on public business. What gave rise to this new arrangement we know not; nor are we aware that any information could be obtained by loafing in the halls or offices. A distaste for correspondents may have recently occurred to the Secretary, and he may intend to keep his own counsels in future, and let them out judiciously himself.

Mr. Butterfield, the Commissioner of the Land Office, issued, on Saturday, an order requiring his clerks to come to work at nine o'clock in the morning, and stay until three. They do not like it, because it threatens them with dismissal if they fail to obey. The new incumbents were appointed on probation, and on that day their commissions expired. There was some "fear and trembling," lest they would not all be retained, and, like the predestinarians, they did not know who were to constitute the saved. It was, therefore, unnecessary to create an unnecessary tumult, because all were required to work six hours a day.

All the old trashy furniture of the President's house is to be sold at auction this week, giving to the public an opportunity to purchase some of the faded splendor. The gold spoons, about which the whigs in 1840 made so much noise, the plate having worn off, have been transferred to the kitchen. Mr. Baird, formerly of New York, is engaged in putting the East Room in proper trim. The fourteen thousand dollars voted by Congress, in addition to the money to be derived from the sale of the old furniture, will make the mansion attractive and comfortable. Instead of fish oil, there will be soft gaslight in the splendid chandeliers. Painted inside and out, an appearance of cleanliness is everywhere perceptible.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, some time since, had a return of his old complaint, went to the Maryland or some other hospital, and "Clinton Bradshaw" Thomas was appointed *pro tem.* to the Consular desk. Mr. Clayton has recently conferred the office on a Mr. Larrentree, of Baltimore, or Delaware.

Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, has been appointed Consul to Mayaguez; B. Everett Smith, of the same State, Consul to Turks Island; and J. F. Waddell, of North Carolina, Consul to Matamoras. It is believed that they have accepted of the situations.

John W. Farally, of Pennsylvania, was to-day appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in place of Peter G. Washington. The act was long threatened, and has now come to pass. The cliques of the Keystone are defeated, and Gov. Johnston particularly.

G.

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NEW YORK HERALD
7 November 1849, 4

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Father Matthew, Ireland; Henry E. Weed, Troy, M. Mitchell, Hudson; Jas B. Martin, Milwaukie; E. A. Robinson and lady, Albany; Lewis Belrose, Philadelphia; Samuel Porter and lady, Philadelphia; H. Pamplily and daughter, Albany; Mrs. Eaton, Boston; James McLord and lady, Sing Sing; Geo. H. Cheever, Florida; Rev. Dr. Kantzdr, Germany; B. W. Selbyl, Richmond, Va.; C. R. Mahoney, Ireland; Daniel; O Shea, Secretary to Father Matthew; Samuel Boyd, New Orleans; Benjamin Beall, Washington; Geo. W. Anderson and family, Georgia; Mrs. Woodville, two children, and servant; Miss Buckler; N. A. Platenis, and Wm. Bieber, Germany; Herrsching and lady, Frankfort; Miss Wiegand, do.; Madrigal, Trinidad; Lebakuhl, lady and servant, do.; Schoumben, lady and child, Southampton; B. L Jackson, Washington; J. Y. Ryen, do; Jas C Douglass, do.; Chas. de Leiding, do.; Rev. D. V. McLean, Freehold, N. J., arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

P. J. GUITERAS

Hon. Z. Pratt and family, New York; S. P. Putnam P. J. Guiteras, Philadelphia; W. E. Surter, England; C Remington and family, Misses Sedgwick, New York; C. Goodyear and lady, New Haven; and W D. Biles, London, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

C. D Selding, Washington; Captain William Hathaway, New Orleans, Captain J. Russell, Massachusetts; and Right Rev Bishop Southgate and family, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Clinton Hotel.

Movements of Individuals.

Comm. Ballard and Perry, U. S. N., are now in Washington.

The family of the late General Worth intend removing to Pittsfield, Mass.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to the city on Friday evening from a short visit to Virginia, accompanied by his family.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher, Minister to Mexico, arrived in this city on Saturday.—*Nat. Intel. Nov. 6.*

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The Daily Picayune.
7 November 1849, 2

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Precincts.	Declouet, W.	Walker, D.
I	201	219
II	194	194
III	293	436
IV	407	292
V	000	000
VI	000	000
VII	264	545

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

VIII	414	328
IX	108	183
X	265	180
XI	293	233
XII	237	300
XIII	522	395
XIV	148	149

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

XV	274	248
XVI	40	45
XVII	29	30
XVIII	155	311
XIX	39	36
XX	136	158
XXI	60	41
Algiers	68	189

FOR SHERIFF.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Precincts.	Freret, W.	Lewis, D.
I	202	222
II	223	163
III	349	354
IV	428	261
V	000	000
VI	000	000
VII	403	395

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

VIII	399	337
IX	153	137
X	255	185
XI	229	291
XII	000	000
XIII	377	327
XIV	134	159

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

XV	256	260
XVI	41	41
XVII	23	36
XVIII	143	318
XIX	32	42
XX	120	170
XXI	51	50
Algiers	61	194

The following is the result of the election in the Fifth Precinct, as far as the votes were counted this morning: Walker, 375; Declouet, 354; Lewis, 293; Freret, 389.

FOR AUDITOR.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Precincts.	Bordelon, W.	Ledoux, D.
I	204	218
II	198	180
III	297	405
IV	411	275

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

VIII	417	304
IX	117	170
X	271	173
XI	291	225
XII	257	294
XIII	522	389
XIV	142	154

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

XV	271	239
XVI	57	46
XVII	29	28
XVIII	154	295
XIX	40	33
XX	136	147
XXI	58	43
Algiers	65	188

FOR CORONER.

	Spedden.	Wilkinson.	Mercier.
I	255	18	134
II	253	31	110
III	314	41	201
IV	467	47	162
VII	381	244	71
VIII	394	183	124
IX	72	147	66
X	193	136	103
XI	102	317	97
XII	90	302	136
XIII	359	447	82
XIV	67	188	48
XV	101	309	87
XVI	12	68	4
XVII	20	26	4
XVIII	139	139	174
XIX	15	36	21
XX	94	86	102
XXI	26	27	48
Algiers	155	31	55

FOR CONGRESS.

Precincts.	Second District. Conrad.	Beatty.	First District. Jackson.	LaSere.
I	196	210	.....	
II	192	190	.....	
III	284	415	.....	
IV	406	277	.....	
V	000	000	.....	
VI	000	000	.....	
VII	365	532	.....	
VIII			402	314
IX			111	174
X			245	194
XI			296	282
XII			222	306
XIII			332	576
XIV			129	165
XV			257	261
XVI			40	45
XVII			27	30
XVIII			148	304
XIX			38	226
XX			126	180
XXI			51	45
Algiers	63	189	.....	
Ascension	302	295	.....	

FOR SENATORS.

Precincts.	Whigs. Hunt.	Dufour	Labatut.	Democrats. Downey.	Dunbar.	Beebe
I	200	198	198	214	217	212
II	198	201	198	186	188	189
III	300	294	290	404	406	413
IV	409	415	410	276	255	286
V	000	000	000	000	000	000
VI	000	000	000	000	000	000
VII	000	000	000	000	000	000
VIII	415	422	419	310	313	308
IX	113	112	110	173	174	176
X	250	272	275	278	171	166
XI	259	301	301	224	215	211
XII	229	229	229	297	294	296
XIII	490	498	329	380	375	552
XIV	145	155	154	149	141	141
XV	270	283	277	227	228	239
XVI	40	40	41	44	45	42
XVII	28	28	28	30	30	30
XVIII	146	150	124	311	305	316
XIX	38	41	37	32	32	35
XX	135	131	130	153	152	153
XXI	50	55	50	42	41	41
Algiers	000	000	000	000	000	000

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Whigs.		Democrats.	
W. W. Matthews	369	Patrick Irwin	385
F. W. Farrar*	390	C. N. Stanton*	409

SECOND DISTRICT.

E. T. Parker*	725	Wm. Monaghan*	633
T. H. Shields	685	J. Purcell	654
C. S. Leeds*	696	G. W. Cross	625

FOURTH DISTRICT.

F. A. Lumsden*	558	W. Silk	430
J. G. Sever*	469	M. Fitzpatrick	454
W. M. Fleming*	542	W. Shearer	417

FIFTH DISTRICT.

H. C. Castellano	704	C. Ramos	692
F. Deverges*	779	E. Hérsart	666
G. Dreux*	715	L. St. Martin*	711

SIXTH DISTRICT.

D. Augustin	511	E. Rouny*	563
C. Agaisse*	557	E. Barthe	519

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

F. C. Laville*	317	P. F. Théard*	305
Placide Canonge	304	S. B. Davis	301

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

B. Ougatte*	184	N. H. Wilder*	216
H. Marcou	164	T. Hynes	26
		S. F. Ardrey, Ind. Dem.	78

NINTH DISTRICT.

F. S. Bartlette	124	L. C. Collins*	134

ALGIERS.

H. B. Sigur	75	Peter Marcy*	176

* Elected.

FOR CLERKS.

First District.	1st My.	2d My.	3d My.	Algiers.
Wm. A. Nott	1424	293	671	132
C. F. Caruthers	338	868	75	40
T. Lewis	283	168	174	11
A. Rousseau	1654	776	572	50
Second District.				
T. C. Poole	1132	862	637	36
E. Wiltz	2111	209	721	61
H. B. Kelly	350	1070	191	147
Third District.				
Wm. B. Bedlock	1260	1472	723	178
C. Jummonville	2283	497	757	59
Fourth District.				
Thomas Gilmore	667	743	364	120
J. B. F. Maxent	1208	68	370	43*
J. B. Leefe	295	43	204	4
J. O. Pierson	450	791	69	60
James Hopkins	431	175	88	10
Geo. W. Harby	135	228	109	5
Alexander Cuvillier	372	32	255	10
Fifth District.				
P. LeBlanc	1446	243	638	76
M. Gerson	985	661	381	67
Chas. Cuvillier	449	37	161	3
G. A. Fosdick	372	344	205	68
J. J. Keough	22	35	6	..
S. G. Risk	349	797	155	32

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

FIRST.

Precincts.	Byrne.	Hale.
I	292	111
II	204	157
III	468	102
IV	256	400

THIRD.

Precincts.	Beverly.	Picquet.	Richard'n.
VIII	180	357	163
IX	37	85	150

FOURTH.

Precincts.	Derbes.	Calongue.
X	217	215
XI	358	144
XII	250	260
XIII	740	134
XIV	174	114

FIFTH.

Precincts.	Kennedy.	Lugenbuhl.	Coudrain.	Solomon.
XV	34	56	294	106
XVI	..	2	31	50
XVII	..	5	4	50
XVIII	113	188	70	68
XIX	20	23	28	18
XX	22	115	60	78
XXI	10	28	24	34

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

First District.—J. C. Taylor, 15; J. M. Daly, 1; J. H. Burroughs, 129; R. H. Crawford, 38; James Treadt, 170; W. H. Florance, 261.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

7 November 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

W Terrett, Va
W W Gregory, Rich'd
Dr Mosely, U S N
Mrs T B Cassin, Norfolk
Mr McClelland, Va
Mrs McClelland, do
Mrs Lammot, do
D Lammot, jr, Pa
Mr Graf, Balt
Purser Buchanan, U S N
G H Prince, St Peters'g
Thos H Taylor, Ky
R H Crittenden, do
Maj Symington, U S A
N J Delaton, N Y
Mrs Delaton, do
Mr Stewart, Balt
Thos Fenn, Harris'g, Pa
H Ames, Conn
J G Clarke, Wash'n
J H Bill, N J
J Steward, jr, N Y
G W Hempstone, N Y
De Figaniere, Portugal, minister resident
Bolivar DeDanels, Balt
Col Huger, U S A
R H Rush, do

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

A T Betts, Balt
G E Sangston and son, Balt
F Boyden, Rich'd, Va
John Callan, Balt
Wm Ridley, do
E Rosenwig, do
Geo S Allen, do
L Robertson, Illinois
Jacob Farland, do
Geo Carland, N Y
Thos Hansey, N Y
D Stubblefield, do
T W C Moore, do
Col Geo P Kane, Balt
G S Gillespie, N C
Jesse C Verkey, Penn
P Mann, Ohio
G R Swearingen, Va
C Sinclair, do
J Hunter, Philad
W Pugh, Colum'a, Pa

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

S Middleton, Philad
Cosme G de Padrilla
Jacunda Sota
Théodoro Sota
W Jones, Savannah, Ga
Chas N Hubert and lady, Charleston, S C
C Day and lady and two children and ser'ts, Ga
W Flood, Henry co. Va
W L Stockton, do do
W F Lynch, U S N
A Harriman, Midd'n, Ct
D S Cohen, N Y
A W Putnam and lady, Boston, Mass
Mrs Chandler, Boston, Mass

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Miss Wilson, Philad
N Chapman, Portersville, Conn
J M Boyd, Lynch'g, Va
A G Rowland, Philad
R L May, Bath, N Y

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

S Martin, Cinn
W H Ash, Sheffi'd, Eng
J H Heck, U S A
B H Sanderson, North'n
D Hammond, do
C Perry, D C
H Morrison, N Y
Mrs Morrison, do
Mr Percivall, Br'h army
J R Billings, Vermont
W Magens, Delaware
J Robertson, Wash'n
A S Harper, Boston
H Baker, Princeton
J Roberts & son, Washington county
Dr McGruder, Penn
Miss McDonald, Scot'd
Mr McDonald, do
Dr Gage, Havana

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The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

D. Phillips, Montreal; W. R. Richards, Boston; J. A. Perkins, and Dr. McCullough, Montreal; H. H. Scholas, Troy; M. Cohen, Charleston; C. K. Mills, Boston; R. G. Rankin, Fishkill; George W. Waldberry, Savannah; W. W. Walters, and A. Henderson, Philadelphia; F. J. McLaughlin, Washington; J. R. Jenning, Ohio; And. J. Freeming, Virginia, arrived, yesterday, at the Irving House

J. Warden, Patterson; M. Abram, Philadelphia; J. Laughlin, Washington; T. Conover, U. S. Navy; T. Higham, South Carolina; F. F. Mason, U. S. Coast Survey; W. J. Reynolds, Boston; Seth Pickering, Maine; M. Rush, C. Bessell, and S. M. Bliss, U. S. Navy; H. Sanford, New Orleans, and Mr. Klauche, Germany, arrived at the American.

Alfred Shriver, Cumberland; General J. Campell, Troy; J. Mickle, Philadelphia; W. Hedges, Pittsburgh; Jose Lamas, Philadelphia; R. Fitzgerald, Baltimore; C. L. Mills, Massachusetts; and D. Bush, Maryland, are amongst the arrivals at the Howard, yesterday.

Distinguished Arrivals.—Hon. William H. Stiles and family, U. S. Minister to Berlin; Hon. Richard Rush, late U. S. Minister to France, and family, arrived by the Washington, and have taken rooms at the American Hotel.

Hon. R. M. Saunders, late U. S. Minister to Spain, and family, and Hon. R. P. Flenniken, are at the Astor House.

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Interesting from Cuba.

TYRANNICAL PROCEEDING AT MATANZAS—THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—PERSECUTIONS OF THE CREOLES—GOVERNMENT SPIES.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 29th ult, writing from Havana, under date of the 20th ult, says:—

Some two or three weeks since, it was proposed, at Matanzas, to give a ball in compliment to the officers of an American sloop of war, then lying at that port (I believe the Germantown, which has since been here, and sailed again the 14th); and in their application to the Governor of the place for his sanction, the managers did not fail to remind him of the prompt and energetic conduct of "Old Zack," in suppressing the recent attempt, at New York and other places, to fit out an expedition for the invasion of this Island. They moreover intimated that the entertainment might be made to wear the aspect of a compliment to the nation, as well as to the officers, or both. The Governor, however, either doubted the sincerity of their patriotism, or from some other cause, he met their application by a suggestion of his own—that, as the Queen's birthday (10th instant) was near at hand, when custom would demand that a grand ball should be given, the opportunity could be taken advantage of to do all honor to the officers of the United States Navy, towards whom he expressed himself with great courtesy and respect. Regarding such a suggestion in the light of a command, they, perforce, acquiesced, and the original design was abandoned. In the meanwhile, preparations were made for the ball of the 10th instant, and on a somewhat splendid scale. But, on the eventful evening, everything was there to be seen that could be desired, except—the company. One or two families, indeed, including the Governor, had ensembled, and the room, with all its brilliancy, seemed "like some banquet hall deserted." No explanation was obtained of this extraordinary absence of the Matanzeros from their favorite amusement, until the next day, when an investigation resulted in the arrest of five young gentlemen belonging to the best families of the place, who, it is alleged, had secretly printed, and sent round to those who were expected to "assist" at the entertainment, circulars, informing them that the ball would not take place. It is even said that they had posted persons within a square of the ball room, to arrest the progress of such as might be on their way, and who were ignorant of such a postponement. The names of these young men I have not ascertained, but one of them is nearly connected with Don Simon Ximeno, a name widely and generally known as of great influence and respectability. Brief was the examination, and as brief the time allowed for dispatching of the culprits. They arrived here yesterday from Matanzas, and this day they embarked for Spain, not, I believe, as prisoners but as exiles. I was in the counting-house of an eminent merchant last evening, when a relative of one of the young men came to procure letters and credits for his use in Spain. From that merchant I obtained my information, and although in all particulars I may not be correct, I am sure I am as much so as circumstances will admit. Whether the conduct of these thoughtless young men is considered by the authorities as a political offence, in thus endeavoring to bring contempt on a day usually held sacred by her Majesty's loyal subjects, and especially dedicated to enjoyment by the light hearted Creoles; or whether disaffection was considered to have been in a measure made manifest by such conduct is not for me to pronounce. You can draw your conclusions as well as I can. I promised to procure for you the facts of every occurrence of importance, and here you have them. I say occurrence of importance, because whatever insignificance would attach to such occurrence in some countries, regarded as it would be as a wanton interference with a day's sport, or as a contemptible hoax, it assumes a grave and serious aspect when it terminates in the banishment of five citizens from their friends and their country. Comment in this place would infringe upon the rule I have adopted—to observe and communicate, but "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

You will have heard ere this reaches you of the death of Don Jorge Urtetzuleí. His eminent position here renders this notice of his death respectful and proper. As a merchant, he was prominent and wealthy—generous and liberal in his character, he was surrounded by "troops of friends," whose affections he possessed as strongly as usually falls to the lot of man in any community. In your city he will be deeply and sincerely lamented; here, his friends and his household are inconsolable.

Obispo 24.—The foregoing was written for the Ohio, but she arrived only this morning. Nothing whatever remains to add in the way of general news. The ship which sailed with the young men mentioned above for Spain, returned next day, with some trifling damage, when they were immediately transferred to the Moro Castle, until the vessel is again ready to sail. Nothing has come to my knowledge to induce me to change the statement of the affair as given above.

Business remains entirely stagnant in imports and exchange. Of lard, the current sales of good quality are at 12 cents.

The N. O. *Delta*, of the 29th ult says:—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter addressed by a wealthy planter of Cuba to a friend in this city. The letter is dated Oct. 17, 1849, and both the writer and the recipient are natives of the "ever-faithful Island." We translate from the Spanish:—

The patriots here are fast recovering from the depression and discouragement occasioned by the proclamation of the hero of Buena Vista and by the measures of excessive rigor adopted by his cabinet, to deprive us of the assistance of our friends on the continent. Many who, before the late events, had not given a thought to the subject of independence, or who doubted its feasibility, have been brought, by the action of the American government, and by the alarm caused to our authorities by the Round Islanders, to reflect seriously upon the matter, to discuss it with their friends, and to examine the competency of the means proposed to achieve the ends desired. The consequence has been a better understanding among ourselves and an increased confidence in our ultimate success. So you may rely upon it, the good spirit is abroad again through the land—the spirit of independence and liberty!, it pervades all classes, and has crept even into the very ranks of the army. The Havana Regiment, lately sent by Roncali to Puerto Principe to fight the much dreaded Round Islanders, revolted against their officers and threatened them with death. The revolt commenced with shouts of "Liberty and then Lopez!" The Captain General not daring, in the present critical situation of affairs, to visit the regiment with all the severity of military law, has divided them into four parts, and sent them off to distant and separate stations.

I need not tell you that the spirit of detestation, which the oppressed natives of this Island bear to their imported masters, assumes a more decided character as the prospect of getting rid of their masters dawns nearer. The authorities of Matanzas gave a splendid ball, some days ago, to celebrate the birth of Queen Isabella, and thrust their invitations into the houses of all the best families of the city and of the neighboring country. Not one single creole gentleman, and only two creole ladies, responded to the appeal of the Spanish authorities. So much for the progress of opinion among us.

The persecution of the creoles suspected of disaffection has commenced or rather resumed its accustomed course. There are two prisoners for conspiracy now going on in Trinidad and in Matanzas. The accused are numerous. Many others are now in jail for the same offence. I will keep you advised of whatever may turn up worthy of publication.

A new spy was sent out from here to New York by the steamer Ohio and another is to be shipped to New Orleans by the return of the same steamer. The mission of these foul wretches is to follow all the movements of the most prominent of the Cuban patriots in the United States, and to ascertain how and with whom they correspond here. The Cubans, fortunately, have been warned in time by their friends here. These spies have been selected from high life, the better to lull suspicion, and to enable them to penetrate into every circle.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 28.]

By the arrival of the steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 24th instant.

The Havana journals have received advices from Yucatan to the 8th inst. They confirm the intelligence of the assassination of Jacinto Pat and eight other leaders by their followers, the Indians. Pat was killed at the rancho of Hochon, near Bacalar, while in company with 300 armed whites, with whom he was proceeding in order to place himself at the disposal of the government, and solicit his pardon. It is stated, that there were great rejoicings among the Indians upon learning the death of Jacinto Pat, and that a new government had been formed under a triumvirate. The Yucatan government had endeavored to thwart by the dissemination among the Indians, by offering a free pardon and exclusive privileges to all who would lay down their arms. The treasury was in a low state, there being only $1 67½ on hand.

The brig P. Sonic, from this port, reached Havana on the 22d inst.

The French war steamer Creondile, Commander Dondene, also arrived on the 22d inst. from Cuba.

A new weekly journal entitled *The Clergy* which, in the prospectus is described as "religious, political and literary," is about to be commenced in Cuba. It looks as if the power of the priesthood was to be invoked to suppress the rising spirit of independence among the Cubans.

The Spanish vessel Correo No. 2, whose disaster at sea we have already noticed, was expected to return to Havana, to undergo repairs. During the hurricane which she encountered, the crew and passengers, in the style of the olden time, made certain vows to the Holy Virgin, and the *Diario* says, that as soon as they all reach Havana, (a portion having already come in the bark Mopang) they would pay their vows at the church of Saint Theresa. This reminds one of a similar event in the life of Columbus, on one of his voyages back to Spain.

Official information had been received at Havana from Madrid, that the government had determined to establish a line of steam packets between Havana and Cadiz, on the basis indicated by the Royal Protection Society.

The Isle of Pines is becoming so famous for the salubrity of its climate and so beneficial in many diseases, particularly consumption, that it is reported the government contemplates establishing there a military hospital.

The following numbers drew the principal prizes in the lottery, which took place on the 19th instant:

No. 29,867, $30,000; 31,271, $15,000; 26,822, $12,000; 14,918, $6,000; 3,203, 18,311, 22,619, 33,344, each $2,000; 2,171, 4,847, 10,361, 25,261, 25,646, 31,213, 33,043, 36,887, each $1,000; and many smaller prizes.

The brig Grampus had arrived at Havana from Genoa having on board many persons connected with the Italian Opera company, now performing, together with the splendid costumes, scenery, etc., for several of the favorite operas.

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Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1849.

Arrival of Henry Clay—Storm—Mrs. Kemble's Reading—Latham's Notes—Markets, &c.

The Hon. Henry Clay quietly entered the city last night, and took lodgings at Barnum's Hotel, having left home on the 2d inst., for Washington. He is in excellent health and spirits, and although he was overturned in a stage, near Cumberland, he received no injury, and looks as if he could stand considerable political service yet, and, perhaps, another canvass for the Presidency. Glorious old Harry must be President yet.

We have had quite a rain storm this morning, whilst I am writing, intermingled with roaring thunder and most vivid flashes of lightning. The weather is singularly warm for the bleak month of November.

Washington Hall, last night, did not contain less than 1,600 persons, at $1 per ticket, to listen to the reading of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," by Mrs. Fanny Kemble; and a more delighted audience I have never witnessed — This is the only reading she intends to give in this city at present.

A match race is to come off, to-morrow, at the Lower Canton Course, for $1,000 aside, between the bay mare "Rose Washington," of Virginia, and "Tom Tuff," of Maryland.

The burglaries going on in this city are unusually extensive, even for this season of the year. The general belief is that the robbers are mostly free blacks. Several of them have been arrested.

The excitement with regard to Latham's "Exchange Bank" notes, issued from Washington, has spread throughout Maryland and Virginia, where they have recently been put in circulation to an alarming extent. A letter from Tennessee says that Duff Green is building a railroad with them in that section; and, indeed, they are furnished to the contractors on all the railroads and canals far and near.

Mr. Hudson takes a benefit to-night, appearing as King O'Neil; and Tedesco gives another grand concert, in conjunction with the Germania Society.

Mrs. Ann Chase, the distinguished heroine of Tampico, is now in this city, on her way to Washington.

The following were the sales at the stock board yesterday:—$600 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds, '87, 91; 20 shs Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, div. off, 46¾; 15 do. do. 46¾; 49 do do 47.

There were sales yesterday of 800 bbls Howard street flour at $5, and 250 bbls Harper's Ferry at $5. Nothing doing in City Mills. Sales prime red wheat at 105 a 107c. White corn, 56 a 57c, and yellow 60c, with sales. Oats 30 a 33c. Whiskey 28c. in bbls., with sales.

TARGET PRACTICE IN CUBA.—A correspondent of the N. O. *Delta*, of the 18th inst., writing from Havana, under date of the 9th inst., says:—"The dullness of our city was relieved some time ago, by the presentation of quite a dramatic duel, with which we were threatened. One of the parties was a young man from New York, who passed himself here for everything, and finally claimed to be Lieutenant Smally, of the U. S. Navy. It was observed that this gentleman was never visible when an epaulette could be seen. His antagonist stood on that equality which all men of honor require their foes in the duello to occupy. The ferocious minded combatants met in a dark, deep dale, washed from the rocks, where a shelving bank afforded a safe and convenient place for the carcass that was to be left on the ground. But it seems that, when the parties got on the ground, the scenery was so solemn and impressive, with the dark forest trees—the high shelving rocks—the gloomy shade, and the melancholy beating of the murmuring sea, that the young New Yorker was seized with strong maternal instincts, and insisted on tendering an apology rather than receiving the compliment of his adversary's bullet. So the parties returned to Guth's, where their festering wounds were healed, at the expense of the little German, over a dozen of champagne and skeleton condiments. The practice of dueling is not common here; and when one occurs, it creates quite a sensation. Indeed, it is a dangerous amusement here; for, like the game of mente, it is prohibited, and the aggrieved spirit has to languish, 'about honor-soothing powder of emollient. Two of our most respectable physicians, having a disposition to try lancets, and not being satisfied with the professional mode of operating, got up a fierce up, which, resulting in the one challenging the other, the challenge declined, on the ground that he was too much of a gentleman to fight."

FRENCH WAR VESSEL OFFERING TO ASSIST CUBA.—A private letter from a citizen of Newark, now in Havana, to a correspondent there, has the following intelligence:—

HAVANA, October 22, 1849.

A French war steamer arrived here yesterday, and tendered her services to the government to assist in repelling any invasion that might be anticipated, for which our Captain General expressed his obligations in the warmest terms, and the newspapers of the day made a great fuss about it, as they do about everything in this country.

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THE SOUTHERN STATES,

CUBA AND THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

(*End of the article commenced in No.* 45.)

Although reasons bringing home full conviction ought to satisfy all, yet, in order to forestall every motive for cavilation and malicious interpretations of what we have asserted, on account of the circumstance of our being Americans, born in Cuba, we prefer in the subject matter under discussion, adducing arguments and opinions used by others, confining ourselves to some slight observations, that may necessarily be thrown in for a better understanding of the same by the reader, and therefore continue following the thread of the article of the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, "Mr. A. S."

With this view we will here below insert one of the few articles which throw most light on the question of the annexation of Cuba to these United States, its political and mercantile importance, and the consequences to arise in that two-fold aspect of the question for the *whole* of this American Union, and to the States of the South and South-west in particular. And in introducing that interesting composition, we beg to be permitted to ask its enlightened author, to favor the public with a continuation of his exact and judicious observations, as he in that article offers to do.

In order not to fatigue the reader, we will hastily glide over some peculiarities in the article of "Mr. A. S." as not presenting much of interest, such as venturing upon the belief, "that the papers of the South do not occupy themselves with the question of annexation," while almost in the same breath, he admits having neglected reading newspapers for the last 3 months; [It is some three months since I left my home in Texas, during which time I have seen the Southern newspapers only occasionally. They are, I believe, silent on the annexation of Cuba]; and further, when he attempts determining and fashioning public opinion in the States of the South, from some conversations he had on the subject with some gentlemen coming from those states, in the Astor-house here; [But so far, as I have conversed with Southern gentlemen—Astor-house—I find them very generally opposed to the measure.] The mere mention of this will suffice, and we turn our attention to the points of higher importance.

"That Cuba being slave-holding," says "Mr. A. S," would add to the political strength of the South, is less than the dust of the balance."

To show that to be an error, it will be sufficient for us to throw ourselves on views and opinions, which have been pronounced by statesmen of all parties from John Q. Adams down to our own time, in official documents as well as in speeches delivered in Congress, or propagated by the public press; but here also comes opportunely, as if called for, the opinion of the editors of the *Times of London*, propounded in that public print on an occasion, when speaking of the importance of the Island of Cuba in the words following: "Commanding [Cuba] the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and possessing one of the noblest harbors in the world, Cuba crowns by her political importance, the commercial advantages of a rich soil, a varied and teeming productiveness, and a climate which enjoys the genial warmth, but escapes the fiercer heats of the tropics. The occupation of such an island must give strength and wealth to any nation." The possession of it by Great Britain would crush slavery and the slave-trade immediately in the Western seas. In the hand of the American republic, it would aggravate the causes of dissention between the abolitionists and their opponents, and by the menace of a rupture, *insure a compromise in favor of the slaves.*"

Will "Mr. A. S." deny these truths? We wait for an answer from the *Journal of Commerce*. We besides direct the attention of both to that, which the author of the article to which we alluded above, has to say on the subject, and which they will find here below.

"Mr. A. S." further on says again: "the addition of a couple of senators, and a few representatives will not materially strengthen us. If it seem to be given at first, it will prove in the end utter weakness." We may in this point be in error, but we do seriously believe quite the contrary will be the result, and we also add, that few men versed in the politics of this country, and at all acquainted with the interests of the South will think so with "Mr. A. S." The equilibrium of representation in the Senate and House is a question of vital importance for the States of the South, as between them and those of the North. The latter would suffer but passing prejudice, if at all, in their interests, if in Congress really existed a majority in favor of the slave states; and in the whole such a prejudicial position would be no more than momentary, for the former could never think of establishing laws affecting the interests of the latter for future generations, nor cause a relaxation of strength in the ties of the Union, as might be the case if the non-slave-holding states were to be in a decided majority. Do we not see opposition manifesting itself in the thinking-men of the South against an annexation of Canada, and against the admission of California as a state into the union for no other reason, and on no other ground, than because the realisation of either would augment the preponderance of the North by a couple of senators, and some representatives?

Further we observe the embarrassment of the South, arising from their ill-sources of obtaining a greater working force in the representation, and how much alarm is spreading among its most illustrious defenders contemplating what immense preponderance the North is wielding, threatening the present and future interests of the Southern States, and all this, notwithstanding, that during the last presidential periods, the presidency has always been in the keeping of a man from the slave-holding states, and is so at present. This equilibrium of representation, we repeat it once more, is of vital importance to the States of the South, and at the same time to the whole union. If this equipoise be destroyed, and the balance of power incline yet more decidedly towards the North, the evil will become endurable, at least in the state the slave-question is at present, and the South will be degraded into little more than a mere colony of the North, or it will have to recede from the Union, if they can do so.

Further on "Mr. A. S." assures us, "annexation would furnish us a new occasion for abolition and anti-slavery excitements." We on the contrary believe, that quite a different effect has to be the natural result, if, as we cannot doubt, the abolition-party are moved on by desires only for the good of humanity; for no other thing would more powerfully contribute to realising so desirable an object, than the annexation of Cuba, which, without in the least aggravating the present evils, accompanying the condition of slavery, and without increasing the present number of slaves by one individual, would be the surest means for raising an effectual bar against the further augmentation of the victims of that horrible trade, if not in the whole world, at least in the Island of Cuba, as under the laws of the United States, she could not receive a single slave from Africa.

Let us not forget what the editor of the *Times* above recited has to say in support of this point, who, although allowing that annexation might cause some more exasperation among the abolitionist-party, is yet convinced that the ultimate result will be a satisfactory compromise, the extinction of the last vestiges of the slave-trade and favorable reforms in the social position of slavery as it exists, which, without doubt is desired, and will be applauded by all parties.

Subsequently "Mr. A. S." says: "But I return to the simple question of the annexation of Cuba. It would turn out to be a present of the Greeks." We cannot help presuming, that the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, conceived that unfortunate idea under the influence of a disordered digestion, which sending up the vapors of a fatigued stomach, could not but offuscate his powers of thinking clearly. Cuba, indeed, which incorporated in the Union, would turn the Gulf of Mexico into an inland sea, that leaving the coasts of the States of the great West, serves as a reservoir and high road for all the productions of almost the whole territory; comprised between the two great oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic. Cuba, which exposed to fall into the claws of Great Britain, which emancipating the slaves there, would nearly touch the great goal of its ambition of establishing an African empire there, for the purpose of giving new life to her colonies in the two Indias, and a stunning death-blow to her rivals of Cuba, Brasil and Port Rico—and which would raise to the horizon of the South a black cloud, menacing calamity and annihilation. Cuba, which besides being the key of the Gulf of Mexico, may just as correctly be considered, that also of the States of the South-west, or speakmore properly the great master-key of all America, and which would put into the hands of the English, a Gibraltar a thousand times more important and precious than that arid rock in the South of Europe, by its numerous and excellent harbors, capable safely to shelter the fleets of all nations all united together, by the teeming luxuriancy of its soil, its abounding productiveness of every kind of produce, but might be necessary for the supply of her navy, and finally by its batteries, which would almost sweep the coasts of this union. Cuba, which in the day of the great struggle that threatens to arise out of the conflicting interests of the North and South, will be magnified through the exaltation of the abolitionists, would be the sheet anchor of the slave-holding states. Cuba with all this political, military, and mercantile importance, "Cuba, indeed," says "Mr. A. S." giving vent to his bad humors, and perpetrating at the same time, an allusion to the classic fable of Dejanira—"that same Cuba like the present of the Greeks, would be fatal to the States of the South." But "Mr. A. S." ought to have taken into consideration, that the States of the South will not burn like Hercules, though they accept of the present; for they will not permit her to be metamorphozied into borders of an Evenus, on which English Nessus-like might prepare the fatal concoction for the poisoning of that tunic But enough of classic mythology! We leave "Mr. A. S." in his spleen, and to the people of the States of the South we leave the care of deciding on this vitally interesting question, concluding our article with what we stated in the beginning of it in No. 45, and which was, that "liberty to Cuba is the principal object to which we consecrate our efforts, and though, if we conceive our country free of the yoke of Spain, the best for her would be to annex herself to the American Union, and the latter would gain by annexation, as much as the former; nevertheless, we shall not obstinately insist on obtaining the two aims together at once. We will be content with our freedom, which with the aid of the American people, we have to conquer in spite of the countermachinations of the whole world—and as for the rest, we will consider that afterwards!"

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Cuba and her Destiny.

"Cuba has the power as well as the will and wisdom, to be free. She cannot be kept forever in bonds, endowed as she is with a population of 1,200,000; with a revenue of twenty millions; with the intercourse and light attending forty five millions, of outward and inward trade; with a territory equal to our noblest States; with a soil teeming with the choicest productions; with her forests of the most precious woods; with her magnificent and commanding harbors; with her unmatched position as the warder of the Mexican Gulf, and the guardian of the communication with the Pacific. Cuba the peerless, Cuba the desired, Cuba the Queen of the American islands, will not consent to remain always a manacled slave to her threshold; and when her chains are to break, the echo will be felt, whether we choose or not, on our interests. The United States can no more say, "Cuba is nought to us," than Cuba can detach herself from her anchorage in the portals of our American sea or her sentinelship over against the entrance of the thousand armed Mississippi.

When the inevitable day arrives in which the key of the Gulf falls from the hand of its European master, it must take one of these three positions; and either of them will involve grave considerations for this republic:—

1. Cuba, by itself or with Porto Rico, may sustain an independent attitude.

2. United to St. Domingo and other islands under the protection of England, she may head a "Republic of Antilla," subject to a preponderant negro population, and obedient to the British policy of creating a colored empire in the lap of the twin continent of America.

3. Cuba annexed to this Confederation may make another pillar in our temple of Union, and another balance wheel to the Confederation.

The fate of Cuba, with her million souls and boundless hereafter, may be submitted to the verdict of our people before 1850 has run its last sands, and a just, wise and magnanimous nation would not willingly meet unprepared this momentous question.

Calmly, soberly, and dispassionately, like true and loving children of the Union, reverencing and guarding in filial love our mighty nursing mother; like republicans and like Christians, ready to admit and perform our whole duty to man, let us candidly examine our future relations with Cuba.

It is more than idle to build upon the conversation of the *statu quo*, for even those who affect to preach it must see that it cannot be maintained amid the reeling powers and crushing thrones with which it is entangled, and whenever or however the change comes, it must result in *Cuba annexed* or *Cuba independent*.

The comparative value to the Union of Cuba as a part of ourselves, or Cuba subject to foreign if not hostile influences, has a threefold bearing on our interests. It affects us as citizens of individual states —as a nation, in the face of other nations —and as a race in relation with the other races of the earth. In weighing as we ought, such separate considerations how

own merits, it is desirable to avoid perplexing theories, and bring each phase in succession to the test of solid facts and indisputable arithmetic.

WILL THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA BENEFIT THE DOMESTIC INTERESTS OF THE UNION?

Cuba seems placed by the finger of a kindly Providence, between the Atlantic and the Mexican seas at the crossing point of all the great lines of our immense coasting trade, to serve as the centre of exchange for a domestic commerce as extensive as our territory, and as free as our institutions. It is only after a careful study of the incredible extent and variety of the products of thirty States, with all their grades of climate, and in the whole circumference of their natural and manufactured wealth, and then only with the map of North America distinctly before the eye, that the importance of Cuba as a point of reception and distinction can be fairly understood. If her matchless harbors were not locked up by foreign jealousies, and our ships could but find themselves always at home for shelter, water, and refreshment, at this commodious halting place, it would be worth a round purchase sum to our traders, independent of the safe keeping of the Gulf, and the command of her precious staples.

From her central throne she sees our long line of coast break away in diverse interest and productions, which must yet intercommunicate past her doors to come to value. To the northward she glances along the two thousand miles of seaboard and deep harbors of the "Old Thirteen," all round toward her to receive her sugar and coffee, and supply her with bread and clothing, even though under the limits and disadvantages of European restrictions.

Towards the West, beginning with Florida, which is almost within touch, lies another two thousand miles of bay and inlet, bordering the states on the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico, those magnificent later acquisitions which have doubled the wealth, power, domain of the Union, and whose cotton bales have been more efficacious teachers of decorum to manufacturing Europe, than cannon balls. Opposite, she looks up the arteries of the mighty king of rivers, who embraces in his watery arms an imperial family of sovereignties, before he comes with the tributes of many climates to seek a reserver for his ten thousand miles of steam navigation.

No one state of the Union is so accessible to all the others, as Cuba. Neither does any State command, like her, every direct avenue to our territories on the Pacific. She stands almost midway in the line of transit between the Eastern cities and California, whether we go by the Isthmus of Panama, by lake Nicaragua, by the near, but strangely neglected, Isthmus of Cortez, or by the the shortest overland route on our own soil, via Corpus Christi and the Paso del Norte. It is the invaluable resting place and point of interchange for all our steamers to the Gulf coast, to the West India Islands, to the various isthmus routes, and to South America. Under all the vexations and expenses of a foreign and unfriendly system, our merchants can so badly dispense with

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Cuba for a place of rest, refreshment, and exchange, that they submit in silence to many illegal exactions, and conceal from the American public many indignaties to our flag as in the cases of the Hecla and Childe Harold—rather than forego access to the port of Havana. If Cuba was fully and freely our own we would as soon think of casting New York out of our calculations of commercial wealth, as this splendid and necessary mart of all our coasts. As an outpost, vital to American trade and defence, and as a centre of transit and exchange, Cuba must grow in importance to the whole family of the Confederation, in even measure with the growth of the states on the Pacific, and the rising tide of Oriental business which our free and fortunate stars are about to lead from Asia across the Isthmus. She lies exactly in the track of the golden current, and none of the States are, like her, in a position to watch and defend every inlet and outlet.

In the circle of production, essential to a home supply, always sure, and independent of foreign interference, Cuba can fill noble the remaining gap, with her coffee, cocoa and tropical fruits. In this, too, she would serve all her sisters of the Union, for she would sell to every one and buy of every one, which is not true of the special product of any other State. She would also add as much as the Union really needs of sugar lands and would make that henceforth a strong and distinct feature in the national balance of interests.

A new sectional interest always implies another mediator in the councils of the Confederation—a proved truth in favor of the permanent, equilibrium of the Republic which the opponents of annexation refuse to take fairly into account. The manufacturing East, the wheat and cattle-raising West, the commercial Middle States, the cotton growu. South West; the rice and sugar planting South, and, last and latest, the new-born and gigantic mineral power strating up on the great northern lakes and seeming the continent, down to the far Pacific, with its sudden influence—have each and every one, their independent sectional weight and representation, as well as a diffused reciprocal dependence on each other, and on the Union as a whole. In the perpetually recurring—but under these balance checks never fatal—State opposition, every distinct interest is a distinct guarantee for the general equity of adjustment. We have seen in the slavery discussions how far sectional bitterness can go, when the whole Union is reduced to two parties, with no disinterested and intermediate powers between them, to urge peace and teach conciliation. Yet even in this stress we shall find at last, that the counsels which open the way and the votes that compel moderation and compromise, will come from almost a third interest.—The States that lay along the line of division, and that are themselves in transition from slave-holding to emancipation, will come to the rescue and stifle extreme measures. Cuba may suffer from the dispute between the free and slave cultivated States, but apart from this she wanted to come into the Union, without offence to any and to the absolute profit of every partner in the Confederation. In bringing to the common wealth a class of luxuries which every state largely demands ed in our present limits, she also brings to the Union fresh elements of mediation, harmony and stable equipoise.

The money value of this circulation of natural products would be more conspicuously evident if Cuba could trade with us on family terms, unembarassed by the heavy and wasteful hindrance of the Spanish tariffs. Official documents show that out of the 20 or 22 millions of dollars of annual exportations into Cuba, fifteen millions are in provisions, fabrics, lumber and materials which one or the other of the United States could better supply than any other country; but through the multitude of taxes and restrictions imposed by European policy, not more than a third of it comes from our fields and factories. Our industrial classes lose by this system the stimulus of ten millions a year—sufficient to employ and support forty thousand laborers—while the Cubans only obtain under these exorbitant imposts, about one half as much for their money as they would get of us in a free, fair market.

Provisions for example, such as flour, salted meats, butter, and all the etceteras of American abundance are imported into Cuba to the amount of nine millions of dollars annually, and all are traded with duties that average 34 per cent, and with delays, high appraisals, tonnage duties, local exactions, and retail taxes, more than double the just market cost by the time they reach the table of the consumer.—American flour from American ships pay a duty of $10 50 a barrel to "protect" the superior article from Spain, and in consequence none but the rich in Cuba can afford to eat good wheat bread, while in open family reciprocity our agriculturists would yearly be called upon to supply a million of barrels of flour to its 1,200,000 inhabitants. New England is not less concerned in unbinding this trade, for besides the nine millions which should be paid to our farmers, and the two millions in metals, implements and machinery, which of right should float to her from down the Ohio and Mississippi, Cuba annually requires cotton and woolen fabrics and ready made furniture apparel to the invoice value of three millions more of which the Yankee loonis and mechanics should create. Fifteen millions are therefore exported into Cuba which our citizens in the mining, manufacturing, and agricultural States should supply, and which the ships of the commercial sections should convey, and this waste of needful food, raiment, furniture, and implements for house and land when broken up in detail and overwhelmed at each step with fresh impositions, do not cost the Cubans less than thirty millions of dollars.

By reason of this system of preventions our shipping interest can only supply 476,000 tons in a year in this trade—for which it pays $1 50 a ton duty to Spain, while it would find advantageous service at once for a million of tons if the ports of the island were free to our country. This brief outline of the domestic and pecuniary inducements to annexation are based on official data and it is kept within the mark for the convenience of using round numbers, but from it we can deduce whether the States would gain or lose by the accesion of Cuba."

New York Sun Sept. 28.—1849.

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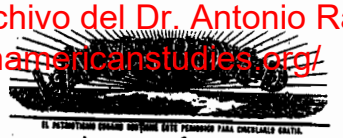

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¡Prodigiosisimo Escape.!

¡La Habana Salvada!

Por el Conde de Alcoy.

Redactores de "La Verdad."

Aun me parece cosa de sueño el ver que escribó á Vms. Tal ha sido el riesgo en que estuvimos sin saberlo hasta que el ojo siempre vigilante de S. E. el C. de Alcoy lo descubrió! Poder de la *prudencia*! Nada menos que el Sanson, el Hercules, en fin el Júpiter Tonante, de la Isla Redonda, el Coronel White, con todos sus atributos de rayos, centellas y demás elementos destructores, se ha encontrado entre nosótros durante algunas horas, que han sido siglos! Milagro de Dios ha sido que nos hayámos librado de este inminentisimo peligro. En accion de gracias por la bondad de la Divina Providencia ha despuesto el Angel tutelar de Cuba, (el General Roncali), un solemne Tedeum.

No hablo á Vd. de otros particulares porque, á la verdad todavia tengo el susto en el cuerpo y no me deja apenas escribir.

De Vms. &c.

Dn. Crispin.

Espias del Gobierno de Cuba.

Obra de caridad nos parece demostrar á la Prensa de los Estados Unidos, que si bien hasta hoy pudo haber lugar á dudas en cuanto á la existencia de espias pagados con oro Cubano por el Capitan General de la Isla, no solo para servir de escuchas y delatores con respecto á los patriotas Cubanos, sino para engañar á la Prensa americana abasteciéndola de noticias de hechos desfigurados, de falsas esposiciones de la opinion pública de aquel pais, &a., so capa de imparcialidad, verdad y justicia,—hoy no cabe ya el vacilar en la creencia de que realmente existen tales espias. A esa degenerada y mezquina clase del género humano pueden pertenecer algunas de las comunicaciones que ciertos corresponsales suministran á la Prensa, con objeto de que aparezcan como exagerados los actos despóticos de todo linage de empleados en Cuba, sus estafas, sus arbitrariedades, sus atropellamientos, &a., y pintar con falsos colores un cuadro de prosperidad y contento en aquella Isla, suponiendo con tanta impudencia como osadia para mentir, que "á excepcion de un cortisimo número de locos, viciosos y perdidos, el resto de la poblacion es leal, ama al actual Gobierno y aborrece todo cambio político." Por esto juzgamos ser obra de caridad, como antes hemos dicho, el advertir á la Prensa de tales manejos, para que se ponga en guardia contra las mentiras de que no pocas veces es cándida víctima, ahorrandonos nosotros al mismo tiempo el trabajo de probar las falsedades que por ese camino llegan á la Prensa y salen á pública luz.

No tenemos nosotros la presuncion de creernos únicos capaces de juzgar con acierto y exactitud en todo lo concerniente á Cuba; pero desafiamos, si á que se nos pruebe la publicacion de un hecho falso ó alguna asercion incorrecta. Si hubiere quien lo haga, al público corresponde el juicio y pronunciar el fallo.

Nos consta positivamente que uno de los espias mas activos del Gobierno de Cuba, (cuyo espia aunque estrangero habla bastante bien el castellano), ha recorrido por órden del Capitan General y á espensas de Cuba, en estos últimos meses, las córtes de San James y Madrid, regresando á la de Washington; y que ultimamente ha viajado por los Estados Unidos desde el Norte hasta el Sur, con objeto de difundir las ideas y doctrinas que á su amo convienen, y recoger cuanto puede ese miserable vicho, (que sin duda pertenece en apariencia á la mezquina especie de los escarabajos,) para depositar luego su *bola* en el Gabinete de Roncali. Constanos tambien que esta mezquina criatura ha puesto últimamente en accion toda su actividad y energia en Washington y en Nueva York. No sabemos si habra podido sorprender la inesperiencia de algun joven Cubano, y nos parece que el senor espia ó tiene muy poca sutileza de entendimiento, ó es un *recluta* en la guerra de intrigas. Sin embargo, sabemos que hay cierto *tonto* que le ha hecho encargos importantisimos para el Condo de Alcoy, y que nuestro senor espia ha quedado en libertad y facultad de atormentárse las entendederas para adiviuar no solo el plan de operaciones sino el nombre de los conspiradores aqui y en Cuba, dándole tales senas que, si el es *brujo*, de seguro que irá derechito a encontrarse con él, el plan, y con los conspiradores.

DESPOTISMO ESPAÑOL.

(Traducido del "Pennsylvanian.")

El despotismo que oprime á la Isla de Cuba es un peor que el que aflige á Viena ó á San Petersburgo, la primera de las cuales se halla en estado de sitio por temor de que el pueblo se levante contra sus tiranos, y la segunda cerrada á toda comunicacion con el mundo entero por leyes que ponen una mordaza á la prensa y ocultan á las masas las opiniones de otras naciones. Cuatro caballeros de Matánzas han sido puestos en prision y lanzados luego á España en destierro, por no haber concurrido á un baile que en aquella ciudad se dispuso para celebrar el cumpleaños de la Reina. ¿Porqué los mezquinos instrumentos de un déspota miserable no arrearon á toda la poblacion entera, de cuyos individuos ninguno asistió al baile? —No se dice.—Tal es allí la tiranía, que millares de individuos anhelan el castigo y la estincion de sus opresores.—Sinembargo de que nosotros respetamos mucho nuestro deber de conservar la paz con las demas naciones, no vacilamos en declarar que la mano que alivie á Cuba de los férreos grillos españoles consumará un gran bien, ya sea que la empresa nazca en este pais ó en la Isla misma. La Civilizacion se ruboriza á vista de las violencias é injusticias que diariamente se cometen en Cuba.—Humanos seres son tratados como brutos y despóticamente señoreados cual esclavos.—Allí no se osa pronunciar el pensamiento: allí todo movimiento social es espiado y frustrado: allí nadie se atreve ni aun a leer la esposicion de las opiniones que fermentan en su propio seno.—Un espionage vil les sigue los pasos aun en el retiro de sus mismas familias, los esclaviza aun dentro de sus propias casas y hasta en el rincon de sus hogares los hace cautivos de la tiranía.—Dios, en su divina sabiduría, jamás decretó que el hombre fuese degradado de esta manera. Todo corazon de hombre libre late y se agita con la esperanza de que el dia de la salvacion de Cuba está ya muy cerca. Todo pais cristiano está obligado á hacer todo lo posible para apresurar ese plazo.—¿Porqué, pues, ha de prestarse voluntariamente nuestra gran República á hacer el papel de ministril ó agente, y ponerse de guardia en el Golfo para impedir los irresistibles movimientos de los que han jurado libertar á los oprimidos?

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

10 November 1849, 4

SPIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

It appears to us charitable to show to the Press of the United States, that if there was till now some doubt about the existence of spies paid with Cuban gold by the Captain-General of the Island, intended not only to listen and inform with respect to Cuban patriots, but to deceive the American Press by supplying it with distorted f cts, false representations of the public opinion of that country, &c. under the cloak of impartiality, truth and justice—at present we cannot hesitate in believing, that really such spies exist. To such a degenerated and despicable class of the human race may be attributed some of the communications furnished to the Press by some correspondents, in order that the despotic acts of every description of officers in Cuba; their frauds, their insults, their unlawful operations may appear exaggerated, &c. and a false picture of prosperity and contentment in that Island may be presented, and in consequence of such bold misrepresentations, it may be supposed, that except a very small number of crazy, vicious and abandoned men; the remainder of the population is loyal, fond of the actual government, and averse to any political change. This circumstance induces us to believe, that it is charitable to precaution the Press against the lies of which it is very often the guiltless dupe, in order that we may obviate the trouble of proving the falsehoods, which in the aforementioned manner reach the Press, and are published to the world.

We have not the presumption of believing, that we alone can give an accurate and precise judgment about all that relates to Cuba; but we challenge any man to show us that we have published any fact untrue or incorrect. Should any body undertake to do so, let the public pronounce its judgment.

We are positively certain, that one of the most active spies of the Government of Cuba, (which spy, although a stranger, speaks the Castilian language pretty well,) by order of the Captain-General, and at the expense of Cuba, has visited, during these last months, the Courts of St. James and Madrid, and returned to Washington; and that lately he has travelled through the United States from North to South, in order to disseminate the ideas and doctrines suitable to his master, and to collect all that can be collected by such a miserable being, [who doubtless apparently belongs to the family of leeches,] to deposit the result of his inquiries in the Cabinet of Roncali. We are also sure that this contemptible creature has lately excited all his activity and energy in Washington and in New-York. We do not know whether he has surprised the inexperience of any Cuban young man, and it appears that this spy either is dull of understanding, or is a *novice* in the art of intrigue. We know, nevertheless, that a certain *fool* has committed to him very important charges for Count De Alcoy, and that our spy has remained at liberty to torment his wits, in order not only to find out the plan of operations, but the name of the conspirators here and in Cuba, he having received indications whereby if he is a *sorcerer*, he will certainly ascertain the plan and the consp-

MI PATRIA.

(De Carlos Teodoro Korner.) [*]

I.

¿Dónde está la patria del Bardo?
—Donde centelleaban nobles espíritus; donde florecían guirnaldas para la Belleza; donde corazones esforzados ardian llenos de gozo por todo lo que es santo. . . Allí estaba la patria mia!

II.

—¿Cómo se llama la patria del Bardo? Ahora se lamenta sobre los cadáveres de sus hijos sacrificados; ahora gime bajo el yugo estrangero. En un tiempo se llamaba la tierra de las Encinas, la tierra de los libres, la tierra de los Alemanes. Así se llamaba la patria mia!

III.

—¿Porqué llora la patria del Bardo?
—Porque con las tempestades del tirano los príncipes hacen estremecer sus pueblos; porque las mas solemnes promesas se quebrantan; porque sus invocaciones no encuentran oido.—Por eso llora la patria mia!

IV.

—¿A quién invoca la patria del Bardo?
—Ella invoca á los Dioses mudos con la desesperada voz de las tempestades; invoca á la Libertad, á sus Libertadores, á la vengadora mano de la retribucion.—Eso invoca la patria mia!

V.

—¿Qué quiere la patria del Bardo?
—Ella quiere desterrar la esclavitud, echar de su recinto á los Tiranos, y libre coronar de flores á los libres, ó libres sepultarlos en el polvo.—Eso quiere la patria mia!

VI.

—¿Y tiene Esperanza la patria del Bardo?
—Ella espera en la Justa Causa; espera que sus leales hijos se despierten; espera en la venganza del Gran Dios, y no ha elegido mal su vengador.—Eso espera la patria mia!

Traducido del aleman por

MIGUEL T. TOLON.

Nueva-York—1849.

[*] C. T. Korner, poeta y guerrero aleman, murió lidiando por la independencia de su patria contra los Egércitos de Napoleon. [N. del T.]

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD,"
No. 102, *Nassau-street.*

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MARVELLOUS ESCAPE!

Havanna saved by Count Alcoy!

Messrs. Editors of "LA VERDAD."

I am still thinking it is a dream, even whilst I write this letter to you; so great has been the risk to which we have been unconsciously exposed, until the watchful eye of His Excellency discovered it! Oh mighty *prudence!* Nothing less than the Samson, the Hercules, the Jupiter Tonnans of R. Island C. White with all his attributes, of lightning, thunder and destruction has been found amongst us during some hours, which has been as long as centuries. God has operated a miracle by thus saving us from this most imminent danger. The guardian angel of Cuba, [General Roncali] has ordered a public thanksgiving to the Divine Providence for this benefit.

I don't communicate to you any other particulars, because I am not yet recovered of that awful commotion, and am scarcely able to write these few lines.

Your's, &c.

DON CRISPIN.

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NEW YORK HERALD

10 November 1849, 2

City Intelligence.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT SMITH.—Lieut. Nickle, United States Army, called upon us yesterday morning, in reference to an incident which occurred on board one of the barges connected with Governor's Island, after the funeral of Lieutenant Smith, on the 8th inst. It is but due to Lieutenant Nickle to say that he had nothing to do with its publication in this paper, either directly or indirectly. We allow no person to write for this journal, except the gentlemen in our employ. Our city reporter was informed of the incident by Mr. James Bergen, of No. 92 Wall street, and published it under the city news head, as he would anything else that might come to his knowledge. From what we know of Lieutenant Nickle, we are satisfied that he would do nothing that would in the slightest degree conflict with honor or propriety. We desire to state another thing. The West Point officers were never roughly handled by our soldiers in Mexico. Instead of this, with the aid of these soldiers, they roughly handled the Mexicans.

REMAINS OF GEN. WORTH, COL. DUNCAN AND MAJOR GATES.—The funeral procession has been fixed for Thursday next, the 15th inst. The remains are hourly expected in the Ohio steamship, which sailed from New Orleans on the 31st ult., for New York, stopping at Havana. The First Division of N. Y. State Militia, under Major General Sandford, will parade on Thursday, for the purpose of rendering funeral honors to the remains. The Division line will be formed in Canal street and West Broadway at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. The First Brigade will be formed on the south side of Canal street, with its left on West Broadway; the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades, on the east side of West Broadway, the right of the second on Canal st. The Funeral Procession will proceed from the City Hall up Broadway to Bond street; through Bond street to the Bowery; and down the Bowery and Chatham street to the Park. The Seventh Regiment (National Guards) will be detailed by Brigadier General Hall, to take charge of the remains from the time of their arrival in New York until the day of the funeral. Col. Duryee will cause suitable guards to be mounted at the Trophy Room in the Arsenal, where the bodies will be deposited until the morning of the 15th. Brigadier General Storms will detail a suitable detachment from his command to fire minute guns during the funeral procession, and will make requisition for the necessary ammunition upon the Commissary General. Brigadier General Morris will detail a Troop of Horse for special escort duty, to report to the Major-General at his quarters at 10 o'clock precisely. Brigadier-General Hall will direct Colonel Duryee to detail one Company from the 7th Regiment, under the Senior Captain, to act as a Guard of Honor, during the procession, to the remains of Gen. Worth. Brigadier-General Ewen will direct Colonel Stebbins to detail one Company from the Twelfth Regiment, under the command of Senior Captain, as Guard of Honor, during the procession, to the remains of Colonel Duncan; and will also direct Colonel Morris to detail one Company from the Eleventh Regiment, under the command of his Senior Captain, as Guard of Honor to the remains of Major Gates, during the procession. Commandants of Regiments will send their Standards and Camp Colors to the City Hall on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., to be draped with appropriate emblems of mourning, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements. The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major General, at ¼ before 10 o'clock, on the morning of parade. Brigadier-General Hall will direct two troops of horse to report to the Division Inspector for special duty, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the corner of Canal street and West Broadway. Major George W. Morell has been appointed Division Engineer.

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NEW YORK HERALD
10 November 1849, 4

Passengers to Arrive.

New Orleans—Steamship Ohio—Col Geo W. White, Dr Downer and lady, Mr Ambs Horn, Mr John R Brooks.

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The Pensacola Gazette

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On Thursday afternoon last we had a small row among a portion of the crew of the *Raritan* who were on "liberty."— Some few of them got into a difficulty with the bar-keepers of Mr. Pons' house, a pistol was fired and one of the sailors wounded, his comrades immediately came to his assistance, broke into the house and destroyed every thing they could lay their hands on.

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The Daily Picayune.

10 November 1849, 2

YANKEES FOR CUBA.—The Boston papers notice the departure from that port of a vessel containing a fine sugar mill and engine, accompanied by workmen to conduct it. Recent letters from Cuba attribute the spread of liberal principles there to this constant influx of American workmen, engineers, &c.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
17 November 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

SAN MARTIN

Alexander San Martia, Havana
D Armstrong, N Y
Col McCall, U S A
Capt Davis, U S N
Hon Geo Evans, Me
Miss Stansbury, Md
H Stevens, N Y
Geo Tewill, U S N
L Rogers, New Orleans
Mrs Rogers, 2 children, and servant, N Orl'ns
J Legar, Virginia
Robt C Barry, Baltim're
C J Gilbert, New York
Hon Wm H Stiles, late Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna
Sam'l B Campbell, N Y
Wm L Hastings & lady, Niagara Falls
Miss Hastings, Niag'a F
Sam'l Morgan and lady, Crawford co, Penn
Franc'o Sanjurjo, Spain
D Rodriguer, Mexico
Jacundo Sota, do
Eup'a Bermessilla, Sp'n
F H Dorr, Boston

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Mr Plumner and son, Maryland
R H Carter, Va
R Wallace, King Geor's, Virginia
E W Montfort, N C
W B Matthews, Charles county, Md
Miss Matthews, do
P S Duval, Philadelphia
Jno M Reid, Missouri
Jas B Bell, Vermont
Geo C Dwight, do
E D Baker, Penn
Henry Stevens, do
Wm Coburn, Md
Jacob Sands, Brunswick, Maine
Elias Hall, Boston, Mass
Hon L C Levin, Phil
John W Ashmead, do
John Savage, do
Baring Powell, do
T W Ward, jr, Boston
Hy W Gair, England
Jos Hall, Philadelphia
B T Shunk and lady, Lancaster, Pa
Miss Christ, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J S Nicholson, U S M C
Dr N Pinkney, U S N
Wm Pinkney, Md
John Brown, Baltimore
Edward Sill, S C
Capt Humphreys, Top Engineers
A S Willington & lady, Charleston
H Chandler, Va
Capt Reese, Philadel'a
E Harriman, Wash'ton
J B Bragden, Baltimore

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

P D Bernard, Richmond, Virginia
R H Shepherd, Middle'x
R W Bennets, Oxford, New York
C Deming, N Y
Jas W Mason, Boston
J Swain, Ninda, N Y
L P Jones, Petersb'g, Va
Lewis Getz and lady, Lancaster, Penn

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

D Jasper, Va
Dr J Naphegyi, Hung'y
L Paoletti, Havana
J Brulngs, Vermont
S T Blanchard, Camden
Mr Adams, Brit'h Army
Mr Pasley, do
R D Backus, N Y
E W Hopkins, Rome
D B Marvin, Raleigh
Mr Watson, Nashville
Miss Watson, do
F Fischer, New Orleans
W Bradley, Boston
R Richardson and lady, New Haven
M D Whship, Califor'a

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
11 November 1849, 2

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio.

The steamship Ohio, Captain Schenck, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from New Orleans and Havana.

She left Havana on the 5th inst.; and took on board her pilot, at half-past 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. She has, therefore, made the run from Havana to Sandy Hook in four days and eight hours—the most extraordinary run on record.

She brings the remains of the lamented General Worth, Colonel Duncan, and Major Gates.

The following is a list of passengers in the Ohio, from New Orleans and Havana to New York:—

PASSENGERS BY THE OHIO.

From New Orleans—Col. G. W. White, A. Horn, J. R Brooks, Mrs. Dr. G. W. Smith, boy and servant; Dr. Downer, Mrs. Downer, Louis Leipsign, J. H. Meyer, J. W. Weldeu, J. Hoffman, G. Jamison, A. B. Holbrook, L Masses.

From Havana—J. Journier, Mrs. Bernard and servant, M. Acosta, J. F. Stetson, R. Vergara, E. L. Couchois, S. O. S King.

Among the passengers in the Ohio is the famous Col. White, leader of the Round Island expedition.

On the arrival of the O. at Havana, information was sent to the Captain General, that Colonel White was among the passengers on board.

Orders were immediately given to the Captain of the port, to guard the ship, and not allow Colonel White to go on shore.

The order was promptly executed, and a soldier placed on board for that purpose; but deeming it advisable to send some one on board who would discover and detect all that was going on, the chief of police, in citizen's dress, was sent on board, and remained until the steamer left.

During the day, a number of American merchants and others, natives of the island, visited Colonel White, and expressed their regret that he should be detained, and not permitted to go on shore; at the same time expressed the belief that the island would, sooner or later, belong to the people of the United States. The rest of the passengers were permitted to go on shore, and go where they pleased. The greater part of the native population of the island are in favor of becoming annexed to the United States, but not through unfair means.

She left New Orleans on the evening of the 31st, with every prospect of a rapid and prosperous run home, but owing to downright carelessness and gross stupidity on the part of the pilot, in attempting to bring her to sea at low water, and in taking her out of the regular channel, she ran aground and remained sixteen hours.

After many unsuccessful attempts, she was drawn off by the Persian and Hercules, two powerful steam tugs, and took her departure from the Belize Light, about 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 1st, and arrived at Havana early on the morning of the 4th.

The detention caused by getting aground has occasioned a delay of more than fifty hours in the time of her arrival at this port—longer than it would have been, had she proceeded direct to Havana, where she would have arrived in time to have left for home on Saturday, instead of Monday.

She brought six bags of doubloons from New Orleans to Havana, and $100,000 specie on freight for this city.

She brought 19 passengers from New Orleans to Havana, and 30 for New York.

She brings no later intelligence from California—the Falcon, with the October mails from the Pacific, not having had sufficient time to arrive at Havana when the Ohio left.

The mails will be taken to New Orleans and forwarded overland, by the regular mail route.

The Ohio is advertised to sail again on the 13th, which will scarcely be time to discharge her cargo and be ready.

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NEW YORK HERALD

12 November 1849, 8

Cuba.

The following correspondence, extracted from a private correspondence published at Vera Cruz, in the *Arco Iris*, unveils several intrigues which have been very often spoken of without any certain proofs, but which turn out to be true, as it appears by the annexed facts, which come to us from good sources:—

"HAVANA, October 7, 1849.—I wish to make known to you several facts connected with the late events which have desolated our city and the whole island. In order to make them plainly understoood, I must retrace the proceedings which have brought us to our present condition. In 1832, after the fictitious death of King Ferdinand VII., England claimed a debt which the government had against Spain. Queen Christine listened to the demand; the bill was produced, and its results were, that Spain acknowledged to be debtor to England a sum amounting to more than fifty-seven millions of pounds sterling. It being impossible to settle the debt immediately, the Spanish government requested England to wait for some time, in the hope that the financial position of the country would become better. But the position of Spain grew worse, on account of the war of Don Carlos, and England was prudent enough in not shackling the Spanish government by the demand of a sum, the payment of which seemed to be impossible. In these circumstances the Cortes proclaimed, by anticipation, the majority of Queen Isabella II., and the English government, irritated at such a proceeding, the illegality of which was really astonishing, claimed immediately and with great energy, the absolute settlement of a debt, the non-payment of which was felt oppressive by the English nation.

"The Spanish ministry asked for time to pay up the amount and its interest. The proposition was accepted, but on condition that a pledge would be given to the English government together with a mortgage for the debt; and the pledge which was found to be the more convenient for the two contracting parties was—The Island of Cuba.

"As it was necessary to make an authentic act of the mortgage, and as it was therefore indispensable to evaluate the pledge, General D. Geronimo Valdez Noriega received orders to send his government a general map of the country, exact statistics and an inventory of Cuba, and to have ascertained for this object: 1st. The number of square miles contained in the Island; 2d. The number of cities and villages; 3d. The number of forts and public buildings; 4th. The value of private properties, as well in the cities as in the country; 5th. The number of white citizens; 6th. That of the colored people; and, 7th. That of the slaves.

"To these furnished documents were added the prices of each article, and the act was signed by the two contracting parties, one offering the proposition to the other (who accepted it) that, after six years, Spain would deliver in specie the amount of the debt and its interest, or, in case of non-payment, the pledge itself. In this last case England 'generously' offered to assume the obligation, to give liberty to all slaves, the price of whom would be demanded by their masters of the Spanish government, and which would be paid by the English government.

"Here I must say that nobody is ignorant of the wrong done to England by the sugar cane culture in Cuba by the slaves, and that as soon as it will cease, the English colonies will immediately realize a profit of an annual benefit, amounting to more than a hundred millions, and that the English treasury will receive every year an income of five millions. The proprietors remaining in the Island of Cuba are aware of all these facts. They know that Spain will abandon them some day or other, when they will not be prepared for it, and they have tried to be supported by a nation by whose institutions property is secured. The most rational means discovered by them was to propose the annexation of Cuba to the United States of America."

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Thomas A. Ritchie, Havana; Samuel Wethered, Baltimore; Thomas Day, Liverpool; J. H. Cheever, Boston; M. S. Stetson, Mobile; Theodore Carrington and lady, Boston; F. W. Lawrence, New London; Capt. Shirra, Washington; General P. Herrera, P. Herrera, Chili; Mrs. Ed. Miekle, Chili; E. Miekle, Baltimore; S. Rousseau, Boston; Maurice Cuvillier, Montreal; B. Dennis and lady, Canada; also arrived, in the Empire City from California, Major L. E. Graham, U. S. A.; Wm. Carnell Jewett and lady, San Francisco; Dr. A. J. Ward, do; J. C. Boogher, do; Leonard H. Lyon, U. S. N., S. Franklin Hilliard, San Francisco; F. T. Tyson, Baltimore; H. H. Hunt, Oregon; B. L. Horter, California; and John A. Lewis, San Francisco, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

City Intelligence.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AND THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The place assigned by the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the Common Council, to the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, in the funeral procession, on Thursday next, in honor of the remains of General Worth, Colonel Duncan, and Major Gates, has given deep dissatisfaction, not only to the brave heroes of Mexico, but to the citizens at large. So strong is the feeling, that we have reason to believe that unless the arrangement is altered by the Common Council this evening, the volunteers will not parade; and if they do not, we would strongly recommend the Mayor and Common Council not to give the glorious colors of the regiment, which are in their custody, to any other military corps on that occasion, else, disturbance of the peace may be the consequence, and what was intended as a great public honor, may be turned into a hideous disgrace.

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La Crónica.

ESPAÑA Y LOS PUEBLOS HISPANOAMERICANOS

NUEVA YORK

13 November 1849, 30

ISLA DE CUBA.

El vapor Ohio, procedente de la Habana, en cuatro dias y medio de navegacion, nos ha traido nuestra correspondencia, con el *Diario de la Marina* y la *Gaceta* de aquella capital, cuyas fechas alcanzan al 4 del actual.

La tranquilidad seguia inalterable en toda la isla, y se notaba bastante actividad en el comercio. Uno de nuestros corresponsales, al hablar de la miserable espedicion de Round Island, que no ha podido pasar de proyecto, dice que indudablemente les hubiera salido mal la cuenta á los quijotescos espedicionarios. "El Capitan General, añade luego, que es hombre de suma enerjía y militar pundonoroso, con los hombres que tiene á su mando, todos jóvenes, robustos y perfectamente adiestrados en el manejo de las armas, se burla de todo cuanto se quisiese intentar. He hablado con varios franceses, alemanes y angloamericanos, y todos á una me han dicho con el mas verdadero entusiasmo que no titubearian un momento en tomar las armas, para rechazar un acto de piratería tan criminal como el que se intentaba llevar á cabo." Sigue hablando en el mismo tono nuestro apreciable corresponsal, pero creemos, en vista de las circunstancias, poder eximirnos de reproducir íntegras todas las reflexiones que hace sobre el particular.

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NEW YORK HERALD
13 November 1849, 2

Cuba and its Condition.

The intelligence which we have been receiving from the Island of Cuba for some time past, is very interesting as news to the general reader, and very important in its bearings on the political condition of that Island, and its future fate and prospects, to the politician and to all who have watched its past history.

It will be recollected, that a few weeks ago the people of Matanzas, in return for some hospitalities which were extended to them by an American ship of war, were desirous of giving the officers of that vessel a complimentary ball on shore. As soon as their intention became known to the Captain General, that functionary prohibited the ball, on the ground that it was unnecessary, because the American officers could be invited to the *fête* which was soon to take place in honor of the Queen of Spain, on the anniversary of her birthday. The Cubans, as was natural, felt aggrieved at the prohibition, and determined not to attend the birthday *fête*. To the extreme mortification of the Commandant, the banquet was a perfect blank; and to avenge the insult which the Commandant imagined was thus offered to the royal authority, some young men, who exerted themselves to prevent a general attendance, were seized, imprisoned in Moro castle, and afterwards shipped to Spain, to answer for their conduct. This silly but significant movement created a great sensation throughout the island, and formed the principal topic of discussion for some time after its occurrence, among all classes of the population.

Another movement, of a similar character, recently took place on the same island.

On the arrival of the steamship Ohio at Havana, on her last trip, information was conveyed to the Commandant that Col. White, the leader of the famous Round Island expedition—which was put down by our naval forces, under the direction of the cabinet at Washington—was one of the passengers on board. Had a thunderbolt from the forge of old Vulcan been discharged by the imperial Jove, and struck the Captain General, he would not have been more surprised than he was when this information reached him. Quick as thought, he ordered the Captain of the port to guard the ship, and by no means to allow the terrible Col. White to go on shore. For that purpose, a soldier was placed on board, to prevent his landing, by force, if necessary; and lest the awful Colonel should concoct any schemes on board, while in port, tending to impair Spanish authority in Cuba, the Chief of the Police force was likewise placed on board the Ohio, in citizen's dress, for the purpose of overhearing all that Col. White might say, so that he could communicate the same to the Captain General, in order that measures might be taken in time to defeat any such purpose. A Spanish spy also came in the Ohio to this city, and is daily watching all the movements of the redoubtable Colonel here.

Now, what can be the meaning of all those movements? In returning the civilities extended by the officers of the United States vessel of war in Matanzas, the Cubans were doing nothing, in fact, but what common politeness and etiquette required. As to Col. White—why should the Captain General exhibit so much fear and dread of him? He was merely a passenger in the Ohio, on his way to New York, and a perfectly harmless individual after his expedition was broken up and scattered under Mr. Clayton's order. And who is Col. White—this apparition, this night-mare of the Captain General? He is an adventurous soldier—a native of Ireland, who came to the United States, some time ago, to better his fortune if he could. For many years he served in a dry goods store in the Bowery, in this city, and afterwards went to New Orleans and acted in the same capacity there, selling ginghams and corsets to the ladies, and kid gloves and pomatum to the southern dandies. When the war with Mexico broke out, he was elected lieutenant of a military company, jumped at one bound over the counter, and marched to the field to defend the honor of his adopted country, where, no doubt, he did some service in slaying the Mexicans. This was the foundation of his advancement. But when returning to New York, as a passenger, he was a harmless individual, a perfectly quiet gentleman, very polished and very urbane. What, therefore, can be the meaning of the Captain General's fright at his appearance in the harbor of Havana? The truth is, that all these movements only show the extreme fear and sensitiveness of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and the constant dread which is entertained, that at no distant day, that beautiful island, with her productive soil and her twenty millions of revenue, will slip from the Spanish government, and become a State of the American confederacy.

What will all these movements tend to, is a permanent question. They cannot, we verily believe, have any other tendency than that of bringing about an early separation of that Island from Spain, by some means, *peaceable or forcible*. If the Spanish government in Europe were actuated by common sense and sagacity, they would at once see that their hold on Cuba is loosened and almost destroyed. They would at once enter into negotiations with the government of the United States for its peaceable transfer to this country, for a sum of money to be agreed upon, and which sum would, no doubt, be contributed by the Cubans themselves, soon after the exchange of ratifications. M. Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish minister at Washington, can-not but believe in his heart that it would be the part of wisdom in the Spanish ministry in Madrid to take such a course; but he wants the moral courage to state it to them. It therefore devolves upon us, in a very peaceable way, to explain this condition of things to the Spanish ministry, each one of whom, we believe, is a reader of the *New York Herald*. We do now, therefore, say to them, that if some peaceable termination of this question be not soon arrived at, it will be solved by force, and that without any serious difficulty; for it is a "fixed fact" that Spanish government over Cuba must cease, sooner or later. Indeed, at the present time, the only obstacle in the way of annexing Cuba to the United States, is the delay necessarily involved in the question of incorporating Canada. Neither Canada nor Cuba can come into this Union separately. Our domestic party hostilities are of such a character, that the one will assist the other project—that the exclusion of Canada will exclude Cuba, and *vice versa*; but manifest destiny points to the incorporation of both.

That the annexation of Cuba, sooner or later, must take place, cannot be denied. Indeed, we have every reason to believe, that the scheme which was recently suppressed by the proclamation of General Taylor, is by no means abandoned. There are hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of brave, adventurous, and energetic spirits in the United States, who would jump over counters and stone walls, at the chance of being transported to Cuba, and after arriving there, would fight out the revolution on their own hook; trusting to the generosity of the emancipated Cubans for payment after the work was completed. We believe that the leaders of the expedition do not abandon the scheme which was recently started and put down, and we have every reason to credit the statement, that independent military companies are forming, in many of our large cities, and in the numerous towns throughout the country, for the purpose of practising and exercising, as the other independent companies are in the practice of doing, so as to prepare for the advent of the day, when they may be called upon to join an expedition having the same object in view as that which has so recently been suppressed. There is no government in this country, nor is there any authority in this land, that can prevent American citizens from uniting and forming military organizations and perfecting themselves in martial discipline, for the public and ostensible purpose of aiding and assisting, at an early day, the Cuban patriots, in a practical way, in effecting their independence of Spain. Under the present obsolete neutrality laws, expeditions to the island of Cuba, composed of such materials, may, by the strong arm of power, and an extreme interpretation of old enactments, be put down and scattered; but there is a determination among all our progressive people, North and South, in favor the independence of Cuba, and to unite in a memorial to the next Congress, for the purpose of repealing those neutrality laws, as being part and parcel of the old alien and sedition system of the last century, which aided and assisted the monarchical opinions and ideas of that age. Every American citizen has a right—which he cannot be deprived of—to leave the country when he chooses; and under no authority can the government demand of him his object in going to Cuba, or any other country he may determine to visit. Why, then, should the government have the tyrannical and monarchical privilege to demand of a company of individuals what they dare not do of a single individual? A great movement will be made, in the next Congress, to repeal those neutrality laws; and when they are repealed, we shall see a movement in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere, having for its object to aid and assist the patriots of Cuba.

However much people may be adverse to the agitation of such a question, for fear it might compromise our peaceful relations with Spain, the spirit of the age is progressive in this land, and we cannot stay it if we would. The tyranny of the Spanish government in Cuba is accumulating; the policy of the Spanish government at home is preposterous; and unless the ministers of Queen Isabella, at an early day, take the matter into serious consideration, and determine upon offering that Island for sale to the United States, they may rest satisfied that it will be wrested from their hands by another process, without a single sixpence going into the pockets of the Queen in return for it. Let them mark what we say.

The Tehuantepec Route—Important Movement.—The importance of a communication over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is very apparent, from a glance at the map. From the city of New Orleans, by this route, it is *eighteen hundred miles*—equal to six or seven days steaming—nearer San Francisco than by the route of Panama. The distance across the Tehuantepec Isthmus is 144 miles, over the whole line of which a fine highway has recently been opened, by Don José Garay, Manning & McIntosh, and Margous & Co., who have the charter of the right of way for a canal or railroad by this route. We now learn that they are in negotiation for the purchase of the two New York and Charleston steamers, the Northerner and Southerner, to be placed in communication with the route, one on the Pacific, and the other on the Atlantic side, to run in connection between New Orleans and San Francisco. This is a very important movement, and will give a new impulse to all the isthmus routes, and, if followed up by New Orleans, will give her a very good share of the California trade. Let the work go ahead.—The more the merrier.

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NEW YORK HERALD

13 November 1849, 2

The Rush for California.

There is a great excitement about California. Merchants, lawyers, and mechanics, in hundreds, will leave this city, to-day, in the Ohio and Crescent City. All sorts of merchandise, watches, boots, clothing, newspapers, books, mechanics' tools, trinkets, &c., &c., are going off at a rapid rate.

These two steamers will be filled to their utmost capacity. Adams & Co., the enterprising express house, in Wall street, send out, in charge of a special messenger, who leaves their office at ten minutes before three o'clock, this afternoon, over twenty tons in small parcels: and each emigrant carries all that the regulations of the steamers will permit. About two hundred and seventy-five passengers go in the Crescent City; and five hundred, mostly for the Gold Region, go in the Ohio.

The O. takes to—

Havana	50
Chagres	300
New Orleans	150
Total	500

Among those in the O. are the following:—

Miss Campbell, daughter of the American Consul at Havana; Sr. Don Espinosa and family; Major Sear e, U. S. Army; Mr. J. J. Day and family, North Caroline; Mr. Montant, Mr. McLean, Captain W. T. Thompson, James Cunningham, Charles Ba-s, and Thos. Placide.

These few are not for California, but having their names, we give them; they help to make up the crowd going with the Californians.

The arrival of one or two hundred in the Empire City has given a tremendous impulse to those bound out. They can scarcely wait for the steamers to start. They are like the chap who, with a friend, several years ago, went into Boston, from a neighboring town, to witness the reception of General Jackson. On reaching Malden bridge, three or four miles from the city, and hearing the distant booming of the cannon, notwithstanding the speed of his horse, he jumped out of the wagon and started on a run for Boston, exclaiming, "Hark! There goes the cannon; we shall be too late!" So it is with the gold hunters. There is not a steamer afloat fast enough for them.

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NEW YORK HERALD
14 November 1849, 2

Progress of Annexation in Canada.

From the temper exhibited by the people of Canada, and from the tone of the proceedings of several public meetings which have recently been held there, it is a matter of certainty that the feeling of annexation is becoming stronger than ever, and is even now the ruling element in that part of the continent. Party lines are being drawn, and the question of annexation is the great issue which is discussed, in doors and out of doors, at public meetings and at the fireside. The movement is going on and gaining ground in both the provinces; and those who favor the project of separating from Great Britain, are becoming bolder and bolder every day.

There is, however, a strong and influential party opposed to the movement; and if the British government should be averse to acceding to a peaceable surrender of Canada, and will exert itself to prevent any such consummation by force, there will be an agitation there for years, which may perhaps end in civil war. Already annexation has become an issue in the elections—those in favor of the measure pledging themselves not to vote for any candidate who does not entertain similar opinions on the subject. On the other hand, the *fiat* has gone forth that all persons holding office under government, who have signed annexation addresses, shall be dismissed. Thus far, at least, the government in Canada and the annexationists are at issue, the government taking sides with those who are in favor of a continuance of British connection.

While these things are going on in Canada, the people of the United States look calmly on, knowing that, sooner or later, the Canadas will be incorporated with the United States, for good or for evil. The hand of destiny points to such a conclusion. Nor are they very desirous for the immediate annexation of Canada. They know that the island of Cuba is undergoing precisely the same process as Canada is. They know that Cuba must be a State of this confederacy, some time or other, just as certainly as Canada will be. A large proportion of the inhabitants, like the same party in Canada, are in favor of annexation; but the state of local parties is such among the American people, that it would be impossible to annex the one without the other. Both must come in at the proper time. Our domestic politics are in such a condition, that both must be annexed at one and the same time, for the reasons which we have on former occasions given in full.

The probability, therefore, is, that the movement will go on in both countries, and that the question will be decided in both, at about the same time. And it is not at all unlikely that before the end shall have been arrived at, there will be serious conflicts—perhaps revolution or civil war—in both Canada and Cuba.

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NEW YORK HERALD
14 November 1849, 2

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES

IN HONOR OF THE GALLANT AND LAMENTED

MAJOR-GENERAL WORTH, COLONEL DUNCAN, AND MAJOR GATES, late of the United States Army,

Under the direction of the Municipal Authorities of the City of New York.

Thursday, the 15th instant, having been selected by the Special Committee of Arrangements as the day for solemnizing the funeral obsequies of the above named officers, the procession will move from the Park, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the following order:—

THE FIRST DIVISION OF NEW YORK STATE MILITIA,
under command of
Major-General Sandford,
consisting of
THE FIRST BRIGADE,
commanded by
Brigadier-General Storms,
Composed of the following regiments, viz:—
First Horse Artillery—Col. Ryer.
Second Infantry—Col. Spicer.
Third Cavalry—Col. Pentley.

THE SECOND BRIGADE,
commanded by
Brigadier General Morris,
composed of the following regiments, viz:
Fourth Light Artillery—Col. Yates.
Fifth Infantry—Col. Warner.
Sixth Infantry—Col. Peers.

THE THIRD BRIGADE,
commanded by
Brigadier General Hall,
composed of the following regiments, viz:
Seventh Infantry—Col. Duryee.
Eighth Infantry—Col. Borden.
Ninth Infantry—Col. Ferris.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE,
commanded by
Brigadier General Ewen.
composed of the following regiments, viz:
Tenth Infantry—Col. Bailey.
Eleventh Infantry—Col. Morris.
Twelfth Infantry—Col. Stebbins.

Barouches,
containing the Reverend the invited Clergy, Orator and Poet of the Day,
and Pall Bearers.

BAND.

Captain Shumway's Company,
National Guard,
As a Guard of Honor.

HEARSE,
Drawn by Three Pair of Horses,
Containing the Remains of
MAJOR GENERAL WORTH,
Charger of General Worth,
Rode by him at the Battles of Monterey,
Cerro Gordo, &c.
Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the
First Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.
Relatives of the Deceased,
in Carriages.

BAND

Pall Bearers in Barouches.
Captain Vincent's Company,
Light Guard,
As a Guard of Honor.

HEARSE,
Drawn by Two Pair of Horses,
Containing the Remains of
COLONEL DUNCAN.
Charger of Colonel Duncan,
Rode by him at the Battles of Cerro Gordo,
Cherubusco, &c.
Relatives of the Deceased,
in Carriages.

BAND.

Pall Bearers in Barouches.
Captain McArdle's Company,
City Guard,
As a Guard of Honor.

HEARSE
Drawn by Two pairs of Horses,
Containing the Remains of
MAJOR GATES.
Charger of Major Gates,
Relatives of the Deceased,
in carriages.

BAND.

Officers of the United States
Army and Navy.
Superintendent and Officers at West Point
Military Academy.
Surviving Officers and Soldiers
Engaged on the Frontier in the War of 1812-14.
Discharged Soldiers of the U. S. Army,
formerly under command of the
late Major-General Worth.
Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State.
Officers and Members of the
Society of Cincinnati.
Members of the Press.
Foreign Consuls.
Mayors
of the Cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hudson, and the
Members of the Common Councils thereof.
Presidents of the Villages of Williamsburgh, Newburgh,
and Cornwall, and Trustees thereof.
Committee of Citizens of the
Town of Cornwall.
Mayor
of the City of New York.
Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the Boards of Aldermen
and Assistant Aldermen
of this City,
Preceded by their Presidents

President and Members of the
Board of Education.
Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Ex-Members of Congress.
Members of Senate and Assembly
of the State of New York.
Ex-Members of the Common Council.
Recorder, and
The Honorable the Judges of the
Several Courts of the City.
President, Faculty, and Students of
Columbia College.
Chancellor, Faculty, and students of the
New York University.
Principal, Professors, and Students
of the Free Academy.
Heads of Departments and other Officers
of the City Government.
Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer,
and other officers of the Fire Department of
New York.
Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer
of the Port.
Sheriff, County Clerk, Register and
Coroner,
and their several Officers.
Manhattan Guard,
with Guards!
Citizens generally.

The route of the Procession will be from the Park through the west gate to Broadway, up Broadway to Astor Place, through Astor place to Fourth avenue, thence to the Bowery, and down the Bowery and Chatham street to the east gate of the Park.

When the head of the column arrives at the east gate the military will form into line, and the civic portion of the procession will pass by to the City Hall.

The line of military will then reform, and march into the Park.

After entering the Park, the bodies will be placed on trestels in front of the platform erected for the Clergy, Orator, Poet, Pall Bearers, and Mayors and members of the Common Council of this and other cities.

The ceremonies will be opened with a prayer.

AN ODE,

Written at the request of the Common Council, by George P. Morris, Esq.—Music by George Loder, will be sung by the Sacred Music Society, from the balcony of the City Hall.

AN ORATION,

Prepared at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, will then be delivered by John Van Buren, Esq.

At the conclusion of which, the Benediction will be pronounced.

After the firing of three volleys by the military, the bodies will be placed in the Governor's Room until the following day, when they will be removed to their respective places of burial.

The proprietors of the several public buildings in the city, and the masters and owners of the various shipping in the port, are requested to display the National Flag and other colors at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset.

Persons having charge of the different church and fire-alarm bells, are requested to cause the same to be tolled, from 11 o'clock, A. M., until the close of the procession.

The several municipal offices will be closed during the day, and the committee also recommend that the citizens close their places of business during the procession, and that the residents on the streets through which the procession will pass display mourning drapery from their respective houses.

Minute guns will be fired from the Battery during the procession, by the Veteran Corps of Heavy Artillery, Captain Mayer, under the direction of Brigadier General Storms.

The drivers and owners of the various licensed vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from West Broadway, and from Canal street, between Broadway and West Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. and also from the several streets through which the procession will pass, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Chief of Police is charged with the enforcement of the last named order.

The following will be the places of assembling of the several officers and bodies above named:

The Reverend the Invited Clergy in the Governor's room.

The Pall-bearers, in the Corporation Library Room (east end of the City Hall.)

Officers of the Army and Navy, and Society of the Cincinnati, in the Keeper's Room, City Hall.

Foreign Consuls, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, the Members of Congress, Senators and Members of the State Legislature, Recorder, Judges of the several Courts, in the Mayor's Office.

Ex-members of the Common Council, Heads of Departments and bureaus of the City Government, Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer, the Sheriff, Register, County Clerk and Coroner, and their several officers, the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, and other officers of the Fire Department, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Presidents, Faculty, and Students of the several Colleges, Members of the Board of Education, in the Circuit Court Room.

Surviving Officers and Soldiers on the frontier, and Discharged Soldiers, formerly under command of the late Major General Worth, in the Superior Court Room.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ALEX. H. R. HULTZ,
CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL,
JAMES W. HARD,
JAMES KELLY,
Aldermen. } Committee of
JONAS F. CONCKLIN, } Arrangements.
CHARLES CRANE,
A. J. DENMAN,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Assistant Aldermen.

N. B.—If the weather should prove unfavorable, the ceremonies will be postponed till the next fair day. In case of postponement, the colors on the City Hall will not be hoisted on Thursday.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
16 November 1849, 3

FROM HAVANA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

HAVANA, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

It would appear from an article in this morning's "Diario de la Marina" that the action of Gen. TAYLOR, in frustrating the sailing of the "expedition" from New York, has produced the most favorable impression in Spain, and you will have seen that in other parts of Europe his conduct has been highly lauded and extolled.

I have occupied myself diligently in ascertaining, as far as practicable, the feeling of the people here, and am daily more convinced that the success of such an "expedition" would have been scarcely possible; that torrents of blood would have flowed upon its defeat; and, whatever *be* the desire of the people for an amelioration of their political condition, it is not to be accomplished by a band of lawless adventurers, seeking, perhaps, only their own aggrandizement.

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

NEW YORK HERALD

16 November 1849,]

City Intelligence.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL WORTH, COL. DUNCAN, AND MAJOR GATES.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the New York Volunteers will have the exclusive honor of accompanying the remains of General Worth to their last resting place in Greenwood Cemetery. They will constitute the guard of honor for the interment, and that, after all, is the highest position that could be assigned them. It atones, in some degree, for the slight offered them, but does not remove it.—The following, we understand, will be the pall bearers:—Commodore Stringham, U. S. N.; Col. Craig, U. S. A.; Col. Scriven, U. S. A.; Col. Talcot, U. S. A.; Col. Bohlen, (late) aid-de-camp to the deceased, and Dr. Simmons, of the Army. It was a strange oversight of the committee of arrangements, that they did not invite Col. Bohlen and Lieut. Barry to the funeral, till their arrival here yesterday, though these gallant officers, the aids of General Worth, accompanied him through all his campaigns, till he left Mexico.

The remains of Col Duncan will be conveyed this morning, in the St Nicholas steamboat, to Cornwall, Capt. Vincent's company of the Light Guard, who charter the steamer, being the guard of honor on the occasion. The remains will be interred there in the family burying ground. Col. Duncan was an honorary member of the company. This company acquitted itself with great dignity and military discipline yesterday. Its marching was admirable. It numbered 70 men.

The remains of Major Gates will be conveyed to Governor's Island, this forenoon, for interment, the guard of honor being the troops at present in the fort.

THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—When these noble fellows returned to Central Hall, after the procession was over, they were followed by thousands of citizens, who loudly cheered them; and about 300 bouquets were sent them by the hands of the fair, who know how to appreciate the deeds of the brave. Captain Rynders being called upon for a speech by the people, ridiculed the guards who took an honor that did not belong to them, from the heroic volunteers, whose right it was. He was glad the volunteers did not permit their colors to be borne by molasses candy soldiers, who never saw any other kind of warfare than shooting down citizens; and he hoped they would not give back their colors to a Common Council who had proved themselves unworthy of their custody. He then complimented the Worth Light Guard and their captain, Wm. W. Lyon, and also the Lafayette Guard and Capt Richard French, who had been arrested for the honor he had paid the volunteers; but this would only make him dearer to the public, who would sustain him against such persecution. At the conclusion of his observations, three cheers were given for Captain Rynders, and nine cheers for the *New York Herald*. The following communication has been addressed to the First Regiment of New York Volunteers:—

"On behalf of the volunteers, officers, and soldiers of the different States now sojourning in New York, and whom I had the honor to command in the funeral procession of yesterday, I beg to return our warmest thanks to the officers and soldiers of the 1st New York Regiment, for their magnanimity and kindness in giving us the extreme right of their column upon that occasion.

M. K. TAYLOR,
Late Capt. Twiggs' Mounted Riflemen,
of Baltimore.

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NEW YORK HERALD
17 November 1849, 1

The Remains of General Worth—The Interment Yesterday—Grand Display.

Yesterday was performed the last sad office—the interment of the mortal remains of General Worth. The day was equally propitious as the day before, and the spectacle was scarcely less imposing; in some respects it was more picturesque and sublime. It was stated yesterday, and the rumor had gained extensive circulation, that to the New York Volunteers would at length be conceded the right to which they were entitled by the laws of military etiquette and by deeds of valor. But when men in authority take one wrong step, they generally follow it up by many others, simply because they have the power. The power of individuals in this country, however, is very limited, and the higher power—the sovereign people—understand how to vindicate public opinion and justice, when both are set at nought by a small despotism. The pertinacity with which the Volunteers have been excluded from the position which is due to them, was exemplified yesterday. There was a decent opportunity of retracing the error committed. There was no necessity for the National Guard accompanying the remains to the Cemetery. To do so, they actually invaded the military territory of another city and another brigade. It was the intention of the Long Island military to give the post of honor to the New York Volunteers. But out comes an advertisement from the Committee of Arrangements, giving it to the National Guard. If this proceeding was not dictated by General Sandford, it was sanctioned by his presence at the funeral.

THE FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

The hour fixed by the Committee of Arrangements for the commencement of the procession was 10 o'clock, but it did not start from the Park until half past 11 o'clock. The crowd in the Park, though not by any means so great as on the preceding day, was very considerable. The flags on the City Hall were suspended half-mast high, and the bell tolled at intervals.

The Seventh Regiment (or National Guard) having formed, led the procession out of the west gate, Captain Shumway's Company being the guard immediately around the hearse, which was drawn by six horses. The charger of the warrior followed, and then the relatives of the deceased, in carriages. Next followed the Committee of Arrangements, in a carriage, and also several other members of the Common Council. Then St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with badges and a grand banner, and a train of Freemasons of the lodges of the city, under its jurisdiction. Then followed a long line of carriages and a number of citizens on foot, making altogether a large procession. The route lay down Broadway, round the Park, through Beekman street, thence into William street, and down Fulton street to the ferry. It required three or four boats to accommodate the procession.

PREPARATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

In the meantime the Long Island military had been forming at the other side, and not having it in their power to give the highest post of honor to the New York Volunteers, they gave them the next best, namely, at the head of their own column, or the extreme right. The force consisted of General Duryea's Brigade, namely the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments and Company K, of the First Regiment of United States Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, Colonel Taylor. The citizens of Brooklyn were also preparing to take their place in the procession, which formed in the following order, in Fulton street.

THE PROCESSION IN BROOKLYN.

The First Regiment of New York Volunteers formed the head of the column or extreme right, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Burnham, Major Dyckman, Captain Bulgar, First Lieutenant Scanlan, and Second Lieutenant Potter. They numbered fifty-five muskets, and presented a truly martial appearance, even in their citizens' dress. In addition to those who bore arms, were about twenty of the regiment who were without arms, and marched under command of Captain M. K. Taylor, of Twiggs' Mounted Riflemen. The Pennsylvania and Louisiana Regiments were also represented, by Captain Binden, Pennsylvanians, and Lieut. Berry, Louisiana Mounted Dragoons. Of the New York Regiment, the following officers were present in addition to those above named:—Capt. Farnham, Capt. A. W. Taylor, Capt. Fairchild, Lieut. Bardenville, Lieut. Browne, Lieutenant Hooker and John McClester. The colors were carried by Sergeant Campbell, who bore the State color; Sergeant Lake, who bore the color presented by the Texan and Oregon Association; and by Sergeant Alexander Moran, who bore the color presented by the ladies of Mexico through General Scott. This latter had a rather new appearance, and is exceedingly handsome, for it was presented after the war. The other two have seen some service, and are therefore the "worse of the wear" or rather they are the better for it. The guide colors were borne by privates Doughty and Roberts. This noble band was the observed of all observers.

The 14th Regiment of New York State Militia, commanded by Col. Quirk and Major Smith, took the next place in the procession; and the company called the Brooklyn National Guard, Capt. Sprague, took the lead. This fine company parades by the tap of the drum. Their uniform is blue coat faced with white, sky blue trousers and white belts. They numbered 28. The company next in order was the Brooklyn Franklin Guards, Captain Baldwin; uniform, blue frocks, and black trousers faced with white, numbering 25 men. The third company was the Steuben Guards, Capt. Shepherd; uniform, blue coats faced with white, and sky blue trousers faced with white. This body numbered 31 men. The next company in order was the Union Blues, Captain Goodchild, uniform, blue coat and blue trousers, white facings and cross belts. Muster 23. Then followed Gjerger's Brooklyn Brass Band, with sky blue frocks, white belts, and dark trousers with red facings. They numbered 18 men. The rear of this regiment was brought up by Capt. Graham's troop of Ringgold Horse Guards, which are a horse artillery corps. They numbered 60 horses, and looked remarkably well. Their uniform is blue coat and grey trousers, and white and red plumes.

The 13th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Beers, in the absence of Col. Smith, came next in order, and the first company was the Williamsburgh Jefferson Guards, Capt. Wills; green coat, grey trousers faced with red, for the most part Germans; 26 in number. Then the Williamsburgh Washington Guard, Lieut. Waterman, 24 in number; uniform, blue coat, sky blue trousers. Then the Brooklyn Washington Life Guard, 18 in number, dressed as Continentals. In this company there is a split, as a portion of the corps being native Americans, will not turn out under the captain, Wm. M. Burnett, who is an Englishman. The Williamsburgh Union Greys, Capt. Walsh, 31 in force, grey uniform, with gold facings. The Brooklyn Guards, Capt. Morrison, 30 strong, green coat and dark trousers, with red facings. Brooklyn Pierson Light Guard, long frocks, sky blue, and dark trousers, with grenadier caps. This is a fine body of men, mustering 24. Then followed Ruble's brass band, red uniform, with gold facings, numbering 11 men. The rear of this regiment was closed by the Brooklyn City Guard, an artillery company, with very handsome new uniforms and new cannon. Their dress is red coat, black trousers, faced with red, and very pretty helmets, with bands and cones of brass. This splendid battery numbers 32 men, 40 horses, and four splendid brass six-pounders.

The next corps in order, was Company K, of the First Regiment of U. S. A., Col. Taylor, from Fort Hamilton, numbering 40 men, 42 horses, and four pieces of cannon, uniform blue and red facings.

Then followed the Seventh Regiment, or National Guard of New York, Col. Duryea, mustering 300 men. Capt. Devoe's Cavalry corps drew up the rear, and Capt. Shumway's company had the post of honor, immediately around the remains. The artillery company was not on the ground. This is undoubtedly, a splendid body of men and are admirably disciplined. In yesterday's *Herald* we enumerated the captains' names. Dingle's fine brass band performed in excellent style before the hearse.

The colors of the entire military force were furled, and bound in crape. Among the staff officers present were Capt. Hall, late of the New York Volunteers, and Major Neely; the whole brigade was under the command of Brigadier General Duryea. The turn-out of military was very magnificent.

Immediately following the hearse, was the General's charger, led by a groom. Then the relatives of deceased; then the Committee of Arrangements, with members of the New York Common Council, in carriages; the Rev. Dr Cox and Rev. Dr. Vinton, and General Sandford, and then the Freemasons, who turned out in great force, to do honor to the memory of an illustrious a departed brother. Accompanying the Freemasons, was the Hudson Worth Guard, a fine body of men numbering 85 commanded by Captain [illegible]; uniform, grey and red facings.

Then came the Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn; and then the Brooklyn Fire Department; and last of all, a long line of carriages, flanked and followed by thousands of pedestrians.

The procession extended fully a mile, and the *tout ensemble*, as it moved up Fulton street, was most brilliant, the sidewalks being lined on each side with spectators; the steps of the hall doors, every window in the street, and even the tops of the houses. In fact, Fulton street presented much the same appearance as Broadway the day before, except that there was no display of mourning from the houses, and everything was more quiet. Court street was also thronged with human beings, and we may say, the entire way to Greenwood. Thousands of respectable citizens from Brooklyn followed the remains on foot. The flags on the steamboats, and on all the liberty poles and the three flags of the City Hall, were suspended half-mast high, and the bell of the City Hall tolled mournfully.

THE CEREMONIES AT GREENWOOD.

From 10 o'clock a detachment from the Ringgold Horse Guards, stationed on the heights, above the cemetery, fired minute guns; and as the procession approached, each loud roar and its echo were heard across the still waters of the bay. The bell, too, of Greenwood, chimed in, with its doleful notes, when the procession reached the cemetery. The military column then halted, till the hearse, accompanied by the guard of honor, and that part of the procession behind it, entered "the City of the Dead," the military then followed, the Volunteers leading the way.

The troops then formed on the surrounding heights commanding the receiving vault, and had a very beautiful effect. The hearse was then drawn up to the vault, and the remains taken out; when the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, ascending an eminence delivered the oration. He said the scene that lay before them was one of almost vernal beauty, clothing an autumnal day before grim winter sets in with its chilling blast. That scene had its symbol in many a national event of our history before to-day; and now it tells us that one of the country's honored braves lies silent in the dust. He lies an inanimate corpse, conquered by that foe whom no soldier can withstand, and no stratagem or skill can parry his assault. Nothing but faith in Christ can subdue him, for by faith in the first begotten from the dead, when the last trumpet shall sound, the grave must surrender its prey, and death shall be swallowed up in victory. I am not prepared to give even a synopsis of the history of deceased. His history is not yet written. He fought in all the lines of the North, and in the battle-fields of 1812, as well as on the plains of Mexico; and his science, his skill, his courage and manly virtues, are the items that make us feel the amount of our national loss. But what does all the military glory and pomp of the world end in?

> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
>   And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
> Await alike th' inevitable hour,
>   The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Worth was not fond of war. Our heroic President is not. Our first President was not. If they fought, it was to make or keep their country free. Washington, and Taylor, and even Wellington used to say, let us not, in the poetry of war, forget the horrors of its carnage. There is a time coming, when there shall be no more war, and the peace of a universal millenium shall overspread the earth, as the waters cover the sea.

> The groans of nature in this nether world,
> Which Heav'n has heard for ages, have an end.
> Foretold by prophets, and by poets sung,
> Whose fire was kindled at the prophets' lamp,
> The time of rest, the promis'd sabbath comes.
> Six thousand years of sorrow have well nigh
> Fulfill'd their tardy and disastrous course
> Over a sinful world; and what remains
> Of this tempestuous state of human things,
> Is merely as the working of a sea
> Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest:
> For He, whose car the winds are, and the clouds
> The dust, that waits upon his sultry march,
> When Sin hath moved him, and his wrath is hot,
> Shall visit Earth in mercy; shall descend
> Propitious in his chariot, paved with love;
> And what his storms have blasted and defaced
> For man's revolt, shall with a smile repair.

I would give a soldier his honor; and *ferat qui meruit palmam* is as applicable to General Worth as to Admiral Nelson. But the laurels of both warriors are dyed in blood, and the paeans of their victories are mingled with the sighs and tears of widows and orphans. Soldiers of the State of New York! I, too, am a soldier. I want to enlist you all in the army of the Prince of Peace. You might, like Alexander, conquer the world; and yet, if you did not conquer your own passions, you would not achieve the great end for which you were born. [After some further observations, the reverend gentleman concluded with a benediction.]

The Masonic Grand Lodge of St. John then surrounded the remains, and Mr. Henry Atwood, Grand Master, addressed the brethren, moralizing upon the lesson of death before them. He then threw a masonic apron upon the coffin, and then a handful of earth, and lastly, a sprig of myrtle, when all the brethren imitated him, and a shower of sprigs fell on the coffin. All then gave the parting farewell, by folding their hands across their breasts, in token of faith and brotherly love, then raising them to heaven, the source of hope, and to express their sorrow, they let them fall upon their thighs, with the exclamation of "Alas! our brother!"

Rev. Mr. Vinton then read the Episcopal service for the dead, and the body was then laid in the vault, when the band performed the "Dead March in Saul," and the National Guard, which occupied the high ground above, then fired three volleys with beautiful precision. The military having then re-formed, returned to the city, while the civilians took each his own way. The remains are to be removed to Battle Hill, where sleep the ashes of Baxter, Gallagher, and other companions in arms; and a monument is to be erected to his memory.

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

THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
17 November 1849, 3

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, AND CHAGRES.

THE ONLY REGULAR MAIL LINE FOR CHAGRES DIRECT, VIA HAVANA.—The new and spacious steamship OHIO, Lieutenant Jas. F. Schenck, U. S. Navy, commander, will be despatched from this port on Thursday, the 15th of December, at 1 o'clock, p. m., from the foot of Warren street, North river, touching off the bar at Charleston and Savannah, to land and receive mails and passengers.

The Ohio will carry the Government mails, for the Pacific, &c., to go by the January steamers from Panama.

Passengers may rely on arriving at Chagres in ample time to meet the January steamers.

Passengers for Chagres are transferred at Havana to the staunch and well-known steampship FALCON, Lieutenant Hartstene, U. S. N., commander, which makes the route a direct one, from New York to Chagres.

The voyage is made in 11 days.

The Rates of Passage to Chagres are much reduced.

The Ohio has superior double engines of 1,000 horse-power, constructed in the best manner, which give a great assurance of safety to passengers over any sea-steamer running with a single engine. In size, strength, and spacious accommodations, the Ohio is unequalled by any steamer afloat.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to the Ohio.

Rates of passage to Havana,	New Orleans.
State room berth, ladies' saloon, $70	$75
State room berth, dining saloon, 70	75
Standee berth in forward cabin, 55	60
Steerage, found bed and board, 25	25

No berth is secured until paid for. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

All bills of laden must be signed on board the ship.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO CHAGRES.

State room berth, in ladies' or dining saloons,	$100
Standee berth, in Second Cabin.....	80
Steerage berth, found in bed and board.....	50

250 lbs. baggage allowed for cabin, and 200 lbs. for steerage passengers.

Freight to Chagres 60 cents per cubic foot.

All tickets for passage must be procured at the office of the Company. M. O. ROBERTS,
Nov. 17—tD13 118 West st.

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NEW YORK HERALD
18 November 1849, 2

Spain.

The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 25th ult., says that her most gracious Majesty received on the previous evening, in private audience, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. (the Hon. Mr. Barringer,) who, on delivering his credentials, said :—

Madam, the President of the United States has charged me to give your Majesty every assurance of the ardent and sincere desire of the government of the United States to continue and to confirm the friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries. To preserve the public peace and guard inviolably the faith of public treaties, has always been considered amongst the highest duties of supreme authority, and especially so in an epoch full of improvement in the arts and sciences, and notable for the ameliorations that may increase the happiness and prosperity of nations. Permit me to express to your Majesty my personal satisfaction at having to reside in your court, and having been elected as a means of official communication between your Majesty's government and that of the United States. I hope to unite my personal desires to those of the government I represent, to maintain the most ardent friendship and peace between the two countries so tightly drawn together by reciprocal interests and so amicably united by historical associations.

The Queen made an analagous reply.

The Cuba Question.

[From El Heraldo of Madrid.]

There has been much talk, for some days past, of the famous expedition for the invasion of the island of Cuba, conceived by certain adventurers and persons of bad reputation in the United States of America. As much in consideration of the danger—more apprehended than real—which the Queen of the Antilles has just incurred, as because it has become the fashion to reform the world, there have not been wanting persons to deplore the defects in the administration of that rich colony, and to clamor for a remedy, as if they had to deal with a country whose laws and government were incompatible with modern civilization.

Experience, and, above all, contemporary history, teach that the best of governments is not that which adapts itself with more exactness to a theory—how good and how excellent soever that theory may be—but that which is best suited to the nature, habits, and disposition of the people to whom it is to be applied; and it is not less certain that the prosperity or decline of nations is the rule and the criterion by which we must judge of the goodness or defects of political forms. Now, Cuba is advancing with prodigious strides in all branches of public and private wealth; it enjoys an enviable tranquillity; and its inhabitants have not the slightest ground for making any complaint against the mother country. What are the benefits which the reformers think to set off against these advantages?

We do not hesitate to say that the ideas which are called "humanitarian," if applied to Cuba, would wreck its present prosperity; and the result of the adoption of the ideas of a philanthropy—problematical enough—would be to supersede the white race entirely, and to leave the island in the hands of the negroes; or, what is nearly the same, to destroy, in one moment, the magnificent edifice which now excites the admiration of the natives and the envy of foreigners. Some reforms might perhaps be useful, and we do not deem it expedient to neglect the carrying out of such as may be counselled by prudence; but between this moderate course and a sudden and total transformation of the existing order of things, there is an immense distance, which only the enemies of Spanish glory would desire to annihilate by the sinister ends that are to be detected in their designs; and in order to proceed with discretion in this matter, we ought to commence by fixing our ideas concerning the real state of things in the island, since that is the most convenient means of imposing silence on the false enemies of humanity.

Without having made a profession of negrophilists, our ancestors were distinguished by the solicitude and the zeal which they employed for the purpose of alleviating the condition of the men of color. The laws of Indias, superior in this respect to all that foreigners have done for the legislation of their colonies, will ever serve as a monument of the wisdom and truly philanthropic sentiments of those men whom we are now pleased, with superfluous levity, to sneer at as ignorant and prejudiced individuals.

In the United States—the bulwark of liberty and progress—the negroes cannot learn to read; the white man who consents to allow his slave to have a book, risks his very existence; and no one—not even a negro without a master—is allowed to hold intercourse with whites. Now in Cuba, on the contrary, there is an infinite number of negroes who have contrived, by industry, to attain a position of comfort and even luxury, and who hold free intercourse with the whites, without being stigmatized for the color of their skin; and the authorities afford them a decided protection and prevent their masters from maltreating them, by annexing severe penalties to that offence. This matter has been admirably discussed in the columns of our contemporary *El Pais*, and we earnestly recommend a perusal of the article to those enthusiasts who make it their sport to speak ill of the institutions of their country, imagining that, by making themselves the echo of the declamations of other countries, they acquire the reputation of enlightened men.

We dwell on this particular at some length, because the intellectual and moral anarchy which unfortunately prevails at the present time, very effectually contributes to the propagation of errors of fatal influence on nations by the superficial lustre of a science acquired at a trifling cost.

Even the English, after incurring the notorious inconsistency of seeking to get rid of slavery, and at the same time buying produce worked by slave labor, are inclined to abandon the intention of putting an end to the traffic—convinced that the means at their command are utterly impotent to effect the object in view; and, in order to cover their defeat, they imagine a sort of anomalous and impracticable reversion. We firmly believe that the greatest misfortune that could happen, not to the Cubans, but to the negro races which labor in the manufactories of the island, would be to fall into the hands of the traffickers in philanthropy, who have undertaken the task to defend them.

The grievances that derive their origin from the traditions and the habits of centuries, are not to be cured in a day; nor is it prudent to venture in the path of changes, when that which exists produces good results, and when the benefits expected from the new experiments are, to say the least, exceedingly problematical.

We shall enter into the important questions above indicated on a future occasion.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
19 November 1849, 3

HONORS TO THE GALLANT DEAD.

The Journal of Commerce says that the funeral honors paid at New York on Thursday to the memory of Major General WORTH, Colonel DUNCAN, and Major GATES, formed one of the most brilliant civic and military displays ever witnessed in that city. The military were out in unusual strength to the number of near three thousand men, while every point, square, and thoroughfare favoring a view of the imposing spectacle was thronged with masses of human beings. The public buildings on the line of the procession and many of the stores and private dwellings were suitably decked with the insignia of mourning, and the bells gave out their solemn notes, broken in upon only by the subdued peals of martial music.

The procession moved from the Park about 12 o'clock, and passed through the principal streets. Upon its return to the Park, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, and an oration delivered by Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN.

The remains of the deceased officers were then conveyed to the Governor's room, in the City Hall, where they laid in state until Friday morning, when they were removed for interment. Those of Gen. WORTH were interred in Greenwood Cemetery; Col. DUNCAN's were taken to Cornwall, his native town; and those of Col. GATES were interred on Governor's Island.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

20 November 1849, 1

ESPAÑA Y CUBA;

INGLATERRA Y EL CANADÁ.

Cada dia se hace mas notable, mas chocante, el contraste que España, comparada con Inglaterra, ofrece en su conducta con respecto á las colonias. No parece sino que la primera se ha propuesto obstinadamente tomar en este asunto un camino del todo opuesto al que discreta y previsora sigue la segunda. España, sin otro consejo que el de un necio orgullo, abrevia el plazo del completo despojo de sus posesiones; Inglaterra prepara la retirada de su soberanía sin perder nada de su dignidad, y asegurándose ventajas en ese mismo hecho.—Ámbas muy en breve llegarán al término de su jornada, y los resultados dirán si discurrimos con acierto ó sin él.—Entretanto demos una ojeada á los nuevos puntos de contraste de la política colonial de una y otra Metrópolis, ofrecidos á la vista por las últimas ocurrencias de que en el dia son teatro nuestra Cuba y el Canadá.

En la colonia inglesa, público el pensamiento, libre la palabra y libre la prensa, se forman juntas populares, ó privadas, y francamente se discute en ellas si conviene la independencia, ó si la Anexion es preferible, ó si debe conservarse en su actual estado el pais. La prensa toda se ocupa del asunto sin restricciones de ningun género, y se establecen periódicos esclusivamente consagrados á la defensa de las opiniones mas liberales, y para proclamar de voz en cuello sea la Independencia, sea la Anexion, sin que el escalpelo de un Censor mutile el pensamiento escrito ni el dogal de un virey ahogue la voz en la garganta del patriota.

Pocos dias ha que en una de esas asambleas populares, convocada y celebrada á ciencia y presencia de las autoridades Metropolitanas, se propusieron y fueron adoptadas [entre otras varias,] pública y formalmente, las siguientes resoluciones:

—*Resuelto*, que nuestro estado de Dependencia colonial no puede prolongarse sino á costas del sacrificio de nuestros mas preciosos intereses, y que esta Junta, considerando las dificultades sociales, comerciales y políticas del Canadá, y sintiendo el peso de los males que oprimen nuestra sociedad, crée que la única medida, practicable y capaz de mejorar para siempre nuestra condicion consiste en una separacion pacífica de la Gran Bretaña, con su consentimiento, y la Anexion del Canadá á los Estados Unidos de América.

—*Resuelto*, que el nombre de nuestra asociacion sera "Asociacion Anexionista de Montreal."

—*Resuelto*, que mutuamente nos comprometemos y ligamos con toda cordialidad [echando en olvido las pasadas disensiones] para cooperar por todos los medios que mejor convengan á los objetos de la Asociacion; é invitamos al pueblo canadiense en general á que forme asociaciones semejantes, con el mismo espíritu de fraternidad.

—*Resuelto*, que esta convencion se suspende ahora para reunirse en igual dia de la próxima semana, en este propio lugar, á la hora del medio dia, con objeto de elegir los empleados de la Asociacion.

A la Junta popular en que estas disposiciones se adoptaron concurrieron cerca

dias y hosts inconvenientes para las clases industriales y del comercio; y ademas, —circunstancia no menos notable,—entre los concurrentes se contaban varios miembros del Parlamento, dos consejeros de la Reina y muchos abogados respetables. La Junta se convocó, se celebró y terminó sin el menor entorpecimiento ni oposicion del Gobierno. Lo mismo ha sucedido con otras muchas de igual caracter y objeto.

Y entre tanto ¿qué sucede en la desgraciada Cuba?—

Allí no solamente está condenada la espresion de todo pensamiento que tenga algun color de liberalismo, sino que por ley está prohibida la reunion de mas de tres personas en sitios públicos sin previo permiso de la Autoridad.

Allí se considera motivo suficiente para la formacion de un proceso criminal y consiguientes persecuciones, arrestos y condenaciones, la existencia de una asociacion cualquiera por mas limitado que sea el número de sus miembros. No hace mucho tiempo que en Matanzas se hacian inquisiciones secretas sobre el objeto de un comité puramente literario y familiar, y en estos últimos dias, el Gobierno ha mandado destruir un Gimnasio establecido por la juventud de aquella misma ciudad, y de los vestigios de sus aparatos destrozados se ha hecho leña para consumo de la cárcel pública!

Allí, ni en juntas de sociedades autorizadas, ya sean literarias, ya económicas, ya puramente mercantiles; ni en los Tribunales, ni en los Ayuntamientos, ni en el púlpito, ni aun en el mismo banco del patíbulo, se permite la palabra si en un átomo se desvia del estilo de mentirosa y vil adulacion que impone el Gobierno. Dos meses solos ha que el sandio pero insolente Gobernador de Matanzas [Falguera] estampó una bofetada en la mejilla de un jóven honrado que se atrevió á defender sus derechos ó el tribunal de ese mal juez que habia inclinado su ánimo á la parte contraria.

Allí, si un hombre se atreviese á subir á una plataforma aun cuando no fuese mas que para decir que hay un Dios y un tribunal Eterno, descenderia de su tribuna al calabozo de un castillo para subir despues las gradas del cadalso.

Allí no solo tiene la prensa el durísimo freno de una censura imponderable, sino que los Ministros encargados de ella hacen al mismo tiempo el oficio de delatores infames cuando el escrito presentado á su exámen es á juicio de ellos subversivo;—y pobre del autor entónces! El Señor Olañeta ha dado mas de un ejemplo de esta naturaleza.

Allí se prohibe absolutamente á los periódicos, por órden de fecha muy reciente, el insertar en sus columnas un solo párrafo siquiera de discusion política, limitándolos á copiar las noticias desfiguradas que se hacen publicar en el papel oficial y obligando á los Editores á comentarlas con arreglo á la voluntad del Gobierno.—El que escribe estas líneas ha sido Redactor y colaborador de varios periódicos en Cuba, y muchas veces há visto minutas de artículos laudatorios, escritas en la misma casa del Gobierno y desde allí enviadas á la Imprenta para su insercion como Editoriales.

Allí, no contento el Gobierno con poner su mordaza de hierro á las bocas de los ciudadanos, é introducir infames espías hasta en el seno mismo del hogar doméstico, se prohibe bajo las mas severas penas la circulacion de cualesquiera periódicos en que se discutan los verdaderos intereses del pueblo de Cuba. No es remoto el notorio caso ocurrido con el despensero de la barca americana Childe Harold; por habérsele acusado de introducir allí nuestro periódico, y últimamente el Bajá de Puerto Rico acaba de fulminar un anatema contra el "Correo de los dos Mundos" que en castellano se publica en esta ciudad.

Allí la censura y las restricciones puestas á la espresion de opiniones, por mas moderadas que sean, alcanzan hasta la cátedra de San Pedro y cortan la palabra del ministro de Dios, en el templo católico.—Aun no hace mas de tres años que se mandó recoger y sepultar la edicion de un sermon pronunciado en la iglesia de Matanzas por un ilustrado sacerdote.

Allí, por último, á los ojos del Gobierno todo noble y libre pensamiento es un desacato punible, la ilustracion un signo de sospecha, el patriotismo una mancha, las aspiraciones de libertad un delito de estado, y la propaganda política un crimen que se espia en el cadalso ó en el martirio de la espatriacion.—Virtudes son para esos gobernantes los vicios y las miserias todas de la mas honda abyeccion. Un mérito, el servilismo vil: un hecho digno, la adulacion mas baja: un crédito de honor, la mas inicua y cobarde delacion. Cuantas cruces y bordados brillan hoy adquiridos á ese precio de maldicion en tan infame merendo!

Y ahora bien,—estos males que apenas hemos ligeramente apuntado en lo que precede ¿qué otro efecto han de producir en un pueblo sino el de obligarlo á conspirar contra el autor de ellos, por mas que ese pueblo sea manso como una oveja, paciente como un Job?

Así es que desde el año de 1823, hasta la fecha las conspiraciones se han sucedido en Cuba eslabonadas las unas á las otras como las argollas de la cadena que arrastran sus hijos, y al mismo tiempo, por consiguiente, el número de víctimas ha ido en aumento. Con sangre y con lágrimas se ha bautizado ya la causa de nuestra libertad: el calabozo, el cadalso y la tierra estraña de espatriacion han sido escenas de algunos actos de nuestro drama político, y aun en algunos de ellos han tenido su parte el veneno y otros medios no menos infames que aquel.

Copiosa lista pudiéramos presentar de aquellos de nuestros compatriotas que por amor de Cuba en sus tormentos han sufrido hasta la muerte; pero si así lo hiciéramos no solo lastimaríamos la mal curada llaga de sus dolientes familias, sino que aun podríamos comprometer por ello la seguridad de muchas personas de la Isla, cuyo Gobierno, siempre á ojeo, lanza al menor barrunto su jauría para vengar la presa, que una vez se le escapa! Sin embargo, como ya otras veces hemos dicho, repetimos ahora que centenares de sus nombres se han publicado por la prensa de aquel y de este pais, y invitamos al liberalísimo y justiciero "Journal of Commerce" á que señale de entre ellos alguno que pertenezca á la clase despreciable á quien él tan cristianamente publica que corresponden los Cubanos que se afanan por sacudir el yugo que los oprime.

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COMUNICADO.

Cuba y el Journal of Commerce.

—o—

ARTICULO 2°

Cumpliendo con mi promesa acerca de contestar á las observaciones que en algunos números del "Journal of Commerce" se han publicado sobre el estado de las cosas en la Isla de Cuba, comenzaré reproduciendo íntegra la parte de un comunicado a que me contraigo en el discurso de este artículo y el cual apareció en el "Journal" de 12 del corriente, agregando a continuacion los censos desde 1774, hasta 1841, que he tomado yo de un folleto publicado por Don José Antonio Saco en 1845, y cuyo título es "La Supresion del Tráfico de esclavos africanos en la Isla de Cuba." La parte del comunicado á que me refiero es, como sigue:

CUBA.

"El último censo se hizo en 1840. En él aparece que la poblacion era de 1,024 000(*) almas, poco mas ó menos, y casi dividida entre blancos y de color. Pero esto es notoriamente inexacto. Por ejemplo, la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, que en un tiempo fué la capital judicial de la Isla se consignó con menos de 30.000 habitantes, siendo así que el censo de 1827, le daba 49,000. El escritor de este artículo ocurrió á un vecino de aquel lugar, muy bien informado, y este le aseguró que la poblacion había *aumentado* algo. Traigo á cuenta este hecho tanto para justificar la aserción de que el Censo de 1840, es groseramente defectuoso, como para justificar tambien su cálculo sobre datos mal empleados, que era 60 1,000; libres de color 150,000, y esclavos 450,000. El aumento ha sido desde entónces mayor en la poblacion blanca que en la de color; pues por mas crédito que se de á la renovacion *del tráfico de esclavos* bajo el actual Capitan General, *es cierto que se llevó á efecto* en una escala limitada en 1840 y 45, y que la proteccion y ayuda que ofreció el Gobierno así como la Junta de Fomento á los inmigrantes blancos de España, Canarias y otras Islas han añadido un número considerable á su poblacion blanca. No va fuera de camino el calcular la presente poblacion de la Isla en 1.300, 000, habitantes; de estos casi, sino todos, los 300.000, residen en la Habana, y este guarismo solo escede en 60.000, al cálculo del censo de 1840; á lo cual se agrega, que el grande aumento de los suburbios de aquella ciudad en los últimos diez años justificarán completamente este cálculo."

He aquí los datos del Señor Saco.

CENSOS DE CUBA:

Años.	Blancos.	Esclavos.	Libres de color.	Total de color.	Total general.
1774	96,440	44,333	30,847	75,180	171,621
1792	131,590	84,590	56,152	138,742	272,201
1817	239,870	199,145	114,038	313,183	553,053
1827	311,051	240,972	103,404	344,376	704,450
1841	418,291	436,495	152,838	589,331	1,007,624
1846	425,767	323,579	149,229	478,005	903,772

El Señor Saco es una de las autoridades mas generalmente respetadas en asuntos relativos á Cuba, y si en los datos que preceden, ni en ningun otro escrito suyo, ni en los de otros autores de no menor peso, se encuentra censo alguno que presente un total de 1,240,000 almas, ignoro yo de hó dónde, ó sea 1.024.000 como se lée en el periódico, ni alguno tampoco que dé á Cuba una poblacion de 600.000 habitantes blancos y 600,000 de color como sienta el comunicante del "Journal." Tampoco es cierto que exista ningun censo publicado en 1840.

Yo me inclino á creer que el error que ese comunicante comete al suponer que hemos calculado la poblacion blanca de Cuba en 600,000 almas proviene de cálculo que Vmds, Señores Editores, han hecho del número de habitantes *libres* sobre quienes pesa una contribucion de mas de $30, anuales por cabeza.

Concedo al venerable communicante que por una ligera equivocación haya citado un censo *de* 1840, en lugar de 1841, que es su verdadera fecha; pero en cuanto á que exista "estadística alguna que dé á Cuba, 1.240,000 almas, no es mas que ignorancia ó ligereza de parte de quien lo diga y lo asegure.

En cuanto á lo *incorrecto* que dice ser el referido censo, no defiendo la exactitud de ese documento, pero yo estoy por creer que como con la misma tacha corre un censo publicado en 1846, nuestro consabido comunicante ha tomado el uno por el otro. En tales tropiezos cae quien no sabe cómo llevar lo que trae entre manos, ó lo ciega alguna pasion!

Respecto á la entrada de africanos que supone insignificante de 1840. y 45., negocio que entónces se hacia de contrabando(**) no podremos presentar el número exacto de los introducidos, ni nos empeñaremos en decir ni probar que la introduccion fué en escala mayor, porque á nuestro propósito nos basta la confesion que el comunicante hace. Sinembargo, para que el público juzgue de este asunto en general y cuanto lo mas aproximadamente posible, observaremos que en 1827, la proporcion de sexos entre los esclavos era de 207,954 varones 113,330 hembras, esta es la proporcion mas aproximada á que se ha conocido en la poblacion esclava de Cuba, pues antes de 1820, del Africa, rara vez, venian en un cargamento de 500. africanos mas de 40. ó 50. hembras, y puede asegurarse que hasta esa fecha la proporcion seria de 50. varones para una hembra; y que hasta que los cruzeros de Inglaterra y otras naciones no persiguieron decidida y constantemente el tráfico negrero no se atendió en Cuba á la conveniencia de introducir mayor número de mugeres africanas. A esta considerable desproporcion entre los sexos agréguese las fatigas escesivas y otros inconvenientes que el estado de la esclavitud opone á la procreacion de esa raza, y si no se admite que para sostener siquiera (no dire aumentar) el número de esclavos, es necesario importarlos del Africa, díganos quienquiera ¿de dónde se sacan para el aumento progresivo de ellos que se nota en Cuba?—En un folleto publicado por Vmds sobre "Anexion" se calcula juiciosamente que para mantener un número dado de esclavos sin que decrezca, por lo bajo se necesita introducir un 5 p% que es la merma menor que anualmente debe sufrir el número.—Calculado así con respecto al de cerca de 300,000 que existian en Cuba en 1827. contándose hoy 450.000 es claro que deben haberse introducido, solo para reponer la merma lo menos otros 300,000, de esos infelizes en estos veinte años transcurridos. Esto sinembargo no ha llamado la atencion del venerable communicante ni del cristianísimo "Journal" en sus *generosas* observaciones sobre la mala suerte de un millon de almas á quienes se atormenta sin piedad en Cuba.

Con respecto á la benéfica influencia que el Comunicante atribuye á la Junta de Fomento en el asunto de Colonizacion blanca en Cuba, vease cuales fueron las propuestas que hizo el Sor Goicuría; cuales las que presentó el Sor Zulueta, y á cuales dió la preferencia esa decantada Corporacion.

De la proposicion del Sor Goicuría habla detenidamente en su Informe la comision que nombró el Ayuntamiento de la Habana para que la examinase y diese cuenta. Me parece muy conveniente, para mayor satisfaccion de mis lectores del "Journal" y su comunicante, copiar aquí algunos párrafos de dicho Informe y serán los siguientes:

"Que pide Goicuría? Permiso para traer a la Isla Alemanes y Escoceses católicos, y fundar con ellos una Colonia ó poblacion repartiendoles tierras y sometiéndolos á condiciones que ántes habrán aceptado. En esto no hay nada que no sea útil y lícito: el repartimiento de tierras está permitido en los diversos contratos que reconocen nuestras leyes. La introduccion de estranjeros Católicos procedentes de naciones amigas, tambien está permitida en la Real Cédula de 817, eterno honor de la

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noble politica de Fernando 7º, y nada hay que objetar á las condiciones á que el Sor. Goicuría sugeta á los Colonos, desde que sean libremente aceptadas por estos. El proyecto, pues, es acreedor á la aprobacion del Gobierno, y aun á la gratitud del vecindario.

"No pretende el Señor Goicuría ningun privilegio exclusivo que pueda perjudicar al pais: no propone ninguna condicion gravosa para nadie, y en tales circunstancias no hay ningun inconveniente para que no se le permita su empresa, y aun se le anime y aliente en su ejecucion. Lo única que pide es que por cada Colono blanco Europeo le abone la Real Junta de Fomento 125 pesos, concediendo próroga para el pago el año que pasen de 500 los Colonos.

"Por lo que ántes hemos indicado se conocerá que en nuestra opinion nunca ha sido oportuno invertir fondos públicos en transportar Colonos de cualquier clase que sean; pero como esa no es la opinion generalmente admitida, y como hay ejemplares de varias contratas celebradas para importar Colonos, no podemos desentender que, de todas las que tenemos noticias, ninguna reune mas ventajas que la que ahora propone Goicuría. [illegible] en V. E. la compara con la contrata recientemente celebrada para importar Asiáticos en la Isla, notará lo primero, que Hay una desigualdad enorme entre un Colono Aleman, Vizcaino ó Escocés, y un Asiático. El primero es un hombre bien construido, fuerte, robusto, civilizado, acostumbrado al trabajo, que tiene religion y moralidad; al paso qte el segundo es un hombre de una clase diversa, flojo y holgazan, sin educacion y sin habitos de laboriosidad. No sabemos cómo han podido desconocerse estas desigualdades, y que en nuestro estado actual y para el objeto que se proponen el Gobierno y los buenos patricios, diez Europeos importados en la Isla de Cuba, son mas apreciables y mas útiles que cien Asiáticos.

"Tambien hay una notable desigualdad en el precio: 170 pesos paga la Real Junta por un Asiático probablemente inutil, y Goicuría solo pide 125 por un Europeo robusto y trabajador.

"Hemos visto con sorpresa que en el Informe de la Comision de la Real Junta se impugna la solicitud de Goicuría y se afirma que es mejor el proyecto de importacion de los Asiáticos; decimos con sorpresa porque no conocemos qué motivo haya influido en esa opinion."

* * * * * *

"Nosotros repetimos que, admitida la idea de traer colonos, ninguno de los proyectos formados hasta ahora es tan económico ni reúne tantas ventajas como el del Señor Goicuría, que combina su plan de una Colonia agricola con el ensayo de division del trabajo para elaborar azúcar como se practica en Andalucía y aun pudiera anadir en Francia y en Filipinas. Aunque no fuese mas que por protejer ese ensayo seria muy oportuno emplear en ello algunas cantidades cuyos productos habia de percibir seguramente el pais con grandes creces.

"La opinion, pues, de los que suscriben se reduce á que V: E. se sirva informar á S. M. que es útil y ventajoso para el Real servicio y para el bien del pais en su estado actual, el proyecto del Senor Goicuría, y que hay pocos objetos en los cuales pudieran invertirse algunos de los fondos que la Real Munificencia concede para el fomento de la Isla, con tanta utilidad como en proteger ese plan de colonizacion Europea, para formar pueblos agricultores en que se ensaye la division del trabajo y la aplicacion de blancos á la elaboracion del azúcar."

Y por último, al concluir su Informe, dice la Comision:

* * * *

"Con estas modificaciones creemos que V. E. hará un bien al pais, no sólo emitiendo un voto favorable al proyecto, sinó recomendándolo eficazmente a la bondad de nuestro Exmo Senor Presidente Gobernador y Capitan General y á la Real munificencia de nuestra escelsa Reyna; y que si este informe mereciere la aprobacion de V. E. puede acordarse de conformidad; y que con copia certificada y devolucion del espediente, se conteste al Exmo Senor Presidente Gobernador Superior Civil su oficio de 3. de Julio último. Empero V. E. resolverá lo mas acertado. Habana, etc."

Asi opinaba acerca del proyecto del Sor. Goicuría una comision nombrada por el Ayuntamiento de la Habana y compuesta de individuos de notoria ilustracion y rectitud. Pero ¿qué valio su Informe? Nada; se cumplió con una formula y no mas. Las graves razones de la comision, las palpables ventajas del plan del Sr. Goicuría, todo fué desatendido, y la Real Junta determinó llevar á cabo la contrata celebrada con el Sor. Zulueta para inundarnos de barbaros Malayos en lugar de civilizados Europeos.

Pero bien se nos alcanza cuál ha sido el verdadero motivo de la preferencia concedida al plan de colonizacion asiática; y para esplicar ésto, empezemos por resolver una cuestion: ¿Qué es la Real Junta de Fomento?

En primer lugar, la Real Junta de Fomento es formada de individuos elegidos por el mismo Gobierno y sometidos á su incontrastable influencia como lo están, (ó se obliga a estar) todos los miembros de todas las Juntas y Corporaciones de Cuba. Hombres nombrados para ocupar un asiento en esas parodias de Juntas y sancionar con su voto lo que dictamina el Poder.

Por otra parte, si alguna libertad de opinar, y disponer se concede á los miembros de la Junta de Fomento, no la emplean por cierto en beneficio procumunal de un pueblo que ni los elige, ni puede pedirles cuentas, ni deposita en ellos confianza alguna, ni tiene con la Real Junta otras relaciones de la tarea que la de llenar sus arcas con las enormes contribuciones que para fondos de esa Corporacion se le arranca.(***) Léase la nómina de los miembros de la Real Junta y la nómina de los interesados en las espediciones de Africa, contratas públicas, empresas particulares, &a. y se encontrarán en una y otra algunos nombres idénticos. Mas claro,—quiero decir que cuando la Junta de Fomento no se ve forzada á proceder guiada por la voluntad del Gobierno, es *natural* que lo haga en beneficio de los intereses individuales de sus miembros.

Y á quien dudase de esto le preguntaria yo: ¿Porqué se prefiere la colonizacion de bárbaros asiaticos y yucatecos al plan de colonizacion de europeos civilizados?—Se prefiere, 1º. porque el interes del Gobierno es mantener y aun aumentar la confusion de razas en Cuba y la diversidad de intereses políticos y sociales, fundado en aquel maquiavélico principio que aconseja—"Divide et impera;" y 2º. porque tambien el interes particular de muchos de los "Fomentistas" es el de echar por tierra (aparentando buena fe y proteccion) todo plan de colonizacion blanca para que no haya otro remedio que el de ir adelante con la trata de esclavos africanos en que estan interesados como armadores ó accionistas ó agentes de alguna augusta empresaria. Y preguntariales además: ¿Porqué se distraen de su justo destino esos fondos formados á costa de los sacrificios del pueblo de Cuba y se emplea una considerable parte de ellos en proteger una empresa agena como es la de la linea de Vapores de Cádiz á la Isla? No será ciertamente porque falte entre los miembros ó amigos ó influyentes de los miembros de la Real Junta quien tenga su buena parte en el juego, sea por sí ó sea por alguna escelsa protectora.

Y, por último, yo preguntaria tambien a todo aquel que como el comunicante del "Journal" recomienda los "beneficios" de esa Corporacion: ¿Qué inversion verdaderamente útil al pueblo que los paga dá la Junta á los $380. 600, que anualmente ingresan en sus cajas? ¿Donde están esos edificios, esos establecimientos, esos adelantos que tanto se pregonan y que no existen mas que en las lenguas de una pandilla de paniaguados asalariados ó pretendientes?

Proporcionar algunos fondos á una Compañía de camino de hierro? Eso no es mas que prestar por cierto tiempo el usufruto de una pequena parte de lo que la porcion de habitantes interesados

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en la empresa han contribuido para formar esos caudales de la Junta?

¡ Emplear los esclavos detenidos en el Depósito de Cimarrones para reparar malamente (si es que se hace) algun corto tramo de camino si hay en la Junta ó en sus Diputaciones quien particularmente se interese en ello y lo consiga? Grande obra! pero sobre todo ¿quién la paga? ¿no son los amos de los esclavos cimarrones, pues que para rescatarlos del Depósito tienen que satisfacer, además de la captura, los costos de su subsistencia en él?

Pero ¿á qué cansarme y cansar á mis indulgentes lectores con nuevas y nuevas observaciones sobre este particular?—Seria dar á la opinion contraria una importancia que no tiene ni puede tener á los ojos de cualquiera que se halle medianamente informado de la esencia, condiciones, espiritu, y fuente que provee los caudales de la Real Junta. Todo lo cual debiera publicar el *imparcial* comunicante del "Journal" ó sus Editores para que la obra fuese perfecta.

MARCELO ETNA.

(*) Por lo que mas adelante dice el autor, refiriéndose á la diferencia de 600,000 almas en la poblacion que él atribuye á Cuba, claramente se infiere que hay en estas cifras un error de imprenta, debiendo leerse 1,240,000. Pero sea esto, ó sean 1024,000 como en el impreso se lee siempre hay un craso error de parte del comunicante del "Journal," pues ni uno ni otro guarismo son exactos. En este concepto, me referiré al primero (1,240,000) porque estoy persuadido de que éste y no el otro fué el que quiso estampar el autor.

(**) Hoy es *licita*, ó á lo ménos permitido con tal que se supongan procedentes del Brazil las espediciones. Así se ha hecho legal la trata; se hace públicamente, y á vista de todos se han vendido algunos cargamentos.

(***) La materia que aquí toca nuestro amigo "Etna", la trataremos nosotros separadamente en otra ocasion segun teniamos pensado hace algun tiempo. (N. de los R. R.)

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SPAIN AND CUBA.
ENGLAND AND CANADA.

The contrast which Spain compared with England exhibits in respect to their colonies becomes every day more glaring, more shocking. It seems the former has proposed to herself a course altogether diametrically opposed to that which the latter discreetly, and with great circumspection has carved out to herself to pursue. Spain without any other counsel than the suggestions of her indomitable haughtiness only shortens the term of her dominion over her youthful possessions; England prepares retreating with her sovereignty losing nothing of her dignity, and securing advantages to herself in the very act of separation. Both will very shortly come to the determination of the hold they mean to keep on their colonies, and the results will then tell, whether we are right or wrong in this matter. Mean while we will throw a hasty glance over the new points of contrast, that arises between the colonial policy of one and the other mother-country, and which present themselves to our views in the recent occurrences, of which our Island of Cuba and Canada have of late been the respective theatres.

In the English colony there is freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, popular assemblies and private re-unions meet and openly discuss the question, whether it is expedient to declare for independence or for annexation, or whether it is preferable that the country should remain in the connexion in which it is at present. The whole press is engaged in the discussion of the question without any restrictions of any kind, and new periodicals are established for the propagation of the most liberal opinions, and to proclaim with a stentorian voice, either independence or annexation as they prefer, and then no scissors is to be feared of a censor dipping any written thought still less the bowstring of a viceroy threatening to stifle the voice in the throat of a discoursing patriot.

Only a few days ago one of the assemblies was publicly held and convoked, and celebrated with the cognisance and full precious knowledge of the metropolitan authorities, in which were publicly and formally proposed and accepted among others the following resolutions:—

Resolved—That our present state of colonial dependence cannot be prolongued, but at the price of the sacrifice of our most precious interests, and that this meeting considering the social, commercial and political difficulties in which Canada is involved, and alive to the weight of the evils which oppress our social existence, believes that the practicable measure, capable of improving our condition for ever consists in the peaceable separation of Great Britain with her consent, and in the annexation of Canada to the United States of America.

Resolved—That we promise and bind ourselves, (forgetting past differences,) most cordially to co-operate through the means that may be most expedient to the securing of the objects of our association, and that we invite the whole people of Canada in general to form similar associations with the same spirit of fraternity.

Resolved—That this meeting do now adjourn to assemble again on the same day of next week, in the same place, and at the same hour, for the purpose of electing the officers of this association."

At the popular meeting in which these resolutions were adopted, were assembled about 500 individuals, although the day and the hour were rather inconvenient for the industrial and mercantile classes, and moreover, a circumstance proving our argument—among those assembled were various members of parliament, two councillors to the queen and many respectable lawyers. The meeting was convoked, did assemble, and terminated without the slightest interference or opposition on the part of the government, the same as has been the case in many others for similar purposes, and of equal character.

But on the other hand: what is done in our unhappy country of Cuba!

There not only every thought and expressions that have the appearance of a tincture of liberalism are condemned, but the assembly of more than three persons in public places, without the previous licence of the public authorities first obtained, is by law utterly interdicted.

There the existence of an association for any the most circumscribed purpose, and in any limited number of members whatever is considered a sufficient cause for the promotion of a criminal proceeding, consequent prosecutions, arrests and condemnations. Not very long ago secret inquisitions were set a foot at Matanzas, into the objects of a purely literary and domestic association, and quite recently in these latter days a gymnasium was broken up in the same city by order of government, and the remains of its apparatus were sent to serve as fuel in the public prison.

There free speech is excluded from all meetings of authorised societies, literary, economical or mercantile; even from the public tribunals, public administration, the pulpit, nay, even from the miserable platform of public execution, if in an atom it deviates from the approved style of deceitful and vile adulation, which the government exacts. It is no longer than two months ago, that the feeble-brained but insolent governor of Matanzas, (Falguera,) publicly slapped the face of a young man respectably connected, who dared to defend his rights in the public tribunal before this iniquitous judge, whose mind was preoccupied into the favor of the adverse party.

There, if a man were to dare ascending a public platform for the purpose of saying, that there is a God and an eternal judgment, he would descend from that tribune with a soldier on each side to lead him to a prison cell in the castle, which he would never leave, except for the purpose of mounting the steps of the scaffold.

There the press does not alone sigh under the guy of an irresponsible censorship, but the ministerial servant, charged with this service, practice at the same time the infamous trade of informers, if in their judgment any writing presented to them falls into the category of *subversion of the order of things*, and a poor fellow indeed is then the author! Senor Olaneta has set us more than one of these examples.

There by a special law of quite recent promulgation, the press is prohibited from inserting in its columns a single paragraph, savoring of an argument of a public measure, while they are limited to copying the deformed news which are published in the official papers, and editors are compelled to comment on them in the sense, and to the satisfaction of the government. The writer of these lines has been publisher and collaborator of several periodicals in Cuba, and he has frequently seen the sketches of laudatory fulsome articles written in the very habitation of the governor, and from there sent to the press to be inserted as editorials.

There the government not satisfied with putting an effective gag into the mouth of every citizen and insinuating its infamous spies into the privacy of the domestic hearth prohibits under heavy penalties the circulation of every periodical in which the true interests of the people of Cuba are discussed. It is not so very long that the case of the steward of the American bark Childe Harold happened, who was charged with the crime of having there imported our own journal. The government goes farther, it circumscribes the word of the minister of God in a Catholic temple. It is only three years ago, that it ordered all the copies of a certain sermon which was pronounced in the Church of Matanzas by an enlightened respectable clergyman to be to collected and buried.

There finally every noble and spirited sentiment is in the eyes of the government an acquisition deserving of punishment; enlightenment a mark of suspicion; patriotism a crime; aspirations to liberty treason against the state; and political propagandism a crime to be expiated only either on the scaffold or by the martyrdom of exile. As Virtues are considered by those precious governors all manner of vices and the miseries of the most abject adulation, an accreditive for honorable distinction the

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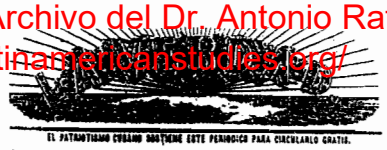

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most iniquitous and cowardly information. How many crosses and ribbons do not now sparkle on many breasts purchased as the price of the possessor's iniquity in this infamous trade!

But all those evils, which in the preceding sketch we have more indicated than enlarged on, what other effect can this produce on any people but to constrain the same to conspire together against another of them though however gentle that people may be like a sheep and patient like Job!

Thus it came that from the year 1823 up to this date conspiracies have followed in rapid succession like the links of a cabel-chain follow its fastening link, and of course the number of their victims has continualy been on the increase. The cause of our liberty is already baptized with blood and tears; the prison, the scaffold and foreign lands have already been the accompanying scenery in our political drama and in some of them even poison has been resorted to and other means no less infamous than that.

We could append a long list of such of our patriots, who for their love of Cuba have suffered tortures unto death; but in attemping to do so we would be sure to tear up the yet festering wounds of their grieving families and would even compromise the security of many other persons in Cuba, as the government there are always on the look out, and the slightest suspicion is ready to launch out its hounds to hunt up its game, which realy escapes their clutches. Nevertheless as we have already said, we repeat here again that the names of hundreds of such unfortunate persons have been published by the press in Cuba as well as in this country, and we invite the most liberal and most equitable *Journal of Commerce* to point out among them one single name belonging to that contemptible class, to which as the "Journal" in its publications with so much Christian charity asserts, all Cubans belong, who work so hard for the purpose of shaking off the odious yoke, that oppresses them.

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A QUESTION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SPANISH AMNESTY.

A royal decree of her majesty the Queen of Spain, was published at Madrid, on the 8th of June, 1849, granting the most ample, general, and without exceptions, amnesty for all political offences committed previous to the publication of said decree.

Many Spanish as well as foreign newspapers hastened to insert it in their columns, in order to exalt and to eulogize such proof of the royal munificence of Queen Isabel.

But alas! twenty-four hours after the publication of said decree, another one was dictated, declaring that said amnesty would not reach those who committed the crime of attempting to separate the ultramarine provinces from their metropolis.

It is to be presumed, that this second act of her majesty, has either been silenced or remained unnoticed by the press in general, as well as by the official organs of the government in Spain and abroad, from the fact, that it has only come to light several months afterwards, giving them margin to believe, that it was intended to remain a secret, but to the Spanish authorities.

And of what political crimes could the natives of Cuba be accused of, other than to attempt to give freedom to their country?

It is material to infer, that the restrictions to the royal decree, although granted to all Spanish subjects, as it was solemnly declared by the Duque of Valencia in the Cortes, had no other object than to deprive of its benefits the natives of the Island of Cuba, the only ones who have raised their cry for liberty.

And if so, will the Spanish government or his representative, D. Angel Calderon de la Barca, or any of the papers devoted to the interest of old Spain, or our contemporary the Journal of Commerce, who constitutes himself the organ of the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, will any of them answer this our only question:—

Was there not an infamous and treacherous plot in concocting the second decree, in order to ensnare many natives whose blind confidence would have carried to the scaffold?

Let them answer and give proof to the contrary, or their silence will disclose to the world, that what we now infer is but a true reality.

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THE CRISIS,—N° 1.

"Honor to whom honor is due,"
Honor to the Belles of Matanzas.

The political regeneration of Cuba marches onward towards its complete accomplishment, with a step as sure and uninterrupted as that of time itself: to go backward is impossible, to remain stationary equally so. It is borne along on the wings of civilization, under the guidance of liberty and intelligence. Its weapons—the press, steam and the electric telegraph—are irresistible. Every month, yea, every day, presents some new index, gives birth to some event among the people of Cuba, which reveals and attests the existing crisis.

In the city of Matanzas there has just now occurred one of those events, which politically and morally investigated, discover the causes which have originated them, and, in the present instance, prefigures the final unravelling of the great social drama that is approaching. We will narrate the circumstances, and essay to place thereon a just estimate.

The authorities of Matanzas, agreeable to custom, directed the celebration of the birth-day of the Queen of Spain, and of the Colony by a ball, which was to take place in the Hall of the Philharmonic Society of that city. The arrangements were such as were calculated to insure a brilliant entertainment: formal public announcement, invitations, decorations, refreshments, the finest orchestra, &c. &c., were the auxiliaries put in requisition for the occasion.

At the hour specified, the President of the Society appeared there in fulfilment of his duty. The orchestra sent forth without cessation the most enlivening airs and national country dances, to impart a sympathetic influence to animate and inanimate objects; but *el fiasco!* animate and inanimate nature alike refused to be inspired. Men were to be seen promenading from one extremity of the hall to the other, and, now and then, drawing near to the entrance, impatient to see approach the Belles of Matanzas; but the Belles declined to grace with their presence the sumptuous ball. In these circumstances the supreme dignitaries adopted the wisest course, which was to dismiss the orchestra, extinguish the lights, close the doors, and suspend the festival until farther notice.

This act of the women of Matanzas speaks volumes. The Government alone, fails to comprehend it, or otherwise gives it a construction conformable to its own desires and usual mode of proceeding, which is ever contrary to its own true interest.

The authorities of Matanzas reported the occurrence to the supreme authority of the island, conceiving themselves already suspended over the crater of a political volcano or conspiracy. The Captain General ordered an investigation in *modo ibero*—that is to say, after the style of the inquisition—producing the desired results of the incarceration of four individuals, and the flight or others. Among the prisoners are honored fathers of numerous offspring; quiet and inoffensive young men; together with official functionaries, clerks, or amanuenses in the departments of the government—an employment on account of the limited favors bestowed by the colonial government, regarded with some estimation.

The prisoners were lodged in the cells of the forts, sent to Havana, and there put on board of a transport for Spain—in other words, banished—without means, without due provision for their comfort—and what is more, without legal process, or the privilege of legal defence; and with none but this sentence, legitimately Spanish, which is pronounced by despotic will, and by virtue of the unlimited powers committed to the local Bashaw of three tails, who holds in his hand the interests, the liberty, and even the life and the honor of the Colonists. It is said also, that the Colonial government has commanded the suspension of the Philharmonic Society for one year, and ordered the sale of the furniture and decorations of the Hall, the proceeds to be applied to charitable purposes; moreover, thinks of imposing a fine of 500 dollars on each member of the society, did not take his daughters to the ball!

This is what happens in most fortunate Cuba, in that land where the blessings of a paternal government overflow the land; and whose lot it is affirmed is envied by the people of all America! This is what happens in Cuba at the same time that in Canada questions of the greatest import and gravity, political and administrative, are freely discussed. The press, the parliamentary halls, and popular voice are occupied with nothing less than an examination of the question as to the necessity or advantage of a pacific separation from the Mother Country, and the annexation of the Provinces to the United States. The wise government of Great Britain permits her people thus to speak, read, and discuss the most knotty questions—print, and circulate manifestoes "pro or con" of independence; make proselytes reciprocally from one or the other party; subscribe their resolutions without its having the effect to inspire jealousy, or create distrust, or even to provoke the utterance of anathemas—neither the adoption of measures of persecution, arrests, confiscation, or in fact aught, directed to the dishonor of chiefs, parties, or opinions. The sons and subjects of proud Albion act with all this liberty. Such is the mode in which a prudent and parental government avoids the necessity of conspiracies—speaking to its subjects much in this wise: "*I do not wish to compel you to conspire together, nor yet more, to commit political offences; and in order not to afford you a pretext for so doing, I allow you, nay more, I incite you, to associate freely together, that you may discuss orally, or through means of the public press, the rights of men and of Englishmen, to the extent you may see fit, and may appear to you conducive to your welfare, or calculated to improve your social and political condition. You may in this way arrive at a correct decision respecting the evils which afflict you, as well as to the mode of remedying them. Impeach, without fear of consequences my subordinates and public functionaries; and propose the restrictions which should be placed upon their authority, so that the latter may never be abused—that they never may oppress you, or make you the victims of their extortions; that you may be protected from insult by word or deed, for you are my children, and they my paid servants.*"—This is the manner a truly wise and thoughtful government proceeds when it comprehends its situation and regards its true interests. Let it not be imagined that the English Government is obliged to this course, because she feels that she is not strong and powerful. Quite the reverse. It is because she knows well her real strength, and with this proud consciousness, she thinks it beneath her to oppress, to insult, or even to manifest ostentatiously her authority—a stranger to the suggestions of fear, or to the savage phrenzy of chastising and revenging herself upon her own children.

In the actual crisis, in a critical juncture like the present, in which Cuba finds herself suspended between a curse and a blessing—between a despotism the most unbridled that has been seen in America, and liberty the most complete and happy enjoyed by any nation since the creation, what now is the policy which the Colonial government adopts to gain the affections of the Cubans? We answer—persecutions, arrests, banishment, threats of confiscation, the scaffold and dishonor. We hope that the Colonial government may feel alarmed lest the women of Matanzas, fired with indignation on account of the expatriation of their countrymen, lovers, husbands, and fathers, as well as the high-handed measures against the Philharmonic Society, will shut themselves up in their houses there to spin and weave horrible conspiracies against the government and local authorities, and being so disquieted with these alarms, in

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their high and magnanimous policy the government may ship them all under its arbitrary warrant to Spain. If the Colonial government would duly reflect upon what woman is capable of doing, it will but meditate rightly upon the part she has taken in great crises and revolutions, if it can be made sensible of the secret and domestic influence which she exerts in controlling the thoughts and actions of men, for she is, that from the period she folds us in her embrace, imparts at the same moment strength to our arms and valor to our bosoms: in a word, if the government did but comprehend how significant at this moment is the negative of the women of Matanzas, it would certainly feel compelled to banish all of them, because neither the cells nor the dungeons of San Severino would hold them safely.

The Captain General believing that he has struck a great political blow, has thought proper, by way of communicating to the Home Government that which has happened at Matanzas, transmits four exiles. But inasmuch as that he has, without doubt, omitted to explain truly the act, and its legitimate origin or cause we will take the liberty to explain them, according as we comprehend them.

The omission of the women of Matanzas to grace by their presence a ball designed to celebrate the birth-day of the Queen of Spain, is, in effect a mute but nevertheless eloquent manifestation of the general discontent of the Cubans—in other words, it is the Protest of the fair sex, stamping with falsehood the convenient and forced representations obtained from the Municipalities and Corporations of that Colony, offering to the Home Government property and lives, to rivet the chains of Cubans, and perpetuate the unconditional dominion and illimitable authority of Spain.

We cannot do better than to translate in impressive and intelligible romance, the mute manifesto of the women of Matanzas, in order that it may also come to the knowledge of the Home Government. Thus it would read—

"Parent government! You have sown the seeds of discontent and ruin in Cuba; discontent and ruin shall be the fruits that Cuba will produce for you.

"You have engrafted on to your colonial administration the views of ignorance and injustice—ignorance and injustice are the fruit that your colonial administration will yield to you.

"You have brought low from his station, and from his right, the son of Spain and the Spaniard in Cuba. The Spaniard and grandson of Spain will bring you down from the station, and from the right you pretend to in Cuba. It is written, "*with what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.*"

"Inasmuch as you have robbed the Cubans of the nationality the Cuban will endeavour to acquire for himself another nationality.

"Inasmuch as that you have excluded the Cuban from his inheritance of honor and dignities, the Cuban has conceived ideas and desires of dignities and honors.

"Inasmuch as you have overwhelmed with arbitrary duties and oppressive taxes the Cuban, usurping his rights, the Cuban will hide his riches from you and with indifference will see you reduced to the poverty and to the discredit of a bankrupt.

"Because you have denied the Cuban your confidence, and deceived him with false promises, the Cuban withholds from you his confidence, and no longer gives credit to your word, or places faith in your promises however solemn.

"Because you threaten to inundate Cuba with an ignorant, foreign and savage race, and manifest the design to reduce it to a colony of Africans, rather than to one of your proper sons in the enjoyment of freedom and happiness, the Cuban is himself seeking to unite with foreign and civilized races, in order to counterbalance the savages, and frustrate your evil purposes.

"Because you are without intermission compromising the present and future interests of Cuba by wilfully violating the compacts and treaties entered into with powerful nations, the Cuban aims to secure his actual and his future interests, by a compact with foreign and powerful nations, a compact which will be cemented by cordial sympathies, and in good faith sacredly fulfilled in all its stipulations.

"And, because you have chained the press, choked freedom of speech, imposed a restraint even upon the thoughts of the Cubans, the women of Cuba avail of their sense of their true dignity and the force of virtue, and make you comprehend their indignation and contempt through their very silence.

"And you honorable, and sensitive Spaniards! Contemplate the picture of American revolutions, and tell us what have we, parents and children, gained in suffering ourselves to be guided by the government of Spain. Call to mind likewise, the acts, how apparently insignificant, that have preceded these revolutions. When the women of North America, by common consent, resolved to deprive themselves of tea, and no longer to adorn their persons with silks and other fabrics, the manufacture of England; they did nothing but dictate to the patriot Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence of the United States. And so when we the women of Matanzas resolved by general and premeditated concert, not to attend balls in honor of the Queen of Spain, it is a sure indication, that already we are looking for the Cuban patriot, who is to write the Declaration of the Independence of Cuba. The prayers of mothers and daughters will be registered in heaven, and none there are more sincere and heartful than ours!

"We, then, in the name of the fair sex of Cuba, extend this Manifesto, to the end that it may reach the home government and make known to the latter, that in God we have put our trust, and to Him we confide our lives, our honor, and our sons; and that God alone is our Father and Sovereign."

Such is the true interpretation of the mute Manifesto of the women of Matanzas. And the colonial government may rest assured, that although it is the first, it will by no means be the last which we shall have to interpret and exhibit as springing from the patriotism of the fair sex of Cuba.

But if manifestations of the general discontent so clear and explicit as those made by the women of Trinidad, St. Iago, Puerto Principe and Matanzas, fail to convince the Government, that the affections of a people are not gained by force, nor their will subjugated by violence; if it will not comprehend that physical power is impotent in comparison with moral; if nothing can persuade it to rule by means of love and justice; to proceed with magnanimity which belongs to a government of one of the cultivated nations of Europe; then it must go on with its systematic oppressions, its obscure policy and violent measures; increase the number of its pressions, its obscure policy and violent measures; increase the number of its Bashaws and its Beys, its soldiers and its savages from Africa, and from Asia; spy out, arrest, banish, hang and dishonor every Cuban who dares to think or speak with the dignity of a man; and even him who, preserving the dignity of the man, chooses neither to speak nor think, but only to suffer in silence.

Nevertheless forget not, Government of Spain, that between the oppressor and the oppressed, between the tyrant and his defenceless victim, Providence has placed woman, that guardian and consoling angel, whose silence is authoritive, whose example teaches; who sways by her virtue, and triumphs through her patriotism. The daughters of Cuba shall regenerate her sons, and will instil into the latter noble sentiments; and inspire them with that manly valor which a corrupt and immoral government has labored to pervert and enervate. The daughters of Cuba will teach their brothers to renounce diversions and frivolous and puerile occupations; leading them to prefer liberty,

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independence and the inviolability of their hearths and their families, to the foolish honors and distinctions—to those ridiculous and despicable decorations, and to the servile formal receptions with which they have been hallucinated, and in which they have been made to drown up their honor and their felicity! And whenever the Cubans resolve to think like men, and to act like patriots with the resolution, harmony and the unanimity of the women of Matanzas; then indeed will they attain to a knowledge of their own strength, the weakness of their oppressor, and the inexhaustible resources which they have at command, at home and abroad, to redeem their country and the country of their children, from the most unjust, the most degraded and the most unpardonable colonial slavery. Meanwhile, let us render the homage of admiration and affection to those who merit it.

Honor to the Belles of Matanzas!

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The Daily Picayune.

21 November 1849, 2

Gov. JOHNSON.—We are glad to see that a number of our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, have tendered to Gov. Johnson a public dinner, as a testimonial of their high opinion of his patriotism, ability and worth. The following is the invitation, together with the response of the Governor:

NEW ORLEANS, *Nov.* 13, 1849.

Sir—Your approaching retirement from the Chief Magistracy of the State suggests to your fellow-citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, a duty, attended with equal gratification and propriety.

They are desirous of testifying to you their sense of your exalted worth as a man, and of the spirit of patriotism and liberality which has marked the course of your administration.

We are happy in having been chosen their organ on this interesting occasion, and now have the honor of tendering you, in their name, a public dinner, to be given on such a day as may be agreeable to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Peter Conrey, Jr.,	James Strawbridge,
John L Lewis,	Thomas Allen Clarke,
Jos. M. Kennedy,	Fred'k Durrive,
Levi Pierce,	William Christy,
Wm. W. King,	John Claiborne,
M. M. Reynolds,	John M. Bell,
S. D. McNeil,	S. W. Oakey,
John Winthrop,	Chas. M. Emmerson,
V. Allain,	Chas. T. Stewart,
R. M. Carter,	O. Palmes,
H. B. Cenas,	Alexander Walker,
Robert Mott,	James H. Caldwell,
H. D. Ogden,	Charles E. Mount,
A. A. Frazier,	H. W. Palfrey,
John R. Macmurde,	C. Roselius,
John W. Andrews,	Levi H. Gale,
M. Marigny,	Aristede Miltenberger,
F. A. Bradford,	Wm. A. Elmore,
L. J. Sigur,	A. B. James,
A. B. Henshaw,	Alce LaBranche,
J. P. Benjamin,	Cuthbert Bullitt,
Albert Fabre,	J. M. Wray.

Gov. ISAAC JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, New Orleans, *November* 17, 1849.

Gentlemen—I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., in which you inform me that my approaching retirement from office has suggested to some of my fellow-citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, the idea of tendering me a public dinner, to be given on a day to suit my convenience. When I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the gubernatorial office I sensibly felt the weight of the responsibility I had assumed, and firmly resolved to be true and faithful, to the full extent of my poor abilities, to all the obligations imposed on me by the constitution, laws, and the official oath which had been so solemnly administered to me. How far my efforts and intentions have been successful must be left to the decision of my constituents. It will be admitted that my administration has been marked by unusual and perplexing difficulties, and certain it is that I have failures to lament and errors to answer for. The highly flattering terms, however, in which you have alluded to my motives and course will remain with me in my retirement a proud and much cherished recollection. Tendering to you, gentlemen, my warmest acknowledgments, I shall hold myself ready to meet you on Saturday, the 24th inst.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ISAAC JOHNSON.

To Messrs. Kennedy, Conrey, Fabre, Lewis, Durrive, Benjamin, Christy, and others.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
22 November 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

P W Farran, N Orleans
Gen T Tilghman, Md
J M Power, Tenn
Jas W Newton and Mrs Newton, N Y
C Bucher, do
Sam'l Cooper, Wash'ton
John Henry, Mobile,
Jas W Smith, Mich
Mr Haywood, Balt
H A Naghle, Phila
Mrs Naghle, do
Miss H Collison, do
H T Titus, do
Ed Chapin, Mass
S H Moseley, do
L Wilkinson, N Y
Mrs Wilkinson & child, New York

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

L T Jones, Norfolk, Va
Henry Adams, do
O C Harris, Prince Geo's county, Md
Mrs Harris, Calvert co, Maryland
Mrs Crane, do
Charles P Kranth, Winchester, Va
E Halven, Baltimore
D E Beman, Georgia
B R Ahnyard and lady, Providence
Mrs Garbenati, Balt
James W Porter, Rappahannock, Va
W M Randolph, Md
G W Nashville, Tenn
Mr Trimble, Phil'a
Lewis Morton, Boston
James Simms, N Y
Cornelius Fletcher, Ga
E F Carter, Boston
Daniel McCann, Balt
B T Houghton, N Orl's

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Albert Brewster, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin
Jas T Lewis, N Y
M Rogers and lady, do
C Edwards, do
A M Marbury, Md
Aaron Putnam, Mass
Jos S Black, do
John R Harris, N Y
Jos Pettit, jr, do
Gov Young, do
J H C Mudd, Md
L E Savage, Va
Col McCall, U S A
Com Stockton, U S N
C S Barney, Mobile
J S Walker and lady, Miss Walker and servant, Richmond
C Bruce, lady, and servant, Virginia
Miss Roy, do
Rev Dr Brinsmaid and lady, New Jersey
Capt Reese, Philadel'a
W P Jones, Washington
R W Barry do
M G Bright, Indiana
Mr Delaplaine, N Y
G W Searcy, Philadel'a
Mr. Fulton, N Y
J Stewart, do

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

R M Zimmerman, Va
Judge Wilkinson, Md
E Barry, do
B F Frapier, S C
D Sprigg, Baltimore
Z C Churby, Md
Zantzinger, Phila
J S Norris, Savannah
C M Eakin, U S C S
S C McCorkle, do
Sam'l B Rindge, Boston
Wm G Shannon, Phila

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

G L Saunders, Richmo'd
H C Elliot, Baltimore
J Madegan, Legare
Mr Rodewald, N O
C F Mason, Derby
R C Halsey, do
J Ancher, Baltimore
Harmer Ellis, Ky

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NEW YORK HERALD

24 November 1849, 1

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Ed. C. Delavan and family, Baltimore; A. Ransom and lady, Albany; John Major, Quebec; C. Phillips, Benj. Brewster, John Molson, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Forbes, Alfred Phillips, Montreal; D T. Van Buren, U. S A.; Henry Wilson, U. S. N.; Rev. Geo. H. Clarke, Mass.; Wm. B. Franklin, J. G. Walker, U. S. A.; Capt. Cochran, British Army; Mrs. D. G. Jones and family, Detroit: J. C. Clarke, U. S. A., arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

J. C. Potts, Trenton; James Bevell, Troy; P. Cutler, New York; Jesper Harding, Philadelphia; A. P. Hughes, New Haven; L. Carryl, Salisbury; D. H. Jackson, Malone; J. H. Storms, Washington; T. Tupper, Troy; Col. Young, Maryland; John Ryhix, Baltimore; S. Tobias, Philadelphia; D. P. Jarvis, Toronto, Ca.; P. Stafford, Quebec, Ca., arrived yesterday at the Howard.

M. Quinn, Norfolk; Rev. Robert Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, Philadelphia; John McMechan, St. Louis; Thomas Gastry, Va; A. Hughes, U S. N.; John Ruggles, Newport; P. Wooley, Albany; D. Bradley, Boston; S. S. Dudley, New Orleans; Robert Anthony, Washington; were among the arrivals yesterday at the American Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Seward and family passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

Hon. David S. Kaufman, of Texas, has arrived in this city.

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NEW YORK HERALD
24 November, 1849, 2

Important and Curious Intelligence from Madrid and Havana—Proposed Sale of Cuba to the United States.

The Spanish journal, *El Correo de los dos Mundos*, published in this city, states upon authority from Madrid, that the effect produced in that capital upon the government and politicians in general, by the news from the United States and Havana, relative to the proposed annexation of Cuba, was quite different from what the *Heraldo*, of Madrid, and other Spanish newspapers, generally represent.

It appears, that with the flourishing account transmitted by the Captain General of Havana, boasting how he had saved the island and had put down the revolution, there came also another document from some of the most powerful and influential inhabitants of the island, stating that all would be lost unless the government made some sacrifice to the spirit of the age, and effected such substantial reforms as were imperiously called for by a people thrown into fermentation at sight of the prosperous effects of republican institutions, as exhibited in the United States. It also appears that the Spanish government, being well aware that the object of the Captain General and his supporters was chiefly to retain their power and enrich themselves, rather than to save the island, have sent out a commission of six persons to ascertain the real state of affairs in Cuba, and the actual tendency and demands of the public mind. *This commission, it is confidently stated, has full powers, if the emergency should arise, to make a transfer of the island to the United States of America, for such a sum as would not be unacceptable to the poverty of the Spanish Court.* It is affirmed, also, that the Court and Ministers at Madrid, have had certain communications with the most distinguished chiefs of the party of progress in Cuba, unknown to, and without consulting with, the Captain General.

We see no reason to doubt the strong probability of the truth of these statements. Perhaps one of the strongest proofs of the existence of events and transactions of such a character, all tending to fulfil the inevitable destiny of Cuba, may be drawn from the fact of the bitter wrath and furious pertinacity with which the *Cronica*, of this city, and other Spanish journals published elsewhere, in the interest of the Cuban authorities, deny and ridicule everything of the kind. In spite of the positive assurances of these journals to the contrary, we believe that "something is in the wind." Legitimacy in Cuba, as everywhere else, will die hard; no wonder, therefore, that the monarchical journals exhibit all the throes and desperate contortions of dying gladiators.

Of all the reasonings and arguments hitherto brought to bear against what may be deemed the destiny of Cuba, the most prominent and the strongest brought forward by the retrograde press is the affection and love of Spaniards and Cubans for Spain and Cuba, and for all that belongs to Spain and Spanish recollections. Now, we opine that it is not absolutely necessary for Spaniards and the descendants of Spaniards to remain in oppression, servitude and poverty, under the iron hand of a harsh, repressive government, in order to serve themselves, or their country, or their race. They may be independent—they may be prosperous—they may be free—they may be an independent State among our States—without hating Spain, or their country, or themselves, or their race. All these can be indulged with the fullest enjoyment of all their rights and liberties. There may be a probability, therefore, that the ministry of Queen Isabella have come to the resolution to sell Cuba to the United States for what they can get, before destiny takes it forcibly from them for nothing. It is prudence.

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NEW YORK HERALD
25 November 1849, 3, 4

Our Matanzas Correspondence.

MATANZAS, Oct. 23, 1849.

New Spanish Dance.

You will probably have heard, by the Isabel, of the new inquisition established in the island latterly; of its power, you will be able to judge by the following.

On the 10th inst. a grand ball was given in honor of the Queen's saint's day at our Filarmonica, but the weather, &c. not being the most propitious for families leaving the enjoyment of their homes for the dance, the ball came off poorly. Now comes the best of the affair. The government, taking the non-attendance to the ball in a political light, has placed four or five young men in custody, and shipped them off to Spain as State prisoners, no doubt to be judged in the mother country as being guilty of treason towards her Majesty.

You will perceive that this powder smells too strong for the weak nerves of the natives, for it is forcing each individual to dance against his will, to please the rulers of the country. Mr. Editor, not satisfied with this arbitrary proceeding, the Captain General has thought fit to deprive the city of Matanzas, for one year, of the privilege of dancing. He has ordered the Filarmonica to be closed, and the furniture and other articles, the lawful property of the different members of the society, to be distributed to the different hospitals. You should not be astonished, however, at this last, since the right of life, or its protection, is denied us by our noble rulers.

Your paper being the first in the United States, as regards its circulation and respectability, I would beg you to have the kindness to insert the preceding, that the public of the United States, and of the world at large, may have a fair view of the unlimited liberty which we enjoy in our native land, our dear Cuba.

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NEW YORK HERALD
27 November 1849, 2

CUBA AND SPAIN—CANADA AND ENGLAND.—We published, in the *Herald* of Saturday last, an extract from a Spanish journal of this city, *El Correo de los Estados Unidos*, stating that the Spanish government had appointed six gentlemen to visit Cuba, with a view of ascertaining the real state of affairs and the real sentiments of the people of the island; and that the commission is empowered with authority, if deemed necessary, to transfer the island to the possession of the United States, the Spanish government retaining the right to approve or refuse the terms of sale. This is getting on quite as fast as we had any reason to expect.

From the tenor of the instructions to Sir Henry L. Bulwer, it appears that the British government is as favorably disposed to Canadian annexation; and thus we have Spain and England on the right side. But our outside neighbors must be content to wait until we settle the little family misunderstanding with respect to Deseret, New Mexico and California. Then we shall perhaps have the house ready for their reception. All the rooms are occupied at present.

The Spanish journal *El Correo* furnishes another piece of information, in the statement that Don A. X. San Martin, editor of the *Cronica*, another Spanish paper of New York, and a species of agent of the Captain General, now on a visit to Havana, has been recompensed for his signal services and the influence he is presumed to have acquired, by being created Spanish Consul General in this city, in place of the present highly esteemed incumbent, Mr. Stoughton.

We presume that Sr San Martin will be recognised by Mr. Clayton without delay, from the consistency and cordial agreement of their views in regard to the late republican movements in and outside of Cuba. But if the Secretary of State was so outraged by the disregard of diplomatic etiquette by poor Poussin, how can he get over the abuse of our government and our institutions by the Spanish editor? Is the Spanish royalist entitled to more respect than the French republican? We have no doubt that Sr. San Martin is an able man, high in the favor of the Spanish government, and that his anti-republican sentiments will be entirely acceptable to Mr. Clayton. One way or the other, however, the affair will do but little harm.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
27 November 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

P F Browne, Va
John L Rogers, N Y
Mr Andrie, Phila
Gen McNeill, New York
Mr Alexander, Balt
Mr Devereux, Wash'n
J L O'Sullivan, N Y
W F Biscoe, N O
S E Burrows, N Y
A McCausland, Phila

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J Newton and son, Pa
F Slaughter, Va
J C Combs, Md
Wm H Powder, Md
Hon W J Brown and family, Ind
Hon J P Gaines and family, Boon co., Ky
A K Gaines, jr., Ky
W B Barrow, do
Hon Moses Corwin, Ohio
Hon N Albertson, Ind
Hon L D Campbell, Ohio
Hon W Thompson, Iowa
Hon T Corwin, Ohio
W B Mathews, Md
V. Brunner, do
S L Hazard, lady and 2 children, Boston
R P Hazard, Boston
John H Farquhar, Ind
Mrs Hall, Iowa
M Ross, Cincinnati
E Fahnestock, Balt
T J Ward, Penn
Lewis Robertson, N Y
Judge H M Breckenridge, Pittsburgh
Hon C H Williams, Tenn
H H Hall
H H Cole, Baltimore
N Wells, Va
A S Gaines, Ky
Mr. G W Pendleton, Baltimore
Dr Taylor, Ohio
Mrs E R Taylor, Ohio
H C Yeatman, Tenn
Mrs John Bell and two children, Tenn

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J C Flanders, N H
J M Batchelder, N H
Hiram J Brown, do
John Hare, Halifax
W W Weiss, London
T Lumpkin, Wash'gton
Dr Green, U S N
H H Pier, Md
Robt Close, Baltimore
Hon E D Baker, Ill
J E Norris, Phila
T Cunningham, Va
F J Ott, Phila
Captain Taylor, British Army
W Booth, Conn
Mr. Symington, N Y
F Dane and lady, Mass
Mr and Mrs G C Shepard, Boston
S N Carvalho, Balt
R H Stuart, Va
Mr Saunders, Va
A G Watkins, Tenn
R C Craig, Va

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Capt Ewel, U S A
E Pittman, Balt
J M Tyson, Phila
Hon Henry Dodge, lady, child, nephew, and servant, Wisconsin
Hon A C Dodge and lady, Iowa
Mr Requette, Wis
Hon Geo W Jones, lady, and niece
J J Newman, Penn
Mrs Smith, 2 children, and servant, Penn
P H Brooks, Washington
J Allison, Halifax
J Hamilton, do
J M Bailey, N Y

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J J Combes and family, Washington
G W Blake, N Rochelle
R C Stansbury, Burl'ton
James H Colton, Ando'r

Exchange Hotel,
C street, between 4½ and 6th streets.

Philip Schotter, Md
Alexander Haight and lady, Va
A Bushnell and lady, N Y
Alfred Beall, Va
Col Jas Castleman, Va
Jacob Haight, Va
T Crown, Washington
S Bailey, Md
S G Knoller, Va
H C Frazier, Md
V B Warfield, Va
J D Hall, do
Geo Montgomery, Va
John F Fosgans, do
Jas J Hunton, do
Henry Poyal, N Y
Dr. Jennings, Va
Mrs Chambers, N J

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30 November 1849, 2

SPANISH CONSULATE IN NEW YORK.—The *Cronica* denies that Senor San Martin has been appointed to the Spanish Consul Generalship of New York. He remains still in his very lucrative post as editor of that paper. We are glad of this, for we want to use him up in the course of the next six months. He is very good raw material for cooking editorial paragraphs with spice and pepper. Don Stoughton, therefore, still lives and flourishes—and may he live a thousand years.

LATER FROM ST JAGO DE CUBA.—Captain Scott, of the brig Catherine, has furnished us with intelligence from St. Jago de Cuba, to the 11th of November. All was quiet at that place when Capt. S. sailed, and there was no local or political news of importance. The prospect of the coffee crop was considered very favorable. The markets were overstocked with provisions of every description, and especially of Nova Scotia fish. The C. was detained eight days by the authorities at St. Jago de Cuba, notwithstanding she had a clean bill of health. About the 1st of November, the restrictions were removed on all vessels from the United States, except Boston.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.—We have received our files of the *Diario de la Marina* and *La Gaceta*, of Havana, to the 22d inst. They place us in possession of intelligence twelve days later than our last accounts. The news these papers contain is very unimportant. The birth-day of Queen Isabella has been observed with great solemnity. The *Gaceta* comes to us printed on orange colored paper, and full of poetry in honor of the Queen.

It appears that the Captain General of Havana has signalised the birth-day by an act of amnesty to prisoners confined for debt and small offences, as also to those kept at hard labor in the Isle of Pines, whose conduct has been good during their confinement.

Madame Augusta, that beautiful *danseuse*, and without question the first and most accomplished artist on this side of the Atlantic, is making an immense sensation in Havana at the Theatre de Circo. In the beautiful ballet of the "Giselle," she has excited the greatest enthusiasm by the beauty and art of her performances, on which occasion the audience saluted her with a torrent of exquisite bouquets, which the critic remarks she well deserved.

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NEW YORK HERALD
30 November 1849, 2.

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, United States Senate, Vermont; Hon. J. Meacham, M. C., do.; Hon. Wm. Henry, M. C., do.; Hon. Willis Hall, S. Ballston; Capt. Butt, British Army; Capt. J. L. Folsom, United States Army; Dr. J. L. Adkins, do; W. E. Harris and lady, Philadelphia; Wm. H. Rutger and lady, Poughkeepsie; C. C. Mackey, Philadelphia; John F. Hartley and lady, Washington; David Griffith, Norfolk; R. E. Dixon, Boston; Mr. Wilson, Toronto; H. A. Glassford, Montreal; J. D. Hale, do; Rev. Wm. H. Hoyt, Vermont; E. R. Jewett, Buffalo; A. Walcott, Lockport; A. Ward, Albion; John F. Bush, Rochester, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

James Warden, Paterson; E. E. Adamson, South Carolina; R. L. Havre, Worcester; C. Cushing, Camden; J. J. Bliss, United States Navy; Dr. Huntingdon, Boston; J. Warner, do; N. B. Clarke, St. Louis; O. Beirne, Virginia; D. Pell, Otsego; J. Mott, Trenton; J. Reynolds, New Orleans; and T. Craven, Alexandria, are at the American.

George Johnston, Boston; L. Canyl, Herkimer county; W. R. Cornell, White Creek; George R. Skinner, Michigan; George Wall, Maine; M. Maxwell, do.; A. Kinney, Ohio; V. Cooke, Cambridge; Dr. Corson, Morristown, Pa., and J. Quinn, Indiana, arrived yesterday at the Howard.

Hon. Levi Woodbury and family left the New York Hotel yesterday, for Washington.

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1 December 1849, 2-3

The late occurrences in the Island of Cuba and the course public opinion and popular sympathy have taken, have raised the question of its freedom to such a characteristic importance that it certainly has become entitled almost to be the exclusive topic of general discussion. The people, the press, politic and diplomatic circles not alone in this country and in the other countries of America but over in Europe have demonstrated that importance in their discussions of it, and with no slight exhibition of interest; and certainly not as a political problem, that might present itself, but as a ready question, which will demand its solution at an early day. And what is more; its solution is already determined by men, that do reflect with impartiality and without prejudice and it only wants yet the sanction of the *faits accomplis*. We have the best reasons for believing, that this question will be one of the highest importance and interest in the congress of this Union, which is shortly to assemble, not alone on account of its intrinsic gravity and the urgency of its nature, but on account of its closely interwoven relations with the political and material interests of this great Confederation.

In these circumstances we consider it of the utmost utility to collect every thing that tends to illustrate this question under its principal aspects and particularly in its complication with the interest of the Southern States, through which it necessarily presents itself as a stumbling block in the unobstructed march of the Union.

And as a convenient means of attaining the object we indicate, we have resolved upon compiling and dejesting into a more condensed shape some of the original articles which we from time to time have been publishing on this subject in the columns of *La Verdad* not excluding matter that has appeared over the signatures of correspondents, who have favored us with their observations. All that we are going to insert in this compilation will turn on the question, to which we refer, considering the same under various aspects and elucidating it as succinctly as the nature of the matter, we treat on, in such a class of writings will admit, and we will draw the consequences, which naturally and necessarily are involved in it in respect to the United States as well in particular for the whole American continent at large, in whatever sense we may be justified in looking upon it.

In whatever point of light we consider the general bearings of the political position of the island of Cuba, we cannot harbor any doubt as to the magnitude of its importance, whether we direct our attention to the dangers and precipices, which her actual condition thrusts into the path of this country as well as of other contries of the New-World, or to the immeasurable benefits, that would be conferred on all, by any favorable turn in the domestic affairs of the last of Spanish colonies in this hemisphere.

We beg leave here to repeat, what on many occasions we have prompted to state on this subject. The political emancipation of Cuba, whether the same result in independence or in annexation, is for the United States the surest means of a conciliation of its various antagonistic interests and parties. By it the even balance of federal representation will be restored, and the South will not be overwhelmed by the preponderance of the North, the owners of slaves in the Southern States will have a complete guarantee for the security of their property, and the enjoyment of their privileges as they actually exist, until the same can be brought to a determination by a gradual emancipation of slavery; the enemies of slavery and abolitionists will see the ports of Cuba, of Porto Rico, and by a necessary consequence also those of Brasil closed at once, and for ever against that infamous trade in human flesh, which now-a-days has its chief supporter and public maintenance in the colonial government of those islands; and finally beyond these advantages, which will be enjoyed in common with the abolitionists new and vast fields of teeming luxuriancy and virgin soil will be thrown open to the enterprise of hundreds of thousands of strong arms of freemen, with a safe prospect of realising large fortunes.

And moreover no small share of these immeasurable benefits will be appropriated by the great West, whether Cuba become independent or annexed; for by this means the West will be secured of the free and unimpeded navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, into which its immense productions will have to be distributed the key to which now in the hands of imbecile Spain, might one day pass into the keeping of hands more dangerous in many respects, than the great mass of the people seems generally to have a conception.

The articles of which this compilation is going to consist, will exhibit at the same time the despotic system against which Cuba is struggling, in a clear and precise manner; the cruelty with which her inhabitants are oppressed; the scandalous extorsions and official robberies, which the government and its helps daily commit with perfect impunity; the inquisitorial censorship of the press; the iniquitous scheme of inundating the island with an overwhelming force of barborous Africans, destitute of every moral principle, and enemies one race to the other, not alone for the purpose of dividing and domineering over us without any risk, but also for the purpose of enriching the agents and satellites of the metropolitan government, and of giving aliment to the insatiable avarice of Donna Christina de Bourbon de Muñoz, duchess of Rianzares, and august mother of her catholic majesty, Donna Isabella. The compilation shall also exhibit for the last time, how it is literally true, that Cuba is delivered by the home government to the secular arm of its Bashaws, and Emirs without any further condition and proviso. than that the annual rent of $20,000,000 be punctually paid into the home treasury, whatever be the means resorted to for their colleotion, and which even may be increased by extraordinary subsidies, as it is the case just now, in order to cover the debts, which the metropolitan imbecile cabinet continually contracts for purposes of dilapidation and luxury.

We will also speak superficially as it may be, of the immorality with which international treaties are broken, by which Cuba [always the victim,] is exposed to the suicidal consequences of the atrocious policy of government; nor will we forget drawing a picture to life of its senseless and scandalous abuse of power, its imbecile stubbornness, its public outrages and extorsions, and political murders, &c. which are the necessary consequence of her Captains General being invested with illimited powers, or to express it more concisely, of their being the absolute irresponsible masters of those unfortunate islands.

But why tire our readers by continual repetitions and enumeration of the evils, which oppress our beloved and adored unhappy country? Is not every act, every victim of that government here and every where a living witness proving its mournful history, its iniquity, and our disgrace?

And if the hopes of some persons, be they candid or perverse from self-interest, had yet the slightest appearance of a solid foundation, what could that prove but the strength of their resignation? But what can we hope from Spain? Let us hear *La Cronica* of New York, the recognised organ of the colonial government of Cuba, and sustained by feeding on the money that properly belongs to the treasury of that island, and in matters of Spanish colonial policy, the mouthpiece of the powers in the metropolis. That paper in No. 10 of the 28th of November, inserts an article of its correspondent residing at the metropolitan court, which advances among other things the following:

"The political innovations that some persons desire for them, [the Spanish-American colonies,] far from being of any utility to the colonies, would serve only to excite a war fatal to the colonies and the metropolis; far from a political struggle of a short or long period, there would arise a fierce contest of extermination between races."

In these few lines, whoever be their author, an authentic expression is involved of the true intentions, and the fixed will of the cabinet of Madrid.

From it we may clearly and without fear of counter-proof deduce the following necessary conclusions:

1. That the government of Spain will never make the slightest most trivial concessions of its despotism, in favor of political rights of our island.

2. That in adducing as the only motive for the same, the difference which exists there of races, it is evident, that it will persevere with inflexible determination in its policy of maintaining and fomenting this unhappy division, as the best foundation and justification of its tyranny.

3. That consequently [setting aside all other considerations,] it will do its utmost for the purpose of importing into Cuba as many African slaves, as possible, the very antipodes to an immigration of a white population, and maintain a traffic, that is sure to enrich those in power in the shortest period.

Thus we have then got an authentic confirmation of our own convictions, which we have repeatedly set forth in different numbers of *La Verdad*. And with this political programe before us, we ask now:

What are the Cubans to do oppressed as they are in a brutal despotic manner by the government of the metropolis, when the latter denies them every possibility of political innovations?

What shall the enemies of that infamous trade in human flesh do, when every thing assures us, that Spain, if for nothing else but the preservation of its hold on the island, has resolved on not alone maintaining the number of the wretched victims of its policy and avarice at every cost, but to increase the same.

What ought to be done by the men who direct the affairs and destinies of this continent, and particularly of this glorious republic, when instead that the perils which threaten their best interests physical as well as moral, from the part of the islands of Cuba and Porto-Rico as slave-holding colonies being decreasing, the door is closed against every liberal reform, which would impede the propagation of the evil, that under the present system sprouts luxuriantly on all sides, and threatens to spread its contaminating influence over the continent, as it has been the case many times before?

We are on the eve of the opening of the winter session of Congress; a great number of that legislative body who will there assemble, are illustrious and profound statesmen, and suffice it for us to indicate to them the importance and urgency of a question, that will no doubt receive the definite and beneficent solution, which we hope for a complete triumph of the holy cause of liberty in all America.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
1 December 1849, 3

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present all the Commissioners.

The Board proceeded to the examination of the memorial of Clement Saracina, of the county of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, claiming as due to the said Saracina, a citizen of the United States from the Republic of Mexico, of which he was then a citizen, five hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Also, the memorial of Francisco Saracina, of the same place, claiming, on the same grounds, two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Also, the memorial of Don Antonio Sandoval, of the same place, claiming, upon the same grounds, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars.

Whereupon, after consideration of the said memorials and of the arguments of the attorney in support of the same, the Board came to the opinion that the said claims are not embraced within the provisions of the treaty of 2d February, 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

Ordered, therefore, That the said memorials be rejected.

73. The memorial of Terry & Angus, as amended, claiming for destruction of property at the siege of Puebla.

74. That of George A. Gardiner, claiming for expulsion from his mines at San Luis Potosi.

75. That of John C. Jones, claiming for losses consequent upon the seizure and detention of schooner Loriat, was examined and received so far as it sets forth the claim of Jones in his own right, but rejected so far as the memorial joins a claim for personal injuries of another.

The Board then adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. Monday.

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NEW YORK HERALD
1 December 1849, 4

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK Post Office, December 1, 1849.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

G

Gable George	Garbier Emil	Genvenour N
Gabrial Monsieur	Graham Jas	Gerham Capt Fredk
Grant R	Gale Rev Solomon	Gerdon R E
Graham J H	Gage Samuel Jr	Geary Chas
Gardner L	Grant O L	Gumbert Christian
Gemtier Mr	Galland A & Co	Guillioz Owen
Garnier Joseph	Gratton Capt J	Guiteras Eusebio
Gallagher Dr Jno	Gay L E—2	Gurney Rufus H
Gage Henry W	Geven John	Georg Jacob Snemid
Garper Wm	Gray Jno B	Gennett E T
Guinard Chas	Gearen Wm	Gilliland Jas
Gardner H B	Gregory S C	Gillman Peter
Garland Bryan	Geak T	Gillan Samuel
Garme Jos Prosper	Green Wm C	Grinn Henneriek
Graven Thos	George Mons	Goldsmith E
Gay Wm A	Germond Henry T	Goulding Wm
Gautier Dr Wm J	Gerstin John	Goodrich Gustavus A
Green Wm	Glenn Wm	Goodrich A & Co
Green Calvin	Gerecsky Mr	Goldstein Geo
Green Wm K	Gillespie Rev Jno	Glover John B
Godney Jas P	Gillmore Joseph	Gerdon Dr
Glessner & Marshall	Gilbert G G	Gest Mr
Grees John	Goulding Wm	Glover Hezekiah
Gallagher Wm	Gowans Thos	Gomperts David J
Grant Daniel	Gerdon Leonard	Guest F B
Garlick W W	Goodwin Henry	Gutmann Simon
Gardner Jos M	Grode Samuel	Grunaud Chas A
Gannon Jas	Gosin Wm	Gurney B F
Galey Davy	Goodman P	

GUITERAS, EUSEBIO

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
1 December 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

J C Davis, Philadelphia
W B Bend, New York
Chas Evans, Philada
S H Evans, do
J Woodward and lady, New York
William W Whipple and lady, New York
J Bright, do
Mr. Crutchett, Wash'n
Mr. Beal, do
J A Port, Mexico
Don Frederico A Salmon and servant, Cudareta, Mexico
Hon J L Schoolcraft, New York
E Y Caunar, Richmond
J Forrienté, Espana
Ludialade Galvan, do
P Townsend, N Y
John Wher, Switzerland
Alex Dupey and lady, Canada
M de Fontaine, Canada
J W B Garnett, N C
P A Ladd, N O
G R J Bowdoin, N Y
Hon H P Alexander, N York
Hon J D Doty, Wisconsin
Hon Henry Burnett, New York
J W Taylor, New York
H Burnett, do
Mr Davidge, Wash'n
E L Brooks and family, Louisiana
L Tinnberlake, N York
Mrs D & Bokee, six children, and serv'ts, N Y
Hon John R Thurman, New York
William A Morris, N Y
J E Ladd, New Orleans
Walter Lenox, Mich
Lt Col Scott, U S A
Mrs. Scott
Hon John B Kerr, Md
Hon G A Caldwell, Ky
Hon T E McLean, Ky
Hon And Ewing, Tenn
R H Rush, U S A
Albert S Emery, Md

Exchange Hotel,
C street, between 4½ and 6th streets.

Dr Charles W Ashby, Va
E M Dodson and lady, Kentucky
Dr M B Melvin, Va
F M Dowing, do
N R Heaton, do
Robt S Wharton, Tenn
W Beal Virginia
A B Porter, Mass
Alfred Beal, Virginia
Mr. Bastable, Maryland
J Burton, do
F Smith, Massachusetts
G W Hempstone, N Y
Dr J E Berry, Md
Woodville Latham and family, Washington
D H Solnburn, Va
Alfred Beale, Va
Richard N Johnson, do
James H Ferguson, do
John M Moran, do
E N Morse, Boston
H D Opie, Va
S Patrick, do
William Wise, Md
Mrs. Budd, do
French Simpson, Va
J H Gulick, do
James J Hunton, do
W E Van Meter, Mo
James R Skinner, Va
A Madden, do
William Murray, do
John Ware, Maryland
S P Hanson, do
G Dent, do
N R Heaton, Va
R M Powell, do
Wm Beverley, do
N Smith Bennett, do
S A Swann, do
W H Sherrard, do
Alex Horn, Mo
Geo M Bowen, Va
G E Deneall, do
J Haws, do
J P Schooley, do
P Pitman, do
Joel Pennybacker, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

W A Williams, Wash'n
R O Harmon, Detroit
H G Jesup, Conn
Hon W S Ashe, N C
Hon R W Johnson, Ark
John Hobson, Baltimore
Z. Kidwell, Virginia
Francis Warman, do
Jos. Harris, Baltimore
W. Riddick, Virginia
Wm. A Benjamin, N J
Hon W J Featherston, Mississippi
Hon J A Woodward, South Carolina
Hon J T Stoddert, Md
Hon C Sawtelle, Maine
H B Hertz, New York
E K Tryon, Philadelphia
Col G W Ewing, St Louis
O H Ewing, do
Samuel Harrison, Phila
Hon J B Thompson, Ky
Hon H A Haralson and daughters, Ga
Hon Ed Stanley, N C
Hon John Bell, Tenn
Hon Mr Harris Illinois
Hon Jesse C Dickey, Pa
Hon J L Johnson, Ky
C L Lewis, Virginia
James Bennett, do
Chas Campbell and lady, New York
G Brodbent, Baltimore
J T Crowell, New York
J S Duckwald, Virginia
A C Hammond, do
L Grantham, do
W P Stump, do
M S Grantham, do
T S Duke, do
John F Wall, do
Hon Wm A Newell, New Jersey
Benjamin E Wright, Va

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W H Shock, U S Navy
Mr Madigan do
Mr Long, do
Dr. Duvall, do
A S Easton, New York
R M Bradford, N C
S Jarvis, do
Hon John Otis, Maine
Mrs Otis and servant, do
Miss Grant, do
P H Green, Louisiana
J P Jones, Pennsylvania
M McMasters, Miss
H Williamson, N C
Hon A F Owen, Geo
Col A B Ragan, do
Joseph Sturgis, do
Sam'l Ridgeley, Bergen
R C Gwathmey, Rich'd
G Van Kewer, N Y
Mrs Van Kewer, do
W T Crooks, Virginia
W R Storm, New York
S Chadwick, Miss
R Ellis, Wilmington
S S Lawton, Belleville
M S Davids, New York
W H Sherman, Bristol
Hon J X MacLanahan, Pennsylvania
P W Schenck, N Y
T Willis, R I
J H Johnston, Norfolk
Lt J H Heck, U S A
W Magens, Delaware
D H Bunell, Taunton

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Wm A Benjamin, N J
A G Slon, Ohio
Wm Merrihew, N York
Wm A Morris and three ladies, New York
Hon. J Wentworth, Ill
L S Beebe, New Jersey
L C Everett, Virginia
Col J M Buchanan, Balt
George Ellicott, Md
Hon E Hammond, Md
Hon George Briggs, N Y
S M Giddings, do
Hon T H Bayly, lady, daughter and servant, Virginia
Albert Brewster, Fond-du-lac, Wis Ter
Thaddeus K Preuss, Md
Geo W Amiss, Virginia
Elam Alexander, Geo
Hon F W Bowden, lady and daughter, Ala
G T Bellows, New York
George Payne, do
Wm A Morris, do
Albert Smith, Maine
Hon W P Hall, Missouri
Hon J R Atchison, do
Hon J S Green, do
Hon Chester Butler, Pa.
Thos H Butler and lady, Connecticut
Hon A K Hay, N Jersey
R E Hornor, do
Hon J Wildrick, do
Hon James Cooper, Pa
Wm T Jackson, N York
H Thiermann, S C
John S Wells, N H
Hon R H Meade, Va
Hon Mr Averett, do
J L Johnson, Kentucky
S T Stewart, Virginia
A L Stewart, do
Jas Mulliken, Maryland
Hon J Robbins, jr, Pa
C Wendall and lady, Washington
Dr B Legan, Kentucky
D J Harkison, do
J J Ball and lady
Hon W Upham, Vt
Hon William Strong and lady, Pennsylvania
Hon Jas H Thomas, Tenn
Miss Smith, do
E H Fitzhugh, Virginia
Hon J Grinnell and lady, Massachusetts
Mr Shepherd, Iowa
Hon Moses Hampton and family, Pennsylvania
Alfred Gilmor, do
H B Stow, lady and child, New York
Miss Effetts, New York
Hon C S Morehead and family, Kentucky
Miss Bacon, do
Hon J K Miller, Ohio
Hon Chas Sweetzer, O
Hon O H Matteson and lady, New York
Hon Preston King, N Y
Edward N Dickerson, N Jersey
Hon Robt L Rose, N Y
Hon Alex Evans, Md
Hon J W Houston, Del
Hon A J Ogle, Pa
Charles Bunker, Mass
Jared Coffin, Brighton
Hon H Walden, N York
Hon John J Slingerland, New York
Hon R C Winthrop, lady, ch'ren and nurse, Mass
W D Wallack and family, New York
Hon Amos Tuck and lady New Hampshire
Mr McClellan, Illinois
Dr Bernhisel, Great Salt Lake City
Hon James Wilson and two daughters, N H
H D Gould, New York
Hon Mr Phelps, lady and child, Vermont
Hon Chas Allen, Miss
Robt R Reid, Pa
Hon J P Phœnix, N Y
Hon Mr Schermerhorn, and family, New York

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Mrs Lauriston Hardin, N Carolina
Robert Walker, Md
C J S Gilbert, N H
Ch Eulman, Munich
P P Pendleton, lady and child, Baltimore
F M Young, Virginia
Dr. Hare, Philadelphia
Wm Addison and lady, Baltimore
Hon T W Ligon, Md
Hon W C Dawson and lady, Georgia
Hon J C Calhoun, S C
Hon A Burt, lady, and servant, South Car
Hon Mr Orr, S C
Hon Isaac E Morse, La
Hon Emile La Sère, do
Hon John H Harmanson, Louisiana
S C Swayzé, do
W Gannler, do
Hon Jeff'n Davis, lady, and servant, Miss
John Henderson, Miss
Hon D Wallace, daughter, two children and servant, S C
Master Dunlap, S C
Hon R Toombs and lady, two daughters and two servants, Georgia
R Jamieson, Virginia
W H Fowle, do
T C Faring, lady, and daughter, New York
J Crane, Baltimore
G Tarry and family, Va
Miss Davis and Miss Bradford, Miss
E M Topping, Maryla'd
Hon N S Littlefield, Me
Hon S R Thurston, Ore'n
Hon O Cole, Wisconsin
Hon Chas E Clarke, N Y
Hon Levi Woodbury and ladies, N H
Hon T McKissock, N Y
Miss McKissock, do
Dr S S Letchett, Va

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NEW YORK HERALD
2 December 1849, 2

LATE FROM MATANZAS.—We have received our regular files of the *Aurora de Matanzas* to the 13th of November, which is seven days later than our last dates from that port. They contain nothing of importance.

It is officially announced that the Governor and Captain General of Havana has recognized and received Sr. D. Thomas M. Rodney, as Consul for the port of Matanzas.

Severe regulations have been enacted by the government of Havana, for the regulation of passports. All persons sojourning for any length of time in the island of Cuba, must be provided with paseports, and obtain a license for permission to remain in the island.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
3 December 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

H E Lamar, Pa
Thos Roney, U S N
Hon P H Sylvester, N Y
W F Biscoe, N O
Wm Johnson and family, N Y
Isaac T West, N H
Dr L D Nelson, Mass
M de Sorlenta, Espana
Hon E C Cabell, Fa
A A Motley, Va
Capt Blair, U S A
Mrs Blair, child, and servant
W W Taylor and lady, New Orleans
J V Moore, S C
Hon G Reynolds, N Y
Hon G R Andrews, N Y
L Linch, N Y
Hon D Rumsey, jr., N Y
Hon J W Miller, N J
Mr De Nottbeck, N Y
Mrs De Nottbeck, and 4 servants, N Y
D Stubblefield, Boston
H W Ringe, New York
Philip Snow, do
Hon R S Baldwin, Conn
W H Ramayn, N Y
Mrs Gouvenere, Va
J L Green, Conn
Mrs Green, do
S L Gouverneur, jr., Va
B Willis, Washington
Mr Bamett, Wash
Wm Potter, N Y
Capt Brooke, Phila
G D Cook, N Y
Mrs Cook, do
Hon J H Clarke, R I
C H Rockwell, Conn

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Hon J C Dickey, Pa
Rodk Dorsey, Md
Wm H Johnson, Va
D R McNair, Ky
Hon John Bell, Tenn
Gen G D Wall, N J
J L Wright, do
Hon A Stevenson, Va
D Price, N J
W G Ewing, jr, Ind
G Jones, Virginia
Dr R A Ashburn, Va
Jos R Stoner, Phil
Baring Powell, do
Capt Coppée, 1st Art'y
R Copland, N Orleans
F M Preston, Porto Rico
Jas M Sewell, Balt
Hon L C Levin, Phil
Hon E Hammond, Md
J S Barbour, Va
Hon J Thompson, Miss
Hon W McWillie, do
Hon J McQueen, S C
John Holmes, Fla
C M Buckley, N Orl's
B M DeWitt, Va
Chas Hunton, do
Jas Morsell, Md
H Winkley, N Y
Hon W A Richardson & family, Ill
Hon D Sturgeon, Penn
W D Hart, Phila
Jos Breck, Baltimore
W C Worthington, Va
Michael Wise, do
Thos Symington, Balt
Hon J M H Beall, Va
Hon O W Babbitt, Calf'a
Hon W T Hamilton, Md
Hon Job Mann, Penn
Hon C W Pitman, do
Col Jos Ottinger, do
A L Russell, do
C Moore, N Y
A A Brown, N C
D J Pyke, N Y

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Hon Isaac E Holmes, S C
Wm S Peterkin, S C
Mr Bowie, Md
Hon J M Anderson, Ten
Geo R Riddle, Delaware
J P Sanderson, Phila
W W McKaig, Md
J P Garonias, Cinn
Geo Plitt, Philadelphia
Jas G Wilson, do
Hon Wm Henry, Vt
Hon H Clay and servant, Kentucky
Hon J H Duncan, Mass
H Lawson and lady, Phil
Hon J D Doty, Wis
Robt P Wiles and lady, Albany
Hon R I Bowie, Md
C Hawley, N Y
E Harte, Washington
Hon Th S Bocock, Va
Hon H A Edmonson, do
Hon J A Seddon, Va
Hon A R Holladay, Va
Chas A Bulkley, N O
J Tyler, Maryland
Hon F McMullin, Va
R C Winthrop, jr, Boston
Geo Roberts, do
Wm N Schouler, do
P Greely, jr, do
Jas A Abbott, do
Geo Saunders, jr, Hun'y
Hon A C Greene, R I
Hon Geo Ashmun, Mass
Hon J F Dixon, R I
Hon J Wales, Delaware
Mr Richards and lady
Hon S S Phelps, Vt
Hon John Davis, Mass
Hon J P Hale, N H
Hon G N Fitch, Ind
John Tipton, do
J Bigelow N Y
H L Whitridge, Balt
Hon M Norris, N H
Hon Harry Hibbard, do
C Kirkpatrick, Liverp'l
J W Taylor, Albany

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Hon Chas Allen, Mass
Hon Cyrus Edwards, Ill
James French, Warrenton, Va
L A Spilman, do
W Wall, New York
Mr Jacobs, Va
Miss Withers, Va
S Crew, Boston
H S Dana, Vt
Hon David Outlaw, N C
Wm Matthews, Balt
S H Everitt, N C
Mr Smethen, lady and child, Washington
Capt Coppée, U S A
Hon J Morton, Va
Hon J M S Causin, Md
B H Epperson, Texas
Hon Senator Downs, La
J D Fort, La
Hon Volney E Howard & family, Texas
A Devall, N Orleans
Geo W Clutter, Wheeling
Judge Catron and lady
Hon T R Young, Ill
Hon T Ross, Pa
Edward Y Cannon, Va
Sam'l P Brown, Va

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Wm A Wheeler, N Y
M C Baker, Concord, NH
Wm B Jackson, N Y
E L de Graffaund, Columbus, Ga
J H Duffee, Danvers
Capt Wm Claiborne, Va
Mr Borlyn & lady, Wash
B F Carter, Va
W Blanchard, Boston
Mrs Blanchard, do
Master Blanchard, Bost
J B Mann, N J
S T Robbins, do
Mr Hastings, Canada
A J Dallas, Washington
P A Matthews, Richm'd
H Baldwin, Syracuse
Jas Ingersoll, Ohio
N Rathbun, do
T Lumpkin, Wash
J T Candee, Andover.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON

4 December 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

H J Thornton, Ala
T G Clarke, Pens'a, Fla
J M Kell, Geo
J M Clarke, Richmond
E C Clarke, do
Dr B Riopuey, Paris
W L Winslow, Ga
James Hunter, Va
E Somerville, Phila
G W Arniss, Va
J T Hodge, N Y
Mrs Hodge, N Y
R Pearsall, N Y
S H Whitney, lady and child, N O
E Fontain and servant, N O
Dr Andrie, Phila

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

P Briscoe, Baltimore
W S Shepherd, N O
A S Gaines, Lexin'n, Va
Capt F V Bandity, St. Thomas, W. Indies
J H Forsyth, Ohio
L B Brulon, Minesota
Hon W H Bissell and daughter, Ill
Dan Boyd, jr, Phila
Hon J R Underwood, Ky
W Pickering, Alton, Ill
H Tyler, Minesota
H H Pue, Md
J M Clarke, Richmond
E C Clarke, do
E P Hunter, Va

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

W L Shepherd, Ga
A Ellison, jr, Va
A J Atocha, N Y
Col J M Buchanan, Balt
Hon John P Hale, N H
Horace Greeley, N Y
J F McJilton, Balt
Jo C Allen, Tenn
T P Shallcross, Va
Capt L Boyle, Md
John Wills, Balt
Capt Lewis, N O
L M Nutt, Fauquier, Va
W C Nutt, Alexandria
S N Carvalho, Balt
M C D Arevedo, Balt
S Cooper, Washington

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J P Hughes, Balt
J J Hull, do
Hon M J Welborn and servant, Ga
Hon P Powell, Va
W W Watkins, Ala
S S Griscom, Petersb. Va
Hugh Hughes, Balt
Gilbert Pryor, Phila
B B Searcy, Va
T Battner, Havana
A Ellison, jr, Va
Jas A Hovey, Conn
Wm Schall, York, Pa
Jos Drith, do
George Wolf, Columbia
Hon J Whitcomb, Ind
John Clark, Ga

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Hon J R J Daniel, N C
Hon W Holsard, Vt
Hon H L Turney, Tenn
Hon W Upham, Vt
Hon L C Peck, do
Mrs. Peck, do
J E Devlin, N Y
Mrs. Devlin, N Y
W T Harris, Charleston
S R Harris, Charleston
R C Halsted, N O
W G Grandre, Panama
T S Parker, Va
Dr Rudenstein, U S N
Lt Col Magruder, U S A
Mr Robinson, Balt
S Andrews, Boston
R S Andrews, do

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

5 December 1847, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

A letter from Washington, in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, says:

I am assured, from a source which you can depend on, that the notorious Cuba expedition is to be renewed into life this winter. The plan of the last effort was to rendezvous the entire body of troops on Lopez Island, near Vera Cruz, and thither the people on the vessels seized near New York were destined. The southern branch of the expedition were to land at Round Island, near the Belize, but very soon afterwards repair to Lopez, to drill and prepare, &c. The whole necessary force to take the Island of Cuba was estimated at fifteen hundred. The plan was to have the government troops drawn from the city of Havana to other parts of the Island, by a RUSE, when the disaffected Creoles, who have been for years subscribing annually pretty large amounts to effect a relief from their despotic rulers, were to raise and consummate their independence.

Another Cuba Rumor.

The Spanish paper in New York, gives a rumor that the Spanish government has sent a commission of six to inquire into the condition of Cuba, and with power, if they find it expedient, to sell the Island to the United States.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

5 December 1849, 2

LA CRONICA,

A Spanish Newspaper, Printed in New York.

THIS valuable journal is handsomely printed twice a week, on a large double-royal sheet, in the quarto form, in the most approved modern style. It has lately entered on the second year of its publication, and, during the time it has been published, has never failed to appear with the utmost regularity. It is ably conducted by Don A. X. SAN MARTIN, and employs a regular correspondent at the Court of Madrid, besides having correspondents in all the countries of Spanish America. Officers of the American Government, Members of Congress, Diplomatic Representatives, and others will find the *Cronica* a valuable compendium of Spanish and Spanish American news, politics, and interests. It is sent by mail, *postage free*, (the postage being prepaid by the publisher at New York, without charge to the subscribers,) at the following rates, *invariably in advance*:

For a year	$10 00
For six months	5 50
For three months	2 75

Persons wishing to subscribe will apply to

F. JEFFERSON,
Smith's Row, Eleventh street, near E.

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NEW YORK HERALD
5 December 1849, 1

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

General T. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; Lieutenant Doubleday, U. S. Army; T. M. Clark, Quebec; J. H. Howard, Toronto; Gen. Davies, Poughkeepsie; Judge Charles H. Ruggles, do.; Rev. E. H. Canfield, Philadelphia; Captain Leary, U. S. Navy; George S. McClellan, U. S. Engineers; S. M. Grice, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Cuyler, U. S. Army; George Walker, St. Croix; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; W. C. Dwight, Louisiana; Jno. A. Barclay, Robert McCall, Jas. Swift, T. P. Barton, and Mr. Fassett and lady, Philadelphia; Rev. D V. McLean, New Jersey; Dr. Kuhn and Chas. H. Kuhn, Philadelphia; and Colonel R. E. Lee, U. S. Army, were among the arrivals, on Monday, at the Irving House.

A. Vail, Morristown; C. Crittenden, Albany; D. Dougherty, Springfield; H. R. Davis, Niagara county; M. Collins, St. Louis; Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Binghamton; S. A. Jones, Philadelphia; J. Whipple, Boston; J. Sanford, New Haven; J. Lee, Philadelphia; W. Buckley, Alabama; S. Thackara, and R. Earle, Philadelphia; C. Stoughton, New Orleans; H. Thompson, New Jersey; D. L. Harris, Springfield; J. Stott, Hudson; L. Lansing, Albany; C. S. Smith and A. Ferris, Philadelphia; W. Hayes, St. Albans; T. Bettner, Havana; W. Watkins, Alabama; and Colonel Lee, U. S. Army, were among the arrivals, yesterday, at the Irving House.

J. M. Duncan, U. S. Navy; J. C. Cressaths, Boston; M. Truxton, Michigan; M. Torr, U. S. Navy; J. Kimball and Moses Kimball, Boston; T. and W. Carter, Baltimore; A. L. Butler, Philadelphia; E. Weston, Massachusetts; M. Forcher, New Orleans; T. Lee, U. S. Navy; and G. P. Loomis, Hartford, are at the American.

R. Harmon, Detroit; D. Roberts, Philadelphia; F. Carpenter and D. Stacey, Massachusetts; L. Palmer, London; F. Labertendx, Cincinnati; A. Groves, Troy; D. Frothingham, Albany; F. French, Buffalo; and T. Sheen, Maryland, arrived, yesterday, at the Howard.

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NEW YORK HERALD
6 December 1849, 1

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. M. Gillespie, Montezuma; H Green, Poughkeepsie; G. Ackerman, New York: A. Hale, Glostenburgh; A. L. Devens, Ware, Mass.; J. B. Cozens, West, Point; W. T. Davis, Massachusetts; B. Reesor, Toronto; N. C. Schuff, Philadelphia; H. B. Van Deusen, Hudson; F. E. Taylor, Massachusetts; Ed. Wright, Chicago; J. Coburn, Owego; Mr. Watson, Philadelphia; D. Chamberlin, George Williams, Boston; W. A. Camp, Middleton; Col. Sloo, Washington; Mr. Norris, Philadelphia; R. T. Paine, Baltimore; J. Shipley, Philadelphia; S. Lowell, Bangor; J. Robertson, J. B. Kellogg, Boston; J. Walker, Schenectady; M. Cochrane, England; H. Carter, Michigan City; Capt. Stewart, U. S. A., were amongst the arrivals, yesterday, at the Irving House.

H. Hone, Dr. Howard, Long Island; Capt. English, U. S. Marines; J. B. Holden, Massachusetts; Ed. McKinley, New York; D. C. Pell, Otsego county; S. M. Rankin, Baltimore; E. B. Willett, Horatio Williams, A. B. Monroe, Philadelphia; R. Randolph, W. Tatton, R. Bryant, N. Collins, U. S. N., arrived yesterday at the American.

Hon. John F. Gaines, Governor of Oregon, and family; H. W. Clarke, F. A. Ward, Pennsylvania; M. Daniel, Boston; J. W. Jones, Troy; J. S. Kittle, Pittsford; J. Stevenson, Cambridge; W. Allen, Ohio; R. Lewis, Delaware; L. Chicarlie, Troy; H. Littlefield, Oswego, are at the Howard.

Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, has arrived in this city.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

6 December 1847, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

J C Belmont, Iowa
D A Sears, Ky
J L O'Sullivan, N Y
L Waterman and sister, N Y
T G Thurston, do
John S Gilbert, do
S S Winters, lady, child, and servant, S C
Wm Bishop, N O
B Amadown, R I
P D Newman, do
J Simpson, N Y

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

S C Eckel, N J
G W South, Pa
Michael Hay, do
F R Milton, Winchester
N M Cartwell, Va
W G Kilgerson, Va
Jos J Albright, do
Dr Carlton, lady, & servant, Pa
Miss Jones
Mr Keith
Dr Chilton, lady, & servant
George Lippard, Phila
C A Jones, do
L Bartlett, Balt
L Caylitt, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

A G Penn, Balt
T Hill, Phila
R Rose
John B Vail, N Y
T R Lowry & lady, N Y
Joseph P. Hazard, R I
Mrs L Hallowell, son, & daughter, Phila
Mrs T W Sweeny, do
J T Owen, do
Albert Speyes
G C Thomas, N J
Dr Daniel Lee, N Y
Alexander Mann, N Y
John W Knight, jr., Va
G W Knight, do
E Whitmore, N Y
Hon C Sweetzer, Ohio
Geo W Brown, Balt
Charles West, do
R Harris, U S N
S Hepburn, Carlisle, Pa
A Mehaffy, Lancaster, do
J P McLanahan, Balt
J A Weston, do
Wm D Bowie, jr., Md

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Hon W G Alston, Ala
Col Geo Walton, Mobile
A H Jameson & Sons, Ky
S P Lee, Md
Wm Pinkney, Balt
Mr Daniel Diehl, Del
Mrs Daniel Diehl, do
W Richardson, N O
J M Smith, Miss
William Brent, Md
J B Clarke, N Y
J L Shepard, N Y
W W Arnett, Phila

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W R Wood, Balt
Mr Mathews, Canada
Mrs Mathews, do
H B Sibley, Bristol
N Farnham, N Y
A Sanders, Warrenton
H Stringfellow, Va
W P Galagan, Ga
D Roberts, Balt
R J Bailey, Dedham
J B Macy, Buffalo
Hon D S Dickinson, N Y
Hon J Clemens, Ala
Hon H Cobb, Ga
Hon J C Hackett, do
J W Palmer, N Y
W Cumston, Boston
G Roberts, do
J K Maxcy, Brunswick — Galloway-Maxcy-Markoe?
S S Anderson, N Y
H Paret, N Y
J N Welch, Madison
W C Chase, Dover
G R Hazwell, N Y
A Sanderson, do

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CITY OF JACKSON

7 December 1849, 1

Conquest of Cuba.

There are many indications of another attempt to wrest the government of Cuba from the hands of Spain. We feel satisfied, too, that it is heartily desired by the people, and must sooner or later take place. The following bold views are put forward by the New York Herald of the 13th instant:

"There is no government in this country, nor is there any authority in this land, that can prevent American citizens from uniting and forming military organizations, and perfecting themselves in martial discipline, for the public and ostensible purpose of aiding and assisting, at an early day, the Cuban patriots, in a practical way in effecting their independence of Spain. Under the present obsolete neutrality laws, expeditions to the island of Cuba, composed of such materials, may, by the strong arm of power, and an extreme interpretation of old enactments, be put down and scattered; but there is a determination among all our progressive people, North and South, to favor the independence of Cuba, and to unite in a memorial to the next Congress, for the purpose of repealing those neutrality laws, as being part and parcel of the old alien and sedition system of the last century, which aided and assisted the monarchial opinions and ideas of that age. Every American citizen has a right—which he cannot be deprived of—to leave the country when he chooses; and under no authority can the goverment demand of him his object in going to Cuba, or any other country he may determine to visit. Why, then should the government have the tyrannical and monarchial privilege to demand of a company of individuals what they dare not do of a single individual? A great movement will be made, in the next Congress, to repeal those neutrality laws; and when they are repealed, we shall see a movement in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere, having for its object to aid and assist the patriots of Cuba.

"However much people may be adverse to the agitation of such a question, for fear it might compromise our peaceful relations with Spain, the spirit of the age is progressive in this land, and we cannot stay it if we would. The tyranny of the Spanish government in Cuba is accumulating; the policy of the Spanish government at home is preposterous; and unless the ministers of Queen Isabella, at an early day, take this matter into serious consideration, and determine upon offering that island for sale to the United States, they may rest satified that it be wrested from their hands by another process, without a single sixpence going into the pockets of the Queen in return for it. Let them mark what we say.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
7 December 1849, 2

HUNGARIAN EMIGRANTS TO THE U. STATES.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It will be seen by the annexed letter from M. PULZSKY, late Hungarian Envoy in London, to L. R. BREISACH, Esq., a Hungarian resident of this city, that we are about to be visited by the celebrated LADISLAU UJHAZY, [pronounced Wohazy,] and ninety-six of his compatriots, who will seek in this country a permanent home. A letter from Governor Ujhazy to the President of the United States is also annexed:

Mr. Pulzsky to Mr. Breisach.

DEAR SIR: Receive the warmest thanks of all true Hungarian patriots for your further exertions to keep alive in the New World the well deserved sympathy for your now very unhappy countrymen. It was gratifying to be informed through the newspapers that you had succeeded in organizing an association in New York of many friends of the Hungarians. I therefore give you notice that the highly celebrated late Civil Governor of Comorn and its dependencies, Ladislau Ujhazy, has resolved to emigrate to the United States, and will be accompanied by ninety-six of those universally admired young heroes, all officers of the surrendered fortress of Comorn, who to the last made tremble the brutal Austrian Government and the Austrio-Russian besieging army. Ujhazy is no doubt one of the most distinguished Hungarian leaders who will appear on your continent. General Klapka remains yet in Europe. Ujhazy directed a letter to his excellency the President of the United States, of which I enclose a copy to you. He has been received in Hamburg and here with the greatest enthusiasm.

As you have lived for some years past far from your home in foreign countries, I consider it suitable to give you more particulars as to the life of the highly venerated patriot. [Here follows such an account.]

Respectfully, your friend,

FRANCIS PULZSKY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

Letter to the President of the United States.

May it please your Excellency:

Baffled in an unequal struggle for the independence and liberty of our country against the combined forces of two Empires, we Hungarians no longer possess a home, for that land where despotism triumphs, and where every day fresh martyrs to liberty perish on the scaffold we cannot call our home. We turn, then, our eyes towards the West, where man enjoys his inalienable rights under the safeguard of freedom.

Having formed a part of the garrison of Comorn, the last fortress of Hungary, we had the right, by the terms of our capitulation, to return unmolested to our own hearths; but having sworn to maintain the independence of Hungary, we would not betray our oaths by remaining under the dominion of Austria. We have resolved to seek a new home in the United States, that glorious abode of liberty.

I, the undersigned, had the honor to hold the office of Civil Governor of Comorn and its dependencies. When the force of circumstances no longer permitted me to fulfil that important trust, I had the happiness to preserve the confidence of a number of my countrymen, who desired to accompany me into exile; and we resolved to seek refuge in that land which has ever been the asylum of the persecuted and oppressed.

In their names I have the honor to announce to your Excellency our determination to seek a permanent resting-place for ourselves, our wives, and children, upon the friendly shores of America. We ask from the citizens of the United States nothing but that hospitality which they are always ready to extend to the unfortunate victims of despotism, and which it shall be our first duty to deserve at their hands.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and respect,

LADISLAU UJHAZY,
Late Civil Governor of the Fortress Comorn
and its Dependencies.

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NEW YORK HERALD
9 December 1849, 4

Passengers Sailed.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Southerner—H Bush, J B Hunter, H K Blossom J M Wardwell, F C Johnson, James McLean, M W Quitman, J W Stickney, R C Clinton, S Stebbins, A Keeler, S Hill, D Hamilton and family, C W Farnum, G W Hide and family, S W Cochran, Mrs J Betts jr and family, J Bell jr, C S Wilson, Mrs T Middleton, Wm Adams and family, Miss Parker, Mrs W A Guest, Mrs Ryan and family, Mrs L E Hall and child, Mrs Mary Smith, Mrs Anthony, M C Kenzie and family, Mrs T F Potter and family, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, T F Potter, Geo W Brinckerhoff, Mrs Lyons, Mr Lyons, R F Shallow (bearer of despatches to Marcy), E Luebke, M Montague, S Morse, S Merillatt, J Miner, W H Bailey, M Taggart, Mrs McMartin, Mrs M Warner, J Lee, C W Colt, W H Hurney, A Beswick, A DeMott, Miss Fabian, B F McKenzie and family, Wm Durward, and 113 in steerage.

KINGSTON (Jam)—Schr Adele—Rev L Thompson, Mrs Thompson and child, Rev W H Evarts lady and five children, Mr Hall and lady, Miss Hunt, Mr A Mamel, Mr Stewart, lady and child.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

10 Dec. 1849, 2

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

Will the editors please publish the following in to-morrow's paper:

To the Editors of the Washington Republic:

The undersigned beg leave to avail themselves of your widely distributed columns to announce, to all who may be interested in such an announcement, that, by appointment from Gen. Don Narciso Lopez, well known in the United States, as well as Cuba, as the head of the late projected revolution for the liberation at that island from the oppressions and degradation of its present condition, they have accepted and undertaken, in concert with General Lopez, the duties and responsibilities of a "patriotic junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba." Without infringing on the laws of this country, by the present announcement, or contemplating hereafter any action which they will not stand prepared to justify before all tribunals, human and divine, they feel that it is alike due to their cause and their country to stand forth openly to meet all the responsibilities which attach to their undisguised hopes, aspirations and course; at the same time that they are enabled to serve as a centre for correspondence, with a view to concert to the thousands of noble spirits who, in all sections of this Union, sigh to behold the slavery and sufferings of Cuba, and long to contribute any aid, honorably and legitimately in their power, to her relief.

This honorable trust, associating the undersigned, for the purposes indicated, with the illustrious patriot and chief who will preside over the junta, they have accepted, as a duty not to be declined; profoundly distrustful, indeed, of their own ability or worthiness, but supported by the conscious rectitude of their motives, and by an unhesitating confidence in the favor of Heaven, and in the generous sympathies of the noble and free American people.

Copies of the present announcement are, at the same time, sent to the editors of *La Verdad*, *El Correo de los dos Mundos*, *Sun*, *Evening Post*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*, of New York; the *Union*, of Washington; the *Whig*, and *Enquirer*, of Richmond; the *Courier*, and *Mercury*, of Charleston; the *Chronicle* and *Journal*, of Louisville; and the *Delta*, and *Picayune*, of New Orleans; and the editors of all other papers are respectfully requested to copy it. One of the names attached is left in blank, because the gentleman indicated is at a distance from this city, and it is not deemed proper to make it public before the reception of notice of his acceptance.

The *Junta Promovedora de los intereses Politicos de Cuba* will shortly establish itself at the city of Washington, to which city may be addressed directly to General Lopez, (postpaid,) all correspondence of its friends, box 51, post office.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ,
Of Matanzas.

JOSE SANCHEZ YZNASE,
Of Trinidad de Cuba.

CIRILO VILLAVERDE, of Havana.

J. M. MACIAS, of Matanzas.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1849.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

10 December 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Com Nicholson, U S N
Capt S Burbank and servant, U S A
Mr Wm Howland, N Y
Mrs Wm Howland, do
J F Mallery, do
James Bunter, Va
Mr Mason, Georgetown
Galen Cook, lady and child, N Y
H D Gladen, N Orleans
J Walter Snowden, do
R H Eddy, Boston
B H Brewster, Phila
Miss Brewster, do
Mr Bayard, Albany
Wm C Dwight, La
Edwin Eark, Mrs Eark, child and nurse, Phila
Josiah Bates, N Orleans
John R Peters, N Y
John R Gluck and lady, U S N
H Shackleford & daughter, Va
Hon S A Douglas, Ill
Mrs Douglas, do
Sam B Matthews, Ala
Chas L Matthews, do
Mrs Ann Watkins, do
Miss R Watkins, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

W J Beall, Md
Z B Beall, do
N M Cartwell, Va
E G McCall, Md
E G M Hall, do
Wm Bullock, Phila
P Cameron, N C
J H Digges, Md
F W Weems, do
F A Roe, Va
E J Cooper, Baltimore
F Libbey, N Y
J Z De Haven, Phila
J F Beach, Va
T A Ball, Va
Mr Van Bille and lady, Md
Jno Goshen, Va
M Nelson, do
R L Johnson, Del
W Simpson, Baltimore
T M McCubbin, Md
Henry Berry, Va
Mr Skinner, Md
J H Stone, do
P C Byrne, Balt
M W Oliver, Cincinnati
B B Gray, Md
J E Reeside, Phila
James H Rowlett, Ark

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

John L Safford, N Y
Dr E G Buckley, Va
S H Wright, Salem, N J
Mrs Murray, child and nurse, Md
Misses R E and J Morris, Md
Hon David Stewart, Balt
Wm F Giles, do
H Bennett, N Y
W T Wetmore, do
E H Fitzhugh, do
Lt H H Stuart, do
Hon J M Berrien, Ga
Andw C Elliott, N Y
Senator Yulee, lady, child and servt, Fla
Miss Maya, do
Lt G T Campbell, Phila
A G Henry, Ill
Chas Cheney, Conn
James S Gamble, N Y
C S Storms, do
W J Linnard, Phila
J S Linnard, do
S J Smith, Galena
Rufus Barenger, N C
Geo W Holmes, Pa
Hon Jno R St John, N Y
G W Duvall, Md
Dr James Mullikin, do
J L Gray, N Y
Capt Lewis, N Orleans
Wm Taylor, Boston
Thos McKnight, N Y
John Kevan, Va
J Dickey, Beaver, Pa
Lieut Tattnall, U S Mar
Mr Day, Florida
P C Calhoun, Conn
A Parker, Mass
Mrs Graves and son, do
Miss Graves, do
Dr Ogle, Md
Dr W Du Hamel, Md
Lieut Nicholson, U S M
Mr Jeffers, U S N
J J Gresham, Ga
L N Crow, N Y
W Conrad, Indiana
Henry S Evans, Pa
N C Claibourne, Rich
S B Wheeler, do
Thomas J Steed, R I
R H Garnett, Va
J McCurren, Phila

ARMSTRONG I. LEWIS

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

W H Wallace, S C
Judge J Y Mason, Va
Edwin Robinson, do
N P Young, do
N G Jennings, jr, S C
H R Smith and lady, Va
Jas French, Va
Isaac Rogers, do
Hugh Denton, N Y
J Discommer, do
C Knowlton, Mass
J W Miller, jr, N Y
W H Nichols, Mass
T B Roby, lady, 2 children and servant, Md
Mrs J Moncrief, N Y
Rev W W Armit, Phila
John M Harny, Va
A V T Leavitt, N Y
M Walbridge, Ohio

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W H Tracy, lady and son, Augusta
F R Bradford, Va
M Williamson, Phila
Mr and Mrs Bixby, N Y
W Magens, Del
Sr Barrac, Havana
F Thomas, Bradford
Krauskopf, Germany
S J Lawrence, Mich
D A Benjamin, Mont
Wm H Owen, Texas
S D Peterson, N Y
R J Tompson, do
Lewis M Allen, Phila
L R Phillips, N Y
Mr Hood, Richmond
Robt Topping, Canada
Mr Colquhoun, Scotland

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

11 December 1847, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Com Nicholson, U S N
Wm B Blakely, N Y
Mrs Blakely do
William B Chapin, R I
J B Stuyverson, H Park
Miss Yale, do
J H Lacombe, Pittsburg

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J M Sewell, Balt
John L Stansbury, do
J P A Entler, Va
S G Brown, N Y
E Storer and lady, N Y
Lewis Robinson, Phila
James Sherman, do
B B Lowry, Phila
A H Miller, do
A McLaughlin, Balt
James Johnson, Pa
James H Gray, Va
Pulaski Benjamin, N Y

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Barney Williams, Phila
D S Bowers, do
Geo Livermore, Boston
Edmund Kiernan, Pa
J G Heileman, U S N
E K Hunter, Va
H V Keller, N Y
Joseph Gilman, N Y
M P Remus, N Y
L L Willcutt, Boston
Morris L Hallowell, son, and daughter, Phila
William Brown, Pa
Amanda H Sweney, do
Hon D Stewart, Balt
Geo W Brown, do
John Wills, do
D M Haskell, Ohio
G H Kennerly, St. Louis
C A F Wiley, U S A
Mr Allen, lady, & child, Cleveland, Ohio
G F Arnold, Phila
T Moore, do

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Alexander Bain, N Y
Thomas Fanth, Va
N B Butler, do
S W Hucheson, do
B F Brown, Bangor, Me
Charles Joly, N Y
F Fanfernot, do
R S Ewell, Va
W L Clark, do

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J Sutherland, Liverpool
W H Griffith, Balt
S Dunbar, Harrisburg
J Backus, Andover
C C Rose, Boston
W Mason, Cuba
Hon A Iverson, Ga
W H Fuller, St Louis

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

12 December 1849, 3

Cuba—The Last Rumor.

El Correo de los Dos Mundos, a Spanish paper published in New York, and a devoted advocate of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, states that it learns from a friend in Madrid, that the effect produced upon the Government there by the intelligence of the supposed intended revolution in that island and the projected expedition from the United States, was quite different from that represented in the *Heraldo* and other Spanish papers. It declares that with the despatch transmitted by the Captain General, the Conde de Alcoy, in which he pretended to have saved the island by his own superior sagacity and firmness, the Government received another document, an energetic statement from the principal merchants of Havana, sustained or endorsed by no less a personage than the Captain General himself, setting forth that, if reforms sufficiently comprehensive to meet the just wishes and the necessities of the people of Cuba were not immediately conceded, a *pronunciamento*, swelled by a universal cry of liberty, would be the consequence, and that the movement—such was the influence of the new ideas, now agitating the entire civilized world, such the impression produced by the example of the United States, rising continually in grandeur and prosperity under republican laws and institutions—would be successful.

The Supreme Government, says the *Correo*, or its Madrid correspondent, feeling the difficult position in which it is placed, and convinced that the Island authorities are, in general, far more ambitious to make their own fortunes, than to secure the interests of the crown or promote the happiness of the people of Cuba, who suffer from constant oppression and arbitrary rule, has resolved to send to the island a Commission, composed of six persons of talent and capacity, for the purpose of ascertaining on the spot the ideas and feelings of the islanders, and the reforms to which they aspire. Should these prove to be of a character which it is impossible for Spain to grant, impracticable in her circumstances or incompatible with her dignity, the Commissioners, armed with plenary powers and unlimited discretion, are authorized to proceed to transfer—we suppose, to sell—the island to the United States. "Happy once and a thousand times," exclaims the writer, with transport, "should the sweet and delicious tropical breeze ruffle, upon our towers and castles, the flag of the stripes and stars!"—*Phila. North Amer.*

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

12 December 1847, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

D P McCorkle U S N
W W Seeley, N Y
J D Schneider, N Y
Joseph Maingault, Ch'n, S C
G Easlin, Phila
F S Astaburuaga, Chilian Legation
Capt Schamburg, Wash
W A Hepburn, N Y
2 Misses Hepburn, N Y
C T Stagg, N Y
W Van Zandt, N Y
Joseph Goff, jr, Hampshire, Eng
W G Temple, Mass
W W Dean, N Y
Mrs Dean and child, N Y
H M Rice, Minnesota

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J Dickey, Richmond, Va
W A Ford, Va
H Van Amburgh, Richmond, Va
Gen G Rust, Leesburg,
J M Clark, Richmond,
R Sherrard, Hampshire county, Va
J B Sherrard, do
Robert Tilden, do
F G Cobb, Williamston, N C
G A Griswold, Norwich, Conn
S Chadwick, Mich
John M Pettit, Indiana
O C Pettit, Union Coll'e
L J Smith, La
S H Berry, Pr. Geo, Md

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Rev T Lewis, Md
C McLane, Baltimore
Mr Tiffany, do
Jas G Wilson, Phila
W M Many, Albany
A S Dunigan, Baltimore
Capt. Tattnall, U S N
Hon J D Bright, Ind
Rev W B Paddock, N Y
Lewis Webb, Richmond
T C Hersey and lady, Portland, Me
C L Merriam and lady, N Y
Miss H M Merriam, N Y
T D Harris, Geo
G C Wickham, Va
J McDonald, do
M M M Backus and lady, N Y
S Middleton, Phila
A J Glossbrenner, Penn
A G Henry, Ill
W C Barney and lady, Baltimore
Capt Dolan and lady, N Y
John Graham, N Y
L C Maginniss, Md
Oden Bowie, Md
Capt Lewis, N O
J P Hazard, R I
B M Eoff, Wheeling, Va
A Q Eoff, Wheeling, Va
R Rose

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Gideon Allen, Mass
Rev W W Arnett, Phila
T B Alexander, Fla
W A Burt and son, Mich
Jacob Myers, Pa
G W Stevenson, Balt
Rev A Cornish, Mass
Mr Diggs, Md
A Wylie, jr, Md
C Larpenter, Minnesota

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J Sutherland, Liverpool
W H Griffith, Baltimore
S Dunbar, Harrisburg,
J Backus, Andover
C C Rose, Boston
W Mason, Cuba
Hon A Iverson, Ga
W H Fuller, St Louis
Col J Swift, Phila
H Connelly, do
B G Davis, do
M Atwell, Boston
Mrs Truffi, New York
Miss Truffi, N Y
Mr & Mrs Vita, do
Mr Benedetti, do
Mr Rosi, do
Mr Barili, do
Mrs Owen, Washington
C K Greene, Detroit
R B Maxwell, Louisville
W B Chatsey, N Y
W Magens, Del
Mr Richardson, Canada
S V Brewster, N Y
D C Kingman, Portsm'h

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13 Diciembre 1849

Correspondencia de "La Verdad."

Matánzas 3 de Diciembre 1849.

Querido T.:*** Las noticias que por encargo de V. nos trajo el jóven *** nos han animado mucho, y tal efecto han hecho, que, ademas de consolarnos del reciente fracaso, han infundido mayor aliento y nuevo entusiasmo en nuestros espíritus que, en verdad, no habian desmayado poco en los primeros dias despues de la desgracia de la espedicion. Sinembargo, en aquellas circunstancias adversas, el buen viejo yankee que V. conoce nos repetia estas palabras: *Try again!*— Vuelvan á probar! que es la maxima de ese pueblo animoso, emprendedor y perseverante.

El amigo —* ha escrito á V. sobre los asuntos de la Filarmónica y Gimnasio que los vándalos han destrozado, logrando ofender hasta el bello sexo, que hoy clama libertad y venganza. Lo mismo sabrá V. el destierro de los patriotas Sorondo (dos hermanos,) Delgado y Alvarez. Aquí rabiamos y lo mismo en la Habana. Nunca ha estado el terreno mas dispuesto para plantar en él el árbol de la Libertad. Que vengan pronto; pero con prudencia. Por otras vias, ademas de la del jóven *** sabemos como están Vms. y lo que pasa.

El General Castro (2.° Cabo) ha regresado á la Habana. Parece que ya no temen nada: Dios quiera que perseveren en la creencia. Esta gente no entiende jota en achaques de revoluciones, gracias á Dios . . . . . El bello sexo se ha pronunciado de una manera ostensible y decidida, y es hoy quien pide salvacion por todos. El golpe de la Filarmónica ha producido un efecto maravilloso de enardecer mas y mas lós ánimos.

P. D.—Ya Plutarco debe estar en esa, de lo quo nos alegramos mucho (*) Adios &.

El Quidam.

(*) El caballero á quien se refiere nuestro amigo el *Quidam* es uno de los cinco condenados á destierro á España á consecuencia del baile que dispuso el Gobierno de Matánzas para celebrar el aniversario de la Reina de España.— Nuestro ilustrado amigo y buen patriota Don P. Gonzales ha llegado felizmente á esta ciudad y se halla entre nosotros, habiendo logrado evadirse de la garra de Roncali.—Bajá.—E. E.

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13 December 1849, 3

THE ANSWER OF THE SPANISH CONSUL IN NEW YORK TO THE EXHORTATION OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

We have received from Havana a copy of the answer which the Spanish Consul of this city gave to the exhortation of the Captain General of the island of Cuba, Don Frederick Roncali, claiming the person of Don Cirilo Villaverde, who had just escaped from the jail of Havana, where he was shut up for six months on account of political matters.

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

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

"The undersigned Consul of Her C. "M. at New York, in compliance with "the requirements of the annexed exhor- "tation, notifies; that, from instituted "enquiries it results, that Don Cirilo "Villaverde, one of the named accused "persons, appeared in Savannah, and it "is believed he arrived there from the "Havana; that from Savannah he came "to New York on the steamer "Chero- "kee," ten days ago, and is at present "in the same city; that by the laws of "these States the entrance of passen- "gers in these territories is altogether "free, and without necesity of any do- "cument; that by virtue *of the same* "*laws, there is no power nor means* of "exacting a passport, and that even the "Consul of Her C. M. has no right to "claim it; and that therefore it is im- "possible *to effect what is recommended* "*by the aforesaid exhortation on the sub-* "*ject*; that it has not been possible to "ascertain with exactness in what man- "ner said Villaverde arrived at Savan- "nah, nor acquire other information "about the escape and accomplices of "this person; that as to the others men- "tioned in the said exhortation, to wit: "Don Vincent Fernandez, and Don John "Garcia, it is not known yet that they "have appeared in New York; all "which is made known as the result of "the inquiries made in compliance with "the aforesaid exhortation, which is re- "turned hereunto annexed.—New York "May 25th, 1849.

"Francis Stoughton, Consul of Her "C. Majesty."

Some Cubans who have been for a long time devoting their efforts to the means of redeeming their country from the Spanish domination, and who with this design only, and aided by others impelled by the same sentiments, formed the project of founding, and did found two years ago the periodical "La Verdad," have deemed it conducive to their purpose, (on publishing in the said periodical the following communication subscribed by four Cubans,) to awake the attention as well of the inhabitants as of foreigners, with whom they have relations, and were communicating under the name of "Editors of the Truth," or that of "Michael Tolon, Editor of the Truth," in order to be favoured with their communications under the same direction, as they have been till now.

Only the interest of our cause has induced us to act with cautious reserve, and this same interest induces us to continue on the same plan, since the same causes are existing which have occasioned it. We have only to add, that with respect to our march, which is sure and well organized, it shall continue in a regular and constantly progressive movement.—E.E.

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

13 December 1849, 3

Habana y Diciembre 2 de 1849.

Milady: en mi anterior comunicacion de Noviembre último hablé á V. de la causa formada á dos oficiales de Secretaria politica, y aun indiqué las dificultades que se presentaban al Capitan General y á su Secretario Don Crispin para proceder con la energia que ellos acostumbran, cuando los procesados son hijos de esta Isla infortunada. Aquellas inclicaciones se han confirmado hace cuatro dias, dandose libertad á Medina y á Ortiz, con separacion de los destinos que ocupaban hasta la resolucion soberana, que será aprobando la medida del Capitan General y colocando en mejor puesto á los mismos, por que de esa manera se sostiene el prestigio de la autoridad y se conserva el secreto de los motivos verdaderos que impulsaron la formacion de un espediente que desaparecerá de la secretaria, para que en ningun tiempo haya constancia de los hechos que revelan sus paginas.

Esa especie de transaccion entre el Capitan General y dos de sus empleados era casi forzosa, porque Medina, aunque algo imbecil, posee muchos datos: y por que Ortiz, aunque sus principios fueron los de servir de pago al General Valdes, era el confidente predilecto de Don Crispin Sandoval, y cuestos criticos momentos sus revelaciones podrian aumentar el conflicto en el negociado del carcelero Garcia (a) Rey, cuya resolucion se aguarda con la mayor ansiedad por Tirios y Troyanos, habiendose preparado á recibirla nuestro gobierno con un espediente forjado en la Secretaria politica, que ha obtenido ya el voto consultivo de la Real Audiencia Pretorial cuyos jueces tan sabios como integros, han concluido su informe diciendo, que ni el Capitan General ni su Secretario han cometido pecado mortal ni venial y que en su conciencia quedan libres de toda responsabilidad eterna, aunque por la mundana ó terrenal desconfian mucho de la Corte del distrito y del jurado que se reunirá en Nueva Orleans para fallar la causa de Don Carlos España y la de sus secuaces que son dos pesadillas que atormentan al discipulo del Conde de España y á toda su cohorte por que no consideran distante el dia en que vean la luz pública nuevos hechos de nuestra diplomacia interior y esterior, y que se han de revelar al mundo entero para verguenza y oprobio del sistema de gobierno que se sigue en la Isla de Cuba

Nuestra situacion es cada dia mas azarosa. Acaban de entrar mil y pico de negros bozales importados de la costa de Africa, y consignados á Don Pedro Forcade en sociedad con Pastor y Parejo ó sea con Maria Cristina de Borbon, por los cuales ha ecsigido el Conde de Alcoy á razon de cinco onzas por cada negro, en atencion a la grave responsabilidad que le resulta de permitir su introduccion prohibida por los tratados con la Inglaterra. Los negreros sin embargo de su osadia é inmoralidad, han llevado un golpe terrible en la costa de Africa porque los cruzeros ingleses le han apresado ocho ó nueve espediciones y quemado las factorias que tenian. Este golpe los ha ensoberveci lo de tal modo, que preparan veinte espediciones mas hasta llenar el calculo de 40,000 negros que necesita la Isla para el fomento de su agricultura que es el pretesto que dan. No hay remedio Milady, la cuestion de la supresion de la trata de negros, y las demas internacionales que tiene pendiente la Isla de Cuba, doloroso me es decirlo, todas, todas han de resolverse con el canon, por que eso ha sido, es y será el único lenguage persuasivo y convicente para nuestro gobierno

Para que a mis palabras no se les de la interpretacion violenta que algunos pudieran atribuirles, al ver que me decido por la guerra que es un mal, aun que en ella se triunfe, recuerdo á V Milady, la opinion del Heraldo, periódico que se publica en Madrid y órgano oficial reconocido del Gabinete Narvaez, como lo es la Crónica de Nueva-York del Conde de Alcoy —"Uno y otro piden se entregue la Isla de Cuba á la raza africana antes de verla en manos de los invasores de la Confederacion americana" — La Esperanza, que representa en España al partido catolico, aconseja al gobierno, que en caso de una invasion, se adopte en la Isla de Cuba el sistema que siguió el feroz Bobes en Venezuela, cuyos recuerdos horrorosos hacen todavia temblar las carnes de la generacion presente que no fue testigo de tan cruentas inhumanidades. — España, el Pais, la Epoca, la Nacion, la Reforma, el Clamor y todos los demas periódicos de la Península han recibido con aplausos la proclama del Presidente Taylor, y todos aconsejan la continuacion del estado actual de la Isla, como la última espresion de la civilizacion y felizidad de un pueblo que nada tiene que desear en su regimen interior de gobernacion y economia.

Y esa opinion tan compacta de la prensa ibérica dice mucho en favor de nuestras opiniones, por que la han emitido no ignorando nuestro mal estar y descontento; sin tomar en cuenta el ejemplo grande y magnanimo de la Inglaterra al advertir los sintomas que presenta el Canadá, y cuando han visto, que la idea de anexion desenvuelta en la teoria, habia pasado al terreno de los hechos. Creo, pues, Milady, que es tiempo perdido el que se consume en tratados que no traigan á un arreglo amistoso con el gobierno español. La Isla de Cuba será libre, pero lo será por la fuerza de las armas, y no por compras ni ventas, que esto es exigir mucha filosofia de los hombres que no se han ocupado ni se ocupan sino de exigir obediencia y fé ciega á la Ordenanza, por que solo con ella puede gobernarse á todos los pueblos en todos tiempos y en todas las situaciones de la vida social y politica. Para ellos el hombre es uno desde la cuna hasta el sepulcro.

Por hoy suspendo la pluma y volveré á tomarla cuando me lo permitan mis ocupaciones. Mientras tanto, me repito de V affmo amigo Q. B. S. P.

—Q—

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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13 December 1849, 3

To the Editor of "LA VERDAD."

The undersigned beg leave to avail themselves of your widely distributed columns to announce to all who may be interested in such an announcement, that by appointment from General Don NARCISO LOPEZ, well known to the United States as well as Cuba, as the head of the late projected revolution for the liberation of that Island from the opressions and degradation of its present condition, they have accepted and undertaken, in concert with General Lopez, the duties and responsibilities of a "PATRIOTIC JUNTA FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE POLITICAL INTERESTS OF CUBA." Without infringing on the laws of this country by the present announcement, or contemplating hereafter any action which they will not stand prepared to justify before all tribunals, human and divine; they feel that it is alike due to their cause and their country to stand forth openly to meet all the responsibilities which attach to their undisguised hopes, aspirations and course; at the same time they are enabled to serve as a centre for correspondence, with a view to concert, to the thousands of noble spirits who, in all sections of this Union, sigh to behold the slavery and sufferings of Cuba, and long to contribute any aid honorably and legitimately in their power to her relief. This honorable trust, associating the undersigned for the purposes indicated, with the illustrious patriot and chief who will preside over the Junta, they have accepted as a duty not to be declined, profoundly distrustful indeed of their own ability or worthiness, but supported by the conscious rectitude of their motives, and by an unhesitating confidence in favor of Heaven, and in the generous sympathies of the noble and free American people.

Copies of the present announcement are at the same time sent to the editors of *La Verdad*, el Correo de los dos Mundos, Herald, Evening Post and Tribune, of New York; the Union and Republic of Washington; the Whig and Enquirer of Richmond; the Courier and Mercury of Charleston; the Chronicle and Journal of Louisville; the Delta and Picayune of New Orleans; and the editors of all other papers are respectfully requested to copy it. One of the names attached is left blank, because the gentleman indicated is at a distance from this city, and it is not deemed proper to make it public before the reception of notice.

The *Junta Promovedora de los Intereses Politicos de Cuba*, will shortly establish itself at the city of Washington, to which city may be addressed directly to General Lopez (post paid) all correspondence of its friends, box 51, Post-office.

With great respect,
Your obedient servants,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, of Matanzas,
JOSE SANCHEZ, YZNAGA.
Of Trinidad de Cuba.
CIRILO VILLAVERDE, of Havana,
J. M. MACIAS, of Matanzas,
New York, Dec. 1 1849.

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13 December 1849, 3

TO OUR READERS.

In the last number of our paper we made known our design to insert in its columns, and then to publish apart, such articles as may tend to bring forth the importance of the Island of Cuba, and set it under its true point of view, commercial and military. as well in regard to the United States as to the whole world; not only in the case of Cuba becoming a free and independent nation, but in that, too, of its being annexed to this Confederation.

We, therefore, insert the following article copied from the "Merchant's Magazine" of November, trusting that our readers shall find in it a large supply of judicious and exact remarks, deserving the notice and consideration of every thinking man, and highly interesting to the diplomatic, commercial and working classes.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON

13 December, 1847

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

C W Tillinghast, Troy
L L Southwick, do
J Hosford Smith, N Y
W Bowdoin, do
Mrs Bowdoin, do
R A Loveland, N Y
Seneca W Ely, Ohio
A L Post, Minnesota, Pa
Col Andrews, U S A
Jno N. Cobb, N Y
Miss Aitchie, do
W S Briscoe, N O
Miss Holden, N Y
Miss Orlis, do
D D Waterman N Y
Mrs Waterman N Y
Mr Willis, Petersburg
Mrs. Willis, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Abel Rathbun Corbin, Washington
Alfred Vail, Morristown
H Bennett, Baltimore
H Reinhart, do
N Read, Cincinnati
Jas W Fryatt, Va
John McPhearson, Md
E M Burgess, do
Jer F Reasin do
Rob F McGraw, do
Wm Goodrich, Ark
A W Page, Brooklin
Geo Rayman, Boston
Saml Roberts, do
J H Macrae, Virginia
J B Taylor, do
Miss White, do
M P. Baker, do
Miss Baker, do
M T Cummins, Balt

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Timothy Hull, Mass
N B Worthington, Md
W L Montague, jr, Balt
H White, Niagara Falls
George Rebor, Ohio
Miss Bucker,
Ed Strudwick and lady, Hillsboro', N C
Miss Nash, do
J D Doughty, Camden
J Parker Norris, Phil
Jos Hoxee, jr, lady and two children, N Y
W Cunningham, do
G Harris, Balt
Geo S Parker, Wash't'n
John D Thompson, Balt
Geo Deshon, U S A
Wm S Hopkins, Balt
Geo W Hening, do
W Perry Fogg, N Y
John S Littell, Penn
E L Winston, Ohio
John H Mott, N Y
Wm Altemus, Penn
Tyler Davidson, Ohio
A P Russell, N Y
Mrs Miller, do
J G Wyman, do
D Chamberlin and lady, Boston
Henry J Rogers, Balt
Jas A Beckham, do
J K McCulloch, do
Dr B J Gardiner, Md
Hon C Morgan, Albany

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

G A D Clarke, Md
Hon J Bell and family, Tennessee
Hon D S Kaufman, Tex
Hon A K Hay, N J
Capt J C Allen, Ten
Aug Lawrence, N Y
J F Brown and lady, In
W Lenox, Washington
Mrs Lenox, do
Mrs Keep, do
W G Snethen, lady and son, Washington
H C Yeatman, Ten
E D Sanders, Baltimore
Hon J M Anderson, Ten
Hon A G Watkins, do
Hon C H Williams, do
R E Hornor, New Jersey
Hon Thos Ross, Penn
Hon D Sturgeon, Penn
Hon R Toombs, lady and 2 servants, Georgia
Hon J G Harris, Ten
Hon Linn Boyd, Ken

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

John J Patterson, N Y
Chas Newcumb, do
Miss Newcumb, do
Capt Sutherland, USMC
O H Platt, Vermont
Francis M Page, Balt
Rev W N Pendleton, Md

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J M Marvin, Saratoga
R M Roberts, Ohio
A Baker, Boston
W R Reed, Pittsfield
Col A M Mitchell, Min
H M Rice, do
F P Dubosq, Phila
P S Dubosq, do

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
15 December 1849, 1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, December 15, 1849.

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

A.

Allen, Albert
Alexander, mrs El'n E 2
Allen, James
Albuntus, Rev J
Abbott, Jas A
Adams, mrs My A
Anderson, miss Ma'y
Abbott, Thomas

B.

Baine, Abraham
Bennett, And'w R
Bruce, Alexander
Beal, Charles
Bryan, miss Cath L
Barber, David
Braiden, miss Elh
Baum, Edward E
Barker, mrs Elh
Binns, Fred G 2
Barton, Green
Bomford, George
Broadrup, George
Bennett, Henry
Ballman, John H
Benton, John B
Boileau, John E
Brennan, Jos R
Boyle, Judah
Beach, miss Jane C
Burger, J. F
Brewster, C S
Brown, John T
Boyce, J A
Bowen, J O D
Brewster, Jas L
Bruen, L B
Beeler, Louis
Buril, Lewis
Barry, mrs
Bronaugh, miss M
Beall, mrs Ma Ann
Brown, mr
Bennett, miss My A
Bryan, miss My A
Boyland, Michael
Butler, miss Nancy
Brookes, mrs Nelly
Barker, N
Barrabino, Dr N C, U S N
Berry, Zachariah
Birch, Remegius
Barstow, Dr S T 2
Brown, miss Sophia
Brereton, T J, U S A
Benton, Theo S
Burch, miss Virlinda
Bergmann, W Hy
Brown, Wm C
Burnett, Ward B
Barrett, Wm T
Bocock, Col W P
Bronough, John C
Biscoe, Capt Wal F
Butler, Charity
Bradbury & Herman

C.

Coolidge, mrs Ang
Cunningham, Ann
Carter, Colburt C
Church, Chas B
Cooper, Charles
Clayton, F D
Church, Geo C
Copway, Rev Geo
Cropper, Harvey
Cook, Henry
Carter, Joseph M
Coombs, J B
Codrick, Joseph
Chaney, John
Chapman, Jas R
Crandall, James
Camp, Maj Jno G
Croll, J H
Crisfield, J W
Coult, Joseph C
Clark, John
Crous, Langstaff
Call, Capt M
Cammet, Moses
Chevenux, M
Commodore, mrs M
Colbert, Maj Pit'n
Corcoran, Patrick
Campbell, Capt R P
Choate, Rufus
Clarke, Richard
Cryer, miss Rebecca
Craogle, Richard
Carlisle, Sam H
Campbell, Sam B 2
Carr, Thos N 2
Clark, Thomas
Clare, mrs Margaret
Clare, Michael
Carter, William
Cullom, William
Cobb, Wm
Corcoran, Wm J

D.

De Coin, miss A C
Davis, miss Anna H
Daig, Andrew
Derringer, Chas
Deming, Chester
Davie, D H T
Delaney, miss Elh
Danforth, miss Elh
Dorr, miss Clara B
Denton, Hugh
Dyar, H G 3
Drummond, mrs H A
Duncan, J Kennedy
Duval, John P
Duncaney, John
Dickey, John
Dorsey, Isaac
Dashiel, Maj J V
Downer, J C
Dement, mrs Julia
Davis, mrs Mary G
Dixon, N F
Drummond, Noah
Dickey, Oliver J
Daggy, Peter
Drake, Sergeant
Dawson, Sarah A
Dutton, Thomas 2
Davis, Thomas
Dorsey, Thomas
Duncan, William H
Dunn, Wm

E.

Elder, miss Agnes
Evans, Charles
Ellet, jr Charles 4
Edmonston, E A
Evans, Lt Geo F 3
Elliott, George
Eaton, J O
Edwards, L, U S N
Early, mrs Louisa
Easton, mr
Elmore, Robert
Elliott, Samuel B
Eichelberger, Saml
Ewing, Philomon B

F.

Fitzpatrick, Benj
Fertsch, Ch
Finley, Catharine
Finkinap, Conrad
Finlay, Surg'n C A
Ferree, miss Frs M
Fagnani, Guiseppe
Farquhar, G S
Fuller, H
Ferguson, James
Forrest, mrs Jane
Faghen, Jas J
Foulkes, John E
Flynn, John
Fryar, Isaac
Forsyth, Jas H 7
Fountain, Labdial
Fischer, M
Ferry, mrs Mary A
Fletcher, miss M E
Forge t, mrs
Fry, Wm, of Liverpool
Fuller, Wm C
French, Wm S
Ferrier, Walter H

G.

Gnell, A C
Gray, Ann
Greutrup, Benj C
Gantt, Lieut H S
Griffin, miss Cath 2
Gay, mrs Catharine
Gaylor, Dr
Gantt, mrs E C
Goddard, mrs Elh
Green, Edward B
Greene, Henry
Graham, Henry
Guyon, H G
Grier, mrs Henri'a
Gilbert, J C
Griffin, James
Griffin, Israel S
Green, Jones
Gulick, John S
Gaines, Maj J P
Green, James W
Gibson, mrs
Granebaum & Co., M, 3
Govern, Richard
Grimes, Thomas
Gordon, William
Greason, William
Goodrich, Col Wm

H.

Harper, A H
Houghton, Benj T
Hurd, Byram P 2
Hubbard, miss C C
Horton, D W
Hewett, Daniel
Hawes, Dr
Howard, Dr
Holland, mrs E A
Howard, miss Eliza
Hampton, George
Hall, George
Harzburg, Gluck & Co.
Howard, Henry
Hofman, Hein
Hardy, H
Hogan, John 2
Hall, Benj H
Hawe, John W
Hill, John W
Hall, Jas S, of Mi. 2
Harris, J W
Hall, Joel
Hollingsworth, La
Hall, mrs Lucille
Hough, mrs L L
Hubbard, mrs maj 2
Houx Mathias
Harrower, mrs M D
Haas, Monsieur
Hall, Maj Nye
Hubbard, miss O C
Hillery, P
Hamilton, R P
Haris, miss Rebecca
Hill, Richard
Hincks, William
Hardy, Walter G
Harrison, Williams'n
Henrick, William
Helm, William

J.

Jones, miss Sarah
James, miss My F
James, George
Jackson, Fred A
Johnson, mrs Elh A
Jeffries, Columbus
Irvin, Alexander
Jackson, miss A H
Johnson, William
James, William
Jones, Wm
Jewell, William C 2
Jackson, Wm

K.

Kelly, miss Ann
Keech, C Smith 2
Keller, Chas M
Kemble, mrs Frs A
Kissler, Prof T J
Kennedy, Joseph C
King, John A
Kennedy, Jas M
Knorr, John 2
Kellner, James
Kemmerling, John
Kraus, Francis
Katz, mr
Kane, Martin
Knight, Robert T
Kelly, Samuel
Kilneder, Wilhelm

L.

Ludlow, Frank
Latimer, Dr Geo
Loudborough, H
Laytham, H
Landrick, Isaac
Luber, Johann
Locke, John A
Lauch, John
Lucas, Jemima
Lyddan, mrs Mary
Lee, Moses
Lazzaro, mr
Lamar, Gen M B
Lyons, miss 2
Lawrence, miss Re
Lillicraft, Richard
Locke, mrs Sarah A
Logan, Samuel
Levy, Com U P 2
Loud & Middleknuff

M.

Manning, And'w J
Miller, A W
Marley, Berton
Mills, Col Chas C
Miller, C
Magruder, mrs C M 3
Morris, Charles
Myers, Ch Fenton
Mills, Chas A
Milstead, Ignatius
Moore, Com E W
Mead, Edward
Marston, Capt F H
Murray, Hugh
Morgan, Henry 2
Michell, miss M L
Madison, Jas
Madigan, p. mid J
Mills, J H
Martin, Jacob
Moore, Jas W
Mason, miss Louisa
Meany, Lewis
Murphy, mrs L A
Moore, mrs Mary
Mitchell, Ward
Miller, Nathan
Morse, O S
Morris, p. mid Rt
Meade, Capt R W
Marley, Richard
Martin, miss Sarah
Moreley, Dr Samuel
Morgan, mrs S A
Morris, mrs Sus'h B
Morrow, Samuel
Morrow, Susan 2
Mills, Thomas W
Moore, T M
Moghen, Wm
Murphy, William
Molineaux, George

Mc.

McDowell, Capt Ir
McManus, Patrick
McGuire, Jno G 2
McLean, John Z
McGrawer, James
McNamara, John
Macarthy, John
McClosky, John
McCullough, Jas
McDowell, miss Frs
McCarty, Florence
McQuade, Ellen
McDermot, mrs Bdt

N.

Noyes, Geo E
Nixon, H R
Nugent, mr
Naylor, Joshua S
Nelson, James
Noras, John
Newberry, Nath 4
Newman, miss S 2
Neale, mrs Sarah M
Nutter, Sampson
Nicholson, William

O.

Ormsby, miss Jos'e
O'Donnell, J
Owens, James E
O'Bryan, miss My A

P.

Payne, Buckner
Page, mrs B
Phillee, Cal W 3
Parker, Francis E
Parker, George W
Parker, Geo F
Parke, Lt John G
Potter, John D
Power, mrs James
Pegram, John
Peabody, miss A H
Piper, John
Power, Jas M 2
Poisal, Rev John 2
Pike, Jas S
Philips, J E
Peabody, Jas H
Parsons, Capt M M 2
Powers, mrs Mary
Peters, mrs Mary
Pettit, Robert, U S N
Philips, Samuel H
Purdine, Wm
Philips, Wm C
Philips, Samuel

R.

Reed, Andrew
Rhea, Capt Allen
Rier, Dr Alex
Rhodes, Benj M
Randolph, p. mid B
Randolph, miss C
Read, Eton G 2
Robinson, mrs Frs
Robinson, Fayette
Rolland, miss Ros'a
Reed, John
Richter, Hermann
Rollins, miss Lou'a
Rose, mrs M M
Riley, miss M H
Robinson, Solon
Roy, Samuel
Rabbitt, Samuel
Ringgold, Lt T L 2
Rice, V E
Ridgeway, jr. Wm
Ruschenberger, W S W
Romeyn, Wm H

S.

Sommers, miss A E
Spelman, Benj
Stagg, Chas T
Smith, Clement
Stokum, Cass H
Saltmarsh, D A
Strong, Daniel
Stevens, Edward
Smith, miss El'th
Savoy, Edward
Smith, Edward
Shurman, E
Stewart, mrs Emily
Shriver, Edmund
Shaw, George W
Sarrer, Wm
Skinner, H
Simpson, miss Harr
Strong, miss Har't
Stone, John H
Smith, Dr J H
Scott, John P
Sadler, Capt John
Shorter, Westly
Strother, James F
Sanderson, Jno H
Scoville, Joseph A
Scott, Isaac
Stewart, John
Strain, J G
Savage, Lycur E 2
Sewall, mrs Maria
Sanford, miss Mary
Smith, miss My E
Simpson, miss M K
Stafford, miss M A
Sample, Robert R
Smith, miss Sarah G
Stockton, Com R F
Stambaugh, Col S C
Salisbury, S C
Simmons, Streshly 2
Sheets, Timothy
Scott, Wm
Styles, W H
Sims, miss Harriet S

T.

Tait, miss Ann
Turner, miss A M
Tavenner, Ch H
Threurman, Chas
Tompkins, Bvt Col D D
Taylor, mrs Ellen R
Triplett, F F C
Tuffe, George
Taylor, Capt G W
Thornton, H J
Taylor, L H
Taylor, mrs M E
Turnbull, Nichol
Thompson, Col N
Turkey, Minister fm
Taylor, P W
Tompkins, Rev Rd
Trout, David
Trippet, miss El'th
Tatnall, p mid E F
Tull, mrs Eliza A
Tuttle, E W
Taylor, miss E M
Tatnall, Com S
Taverns, mrs Jane
Turner, mrs Jas C
Todd, John P 2
Tompkins, miss Ju
Tate, Mary Ann
Triplett, mrs S A P
Trabue, Ste F L 3
Turney, Samuel
Trenchard, Lt L D
Temps, Wm
Tyler, William

V.

Valentine, Wm
Vigla, Lewis
Vattemare, Alex
Van Coble, Colum
Von Heeringen, Prof

W.

Wells, Lt Geo
Wilson, James
Wilbur, Jospeh 2
Worden, Lt Jno L
Wilson, J
Wells, John S
Williamson, mrs J H
Wallace, Gen J R
White, mis. Lou J
Warren, mrs Louisa
Warren, Maj M W
Waller, mrs
Wilkinson, Mary
Wilson, miss My L
Watson, P T
Ward, mrs Keziah
Webster, Reason
Wright, mrs Su J
Wilbar, miss Sa J
White, Wm
Wheaton, Surg W V
Waters, William
Wager, A 2
Williams, mrs Cath
Walker, Charles
Wood, C E D
Wright, Chas J 2
Washington, miss F W 2

Y.

Young, miss Ann M
Young, Clement 2
Young, Howard
Young, Isaac 4
Young, miss Mary T

dec 15—3t

WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, *P. M.*

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
15 December 1849, 3

THE REY ABDUCTION CASE.

On the assembling of the United States District Court at New Orleans, on Monday last, the indictment against Don CARLOS DE ESPANA, (the Spanish Consul,) for the abduction of *Juan Garcia Rey*, was submitted to the Grand Jury. A telegraphic despatch received last night informs us that the Grand Jury, after hearing the testimony of *Morantes* and *Rey*, has refused to find a bill against the accused party. So, we suppose, we shall hear but little more of this singular affair.

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NEW YORK HERALD

16 December 1849, 2

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN

WITH THE

HUNGARIAN PATRIOT LADISLAS UJHAZY,

THE

Civil Governor of Comorn,

AND THE

Celebrated Mad'lle Apolonia Jagella,

&c., &c., &c.

The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's ship Hermann, Captain E. Crabtree, arrived off this port about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the United States contract mails from England, France, and Germany.

The Hermann sailed from Bremen on the 15th ult. The same night she encountered a tremendous gale of wind in the North Sea, and was forced to lie to for twenty-four hours, till the weather moderated, and she could make no head-way during the whole of that time. The wind and sea were awfully high, and the Hermann again proved her excellent, safe sea-going qualities. The bad weather thus experienced delayed her arrival at Southampton a whole day, and she reached that port only on the 18th. Her coals, supplies, and large cargo, were, however, put on board with admirable celerity, and she was, therefore, enabled to take her final departure from England on the 20th November, at 4 P. M.

After her departure from Southampton, she experienced very heavy gales from west to north-west, during the whole of the passage to Halifax, with the exception of three days, when the wind, though light, was ahead—arrived at Halifax early on the morning of the 12th, and sailed the next day for New York. She brings about eighty first and second class passengers; amongst the former are his Excellency Mr. Donelson, ex-Minister of the United States to Germany, and lady.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS IN THE HERMANN.

Philip Steininger,	J. Heilricks,
Hon A. J. Donelson, (U. S. Minister to Germany,) and lady.	L. Ujhazy, late Gov. of Comorn, and lady,
Miss Mary Donelson,	Miss C. Ujhazy,
Miss Rachel Donelson,	Miss H. Ujhazy,
Mr. J. P. Donelson,	L. Ujhazy,
David Donelson,	F. Ujhazy,
Martin Donelson,	Theodore Ujhazy,
William Donelson and servant.	H. Debans,
	William Weiss,
Adolf Lloeck,	E. Radulos,
G. Van Gulpen and lady,	Miss Apolonia Jagella,
Mrs. Speck,	Rev. A. Schutze and lady,
E. C. Wedekind,	Carl Otto Muller,
G. Warburg,	A. Ruge,
Mlle Tripelet,	Robert Hall,
E. G. Geirlichs,	R. Fastenall,
W. B. Watson and lady,	W. G. Barrington,
G. Stutz,	W. Dumpelmann,
A. Stutz and two servants,	John Allen,
P. R. Scherr,	James Bishop,
Prof Schubert,	Miss Jane Wynne,
Alfred Goure,	A. C. Smith,
E. Hotzwill,	Miss E. Baker,
Mad. Chancerel,	Mrs. E. McRickards,
Miss Victorine Protol and servant.	Miss S. E. McRickards,
	Mrs. Eliza Thorne,
Col Robt. Fasslit,	Miss Caroline Thorne,
Richard H. See,	J. R. Thorne,
B. W. Hull,	Mrs. Sarah Christian,
Lieut. Avry, U. S. N.,	Josiah Pierre,
Francis Gros,	G. Neville,
	J. H. Thomas.

Our readers will hail with great satisfaction the arrival, by this steamer, of several distinguished Hungarian exiles, who have been forced to leave their native country, and take refuge in the far West, on account of their participation in the heroic struggles of the Hungarians for independence.

Amongst these refugees is Ladislas Ujhazy, ex-Civil Governor of the fortress of Comorn, under the military commander General Klapka. M. Ladislas Ujhazy continued in his post till the surrender of Comorn, (the last stronghold of the rebellion,) to the united Austrian and Russian armies. M. Ujhazy is a venerable and aged man, with long flowing beard and mustaches; he is accompanied by his two sons and two daughters, and is the bearer of letters of introduction to Gen. Taylor, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, and the other public men in this country. The dress of this patriot is in the Magyar or semi-Oriental style, and several of the Hungarian officers, who have also come with him, are equipped in the beautiful and picturesque military costume of Hungary.

Another Hungarian celebrity, brought by the Hermann, is one of the most extraordinary characters of the Hungarian revolution—we allude to Madamoiselle Apolonia Jagella. This lady, we are informed, served as Lieutenant in one of the Hungarian regiments of cavalry, and subsequently held the office of Adjutant of the army in Comorn, while that fortress held out against the Austrian forces. During the war, M'lle Jagella was several times engaged with the enemy, and was a thorough adept in street fighting, and boasts of having slain a fair number of Austrian soldiers. She was promoted to become a heroine, not for the sake of following a lover in the Hungarian ranks, but from motives of pure patriotism, and a desire to serve her unhappy, unfortunate, and oppressed country. She is about twenty-five years of age, of small but active stature, pleasing, but intelligent and determined countenance, with the rich dark blood of the Eastern Magyar coursing in her veins. M'lle Jagella is engaged to be married to a young Hungarian officer; and we earnestly trust that in this land of the stranger she may find a welcome that will, in some measure, compensate her for the noble sacrifices she has made for the welfare of her beloved Hungary. The object of these Hungarian refugees is to make arrangements for founding a colony in the United States. The present party will be followed by a much larger number of Hungarians, who were waiting at Hamburg to embark in a sailing packet for New York.

We have no doubt that our citizens will seize with much pleasure, the present occasion to welcome to the shores of this great republic these patriots, who are compelled to seek our hospitality and by so doing, to express their deep sympathy with the heroic but unsuccessful struggles of Hungary for independence.

The Hermann brings a most valuable freight of French, German, and British goods. From Bremen, the freight comprises 700 tons measurement goods in about 1600 cases and bales of cotton and woollen manufactures, the produce of the German and Saxon manufactories. The goods from Havre were transhipped at Southampton from three steamers specially chartered to convey them across; and we subjoin the particulars of this most expensive portion of the cargo:—

175 cases, containing 16007 lbs. weight, of plain, figured, and brocaded silk and satin broadstuffs.
124 cases 15,500 lbs. weight, plain, figured and brocaded, silk and satin ribbons of various colors.
17 cases 2 100 lbs. weight, plain, silk velvet broadstuffs.
26 cases, 4 040 lbs. weight, silk plush.
43 cases, 13,850 dozen pairs, men's and women's leather gloves.
48 cases manufactures of silk, and other materials, comprising about 14,640 shawls, scarfs, collars, pelerines, mantles, robes, cravats, &c.
21 cases manufactured goods, comprising jewelry, beads, purses, fancy articles, and articles of vertue,
50 cases, containing 3,148 pieces woollen manufactures.
19 " " 436 pieces cotton manufactures.
6 " " 176 cartoons artificial flowers of silk.
7 " " 1057 woollen shawls.
5 " " 600 gross silk buttons.
8 " " ornamental china.
3 " " musical instruments.
2 " " live plants.

There is, besides, a small quantity of British goods, and the total value of the cargo is estimated at between $700,000 and $800,000.

The Hermann will lay up here for three months, to undergo a thorough repair of her boilers and machinery; and will, with the Washington, resume her trips to Southampton and Bremen in March next.

During the whole of the present year, the steamers of this line have been remarkably correct and punctual in the days of their arrival and departure. In a pecuniary point of view they have been very successful and remunerative, and have opened up a large and important trade with the United States. The speed of the Washington and Hermann, is certainly not so great as that of the Cunard steamers. They have, nevertheless, established a confidence on the part of the public, and we look forward to the line increasing in popularity and usefulness.

We understand that the Hermann makes about $15,000 freight this voyage alone, exclusive of passage money and the mail contract.

Our accounts by this steamer are of a later date than brought by the Canada from Liverpool.

The royal mail steamer Severn sailed from Southampton for the West Indies and Chagres, on the 17th November, and the Ripon departed on the 20th for Alexandria, with the outward India and China mails.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, (50,) Captain Hiram Paulding, arrived in Cowes Roads from the Baltic, (last from Bremen,) on the 16th November. She took on board a few supplies, and sailed the following day for Lisbon, where she was to refit, preparatory to proceeding either to join the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, or to the Pacific.

The Hermann brings a letter bag from the St. Lawrence.

City Intelligence.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—Last evening, a meeting was held at Central Hall, of the officers of the first brigade of the first division of New York State Militia, to take into consideration the best mode of giving a suitable reception to the Hungarians who fought to free their native land from the Austrian yoke and having failed, are about to become exiles in this happy land, which is ever the home of the brave, from every clime in which freedom's battle is lost. Brigadier General Storms was called to the chair, and Captain Taylor, of the New York Regiment of Volunteers, was appointed Secretary. After a few preliminary remarks stating the object of the meeting, Colonel Pooley, of the first, and Colonel Charles B. Sylvar, of the second regiments, and Brigade Major Bogart, were appointed to draw up such resolutions as might express the sense of the meeting. The following were adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting consider a public expression and welcome to our shores, should be made them upon their arrival in this city, by the citizen soldiery, in a hearty and becoming manner, and all necessary aid and instruction tendered them, which their circumstances and requirements may desire.

Resolved That the field officers and commandants of companies be, and are hereby constituted, a committee to carry the sense of this meeting into effect, and to co-operate with his Honor the Mayor and Common Council, Major General Sandford, and all others who may think with us.

Resolved, That Brigadier General Storms be added to the committee.

Resolved, That this committee take such further action relative to the said exiles, as they think expedient on their arrival here.

Resolved, That the officers of the New York Volunteers be, and are hereby, invited to co-operate with the committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to the honorable Common Council, and Major General Sandford, and the Brigadier Generals of the division.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers favorable to the cause.

The meeting then adjourned.

The number of officers present was very considerable, and all seemed to take a hearty interest in the proceedings. Among them were Major Craig, Captain A. C. Castle, Captain Eagleson, Captain Yager, Quartermaster Nicholson, Surgeon Dod, Quartermaster Rogers, and a host of others.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
17 December 1849, 3

AN INCIDENT AT HAVANA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

HAVANA, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

At the time the *Ohio* and *Falcon* were in port the streets were filled with Californians, with their pantaloons inside their well greased boots, queer looking hats on their heads, and the handles of knives and buts of pistols peeping from their pockets. During the whole night bands of them roamed through the streets, against all ordinance, and to the manifest terror of the watchmen. A party of these undertook to arrest a squad of about forty Californians, when these in the greatest good humor took possession of their lanterns and lances, and, with the watch in their midst, proceeded to the palace, where the ball was in full play, and insisted on being admitted to see the Consul of the United States. General CAMPBELL came out from the saloons, when one of them, a "Bowery boy," no doubt, made himself spokesman, and said he had found these fellows, the watchmen, trying to "make a muss," and so they took them up. They therefore wanted to know where the lock-up was. The CONSUL laughed, and told them that, as Cuba was not yet quite annexed, he had not the necessary authority, but he would call the MAYOR. This gentlemen very politely left the dance, and gave orders to the watchmen not to interfere with any one that night who spoke English only. So the "b'hoys" gave up their prisoners, and walked off quietly singing—

"Oh, don't you cry, Don Diego,"

to the tune of "Oh, Susanna."

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NEW YORK HERALD
17 December 1849, 1

THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The Reception of the Ex-Governor of Comorn.

MADEMOISELLE APOLONIA JAGELLO AND OTHER HUNGARIAN OFFICERS.

INTERESTING SCENES.

On Saturday evening the noble steamship Hermann, Captain Crabtree, arrived in our port, from Bremerhaven in Germany, via Southampton, England, having on board General Count Ujhazy, the late civil governor of Comorn; Miss Apolonia Jagello, and other distinguished refugees from Hungary. We went early on board, yesterday morning to meet them, and accompanied them to the Irving and Astor Houses, where they had been invited to take up their quarters.

THE INTERVIEW.—THE VISITERS.

Here we were introduced to the noble refugees, and had the pleasure of taking them by the hand. The Governor, Ladislas Ujhazy, (pronounced Wehazy,) is a venerable looking old man, apparently about sixty years of age. He wears a long flowing grey beard, and has a singular striking and venerable appearance. His manners are simple, unaffected and unostentatious; yet he is a nobleman by birth, and was the possessor of a large hereditary fortune, the greater part of which has been seized upon and confiscated by the Austrian government. His lady and daughters, are like himself in manners—simple and unpretending—though belonging, by birth, habits, and education, to the highest class of European aristocracy.

THE HUNGARIAN HEROINE.

We were much pleased with the personal appearance and manners of Miss Apolonia, the Hungarian heroine, who, as rumor reports, has fought in many a battle for the liberties of Hungary. She is at the Irving House. She is a fine, blooming, handsome young lady, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, of pleasing address and manners, with a fine color on her cheeks, and quite feminine and lady-like in her manners. No one would suspect, on seeing her, that those delicate hands, enshrouded in delicate white kid gloves, and that slender form, had ever been seen dashing among the crowd of combatants on the field of battle, mounted as a hussar on horseback, and dealing out wounds and death to the enemy with flashing sword in hand. She seemed herself quite unwilling to admit the fact, or speak upon it, yet she showed us her hussar jacket, in which she was attired. She would not, however, tell us how many men she had killed. We learnt from other sources, however, that her chief participation in the Hungarian war had been at the head of one of the military hospitals, where, with her own hands, she had waited upon the sick and wounded, and had nursed and taken care of them with all a woman's tenderness. We also learnt that she had only fought when driven by necessity, on the approach of the enemy to the city of Pesth, and then she fired upon them from the window, and on several occasions mounted on horseback and assisted to drive them from the place. She, together with her fellow refugees, on stopping at Southampton, in England, was much noticed, as we were informed, by the gentry of that place; and the ladies of the town of Southampton vied with each other in showing honor and respect to them all, inviting them to their houses. Where is there a generous people who have not felt sympathy and admiration for the brave Hungarians? and the English are unquestionably among the foremost of generous people.

THE CHILDREN.

The Governor of Comorn was accompanied by his lady, two daughters and four sons. Of his family, three were mere children, of unripe years; not yet able fully to appreciate the loss of country, home, fortune, title, connections—all lost to them. We were much interested with the appearance, manner and behaviour of the whole family; and especially the unconscious children attracted our sympathies, for they seemed rather to enjoy the excitement of the novelty of their situation, and their advent into a new world. To these poor little creatures all the change, vicissitude and adversities of their family, were, in their innocence and ignorance, "good fun," and we doubt not they enjoyed it better than they would have done had they remained at home, to go to school, and live the regular, monotony of daily life, uninterrupted by the shock of empires, the collisions of mighty armies, the revolutions of nations. Happy innocence! happy ignorance of youth! happy carelessness! Our troubles commence soon enough; let us, then, protract, as long as we can, the days of simplicity and enjoyment. We addressed these interesting children in Latin, as that was formerly the language of Hungary, which all their youth were educated to speak, and which was spoken in their legislative halls and courts of justice; but the mother answered for them, and said they did not understand it. Kossuth, among the many reforms of which he has been the instigator, has also succeeded in causing the use of the Latin language, to be abandoned, and the guttural Magyar tongue, as more national, to be substituted in its place. The Governor conversed a good deal in Magyar, the genuine Hungarian language, and we could perceive it was a tongue not destitute of harmony and force, from the ease and richness with which it flowed from the lips of those who spoke it. Meantime the two little ones, unconscious of their parents' and their country's disasters, played about the grand saloon of the Hotel, smiling, laughing and admiring the crowd of visiters and spectators—the beginning of a new world and second life to them in a new hemisphere.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SIEGE.

We were much interested with the accounts we heard of the siege of Comorn, in which the gallant Governor, the brave Klapka, the gallant Prager figured so largely before Europe and the world. They bravely held out a long time against the combined forces of Austria and Russia, with all their imposing artillery, and only yielded at last on honorable terms—terms which were strongly expressive of the bravery of the besieged and the fears of their enemies. At one time, towards the close of the siege, the famine raged severely among these last and bravest relics of Hungarian independence. The price of a goose, at this period, rose to the incredible sum of forty American dollars, and a small half-starved chicken sold for fifteen dollars. Even rats and mice had their value, and sold for considerable sums, so great was the want of food in the beleiged place. They were more happy who parted with their gold to obtain a mouthful of food, than those who filled their purses with the high price. We were told of a man rich and fond of money, who sold the last mouthful he had for an immense sum, and perished for want in the midst of his treasures, wishing, when it was too late, to have parted with all his wealth, for only one day's more existence—so far more valuable is life than money, and so incapable is money of prolonging life.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE AUSTRIANS.

We heard with horror of the numerous cruelties and atrocities of which the triumphant Austrians were guilty over the conquered foe—conquered, not by Austrian bravery;—no, nor yet even conquered by the overwhelming force of the Russians, but conquered, sold, betrayed by the base and sordid mind of the traitor Georgey, (who, for the sake of personal wealth and abundance of gold, sold to the enemy the army which had been confided to him, and the people who had placed confidence in his integrity. We read in the Bible of the cruelty of Herod, and as we read it, are tempted to believe such atrocity [illegible]. Little did we think that, in the nineteenth century—in the heart of civilized Europe—in what is called a Christian country, and by those who call themselves a Christian people—worse and more wanton cruelties and [illegible] have been perpetrated. We were told of [illegible], one Hungarian city, on the borders of Wallachia, who were taken and butchered by the [illegible]. They took them from their [illegible] and put them to death in the most wanton [illegible] the little innocents by the feet, and [illegible] out against the walls of their [illegible] in some cases, throwing them into holes [illegible] and burying them alive. The Russians, it is said, were not half so brutal and cruel as the Austrians, after or before their treacherous conquest.

THE HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK CITY.

While we were engaged in conversation with the interesting party just arrived from the scenes of horror—the refugees of a noble nation which had struggled in vain for their independence—a deputation arrived from the Committee of the citizens of New York.

This committee met on Saturday evening. It consisted of the Mayor of the city of New York, Myndert Van Schaick, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Shepherd Knapp, E. D. Morgan, S. Draper, and others.

The hospitalities of the Irving House and Astor House were tendered to the committee, for the use of the officers arriving, until other provision was made for their more permanent comfort.

The committee added to their number a number of citizens, who will be called together on Tuesday evening next, when such measures will be further adopted as will amply provide for those who are on the way, less able to provide for their immediate necessities than those who have already...

Count Vass presented Mr. Draper, on the part of the above committee, to the Governor, his family, the officers, and their suite.

Mr. Draper, in a few feeling and eloquent remarks, bade them welcome to the home of the oppressed. He said, he only acted as one of a very large number of our citizens who felt deeply the privations they had endured, and who were willing to share, to the extent of their ability, in enabling them to embrace the benefits of a liberal government and its institutions. The arms of the country were and ever would be open to receive the oppressed of every land, without reference to language, with a heart warm and national. Mr. Draper added other remarks, feelingly and happily expressed, which, from the crowd and hurry, we were unable to catch.

The remarks, and purport of Mr. Draper's visit, were explained to the venerable Governor, who took Mr. D. by the hand, and expressed, in the German language, in a warm and feeling manner the deep impression which the kind and generous conduct and reception of the citizens of New York had made upon his heart. The scene was altogether very impressive and pleasing. While we felt sympathy for the noble Hungarians, of whom we now saw some of the most noble before us, we could not but feel proud and happy to find and to witness with our eyes, that there was a people, a great people, the American people, represented by the citizens of New York, who received with open arms the brave and the oppressed. It was, to our view, one of the finest sights which could be contemplated. We felt proud of America, and, we must add, we felt proud of the city of New York, of her Mayor, her Corporation and Common Council; and of the noble and generous proprietors of the Astor House, Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, who thus stepped forward to welcome the Hungarians, and to represent, by their conduct, the sentiments and feelings of, we can assuredly say, the whole American people throughout the Union. After the ceremonies of the reception had been gone through, we met a distinguished party of the Hungarian officers at the German *casino* of Colonel Belchthal, in City Hall Place, where we sat down, in their company, to a most *recherche* and exquisite dinner, and heard a great deal more of the great events of the struggles of Hungary for her independence. Here we met Count Vass, the ambassador despatched by Kossuth on the part of the Hungarian nation, to Washington city, to represent the nation not then sold nor crushed, and yet fighting for her liberties against two of the most powerful nations of Europe. The situation of the Count is singular and most unfortunate. He came as an embassador from his nation, when she yet was a nation, and while here he has received the news, along with the American people, of the disastrous fate of his country. He has not heard from his family, is cut off from them, is afraid to write to them, for fear his letters might betray them into the power of those who thirst for their blood; and of course he cannot go to them, but is obliged to remain here in forced exile. Here also we met Colonel Pragay, another distinguished Hungarian, next in command of Comorn to Gen. Klapka, as also Colonel Fornet, of the Hungarian engineers, a distinguished officer.

We understand it is the intention of the venerable Governor of Comorn, and his party, after passing a short time in New York city, to proceed to Washington. The following is the nomenclature of our amiable and distinguished guests:—

Ladislas Ujhazy, late Civil Governor of Comorn.

Theresa Ujhazy, his lady.

Clara and Ilka Ujhazy, their two daughters, Clara about twenty-two, Ilka eleven years of age.

Wolfgang, Theodore, and Ladislas, their three sons, the two former grown up fine young men, captains in the Hungarian service, the latter a child ten years of age.

Apolonia Jagello, a Polish lady by birth, who has been devoted to the Hungarian cause, having waited upon the dying and wounded in the hospitals, and fired at the enemy when she had a chance, and pursued them on horseback, sword in hand, when she had an opportunity.

Captain Vilhelm Valse.

Captain Henry Radwich.

Lieut. Henry Deahn.

Colony Pragay, second in command in Comorn, after Klapka, and

Captain Fornet, of the Engineers, who directed the batteries.

These have succeeded in escaping, amid many dangers from the hands of the Austrian blood-hounds who thirsted after their blood, and, happier than the noble Kossuth and his companions, instead of being shut up in the Turkish *fortress* of Shumla, have set their feet upon the shores of *free* America, among a people who, themselves the descendants of the brave, know both how to be brave and to welcome the brave and unfortunate on their shores.

MISS APOLONIA JAGELLA AT THE IRVING HOUSE.

This interesting young lady, of whom we have already above given an account, and of our interview with her, dined yesterday at the Irving House, where Mr. Howard had made every preparation for her reception.

When the cloth was removed, and the confectionary was placed on the table, a most affecting incident occurred. A quadrangular tower, surmounted by a tower composed of confection materials, was placed before her. At the top waved the Hungarian tri-color of green, red and white. On three sides of the tower, emblazoned in gold, were the lion of England, over whose head rested the crown ; the insignia of France, on the

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sides, with military devices; and the stars and stripes of America waving over all, which emblematized the sympathy and protection, in the time of danger and difficulty, of the three great powers, offered to the Hungarian refugees. On the fourth side stood a figure of the heroine herself. She was represented as standing on the colors of Austria, and trampling them under foot. In her right hand she carried a staff, on which was placed the cap of liberty. In her left was a sword. Around her shoulders and person was thrown a red sash, indicative of her rank as Lieutenant in a Hungarian regiment of cavalry. In the back ground, enfolding the figure, were the stars and stripes, the Hungarian tri color, and ensigns of France and England. When Mdlle. Jagella's eyes rested on this magnificent device, so elegantly and beautifully designed, she started with an irresistible impulse of emotion. Her person became half raised from the chair, and a flood of tears burst from her eyes.

We forgot to mention, that at the base of the tower, cannon, muskets, balls, swords, and other military weapons were intermingled, in front of which was inscribed the following motto:—

ESLEBE DIE UNGARNISCHE
HELDEN
und
HELDENNEN.

When her emotion had somewhat abated, she called for Mr. Howard, (who was close by,) and taking him by both hands, she said, in her native language—"A thousand, thousand thanks for my country, and unutterable gratitude for myself, to you, Mr. Howard, for this unexpected token of sympathy for the struggles of my liberty-loving, but down-trodden people." Whilst she spoke, a simultaneous rising of the company—ladies and gentlemen—took place, and the most intense interest and excitement were visible in every countenance. The scene was at this moment one of a peculiarly strange kind. Memories of carnage and bloodshed, of deeds of heroism and glory, of frightful butchery and unrelenting tyranny, came over the mind, quickening and heating the blood. Mr. Howard, through the Doctor, replied that he was more than proud of the honor of having as his guest the greatest and most glorious woman of modern times. After this, the ornament was passed round the tables of both ordinaries. Then gentlemen rose in groups and desired most respectfully the honor of wine, to which she most gracefully and cordially assented. She made her responses to the challenges standing. At this particular point, her figure, which is of the medium size, appeared to much advantage. Her head and neck are finely formed, her countenance depicting the sweetest possible expression. Her bust is full and classically formed. Her proportions are likewise full, but of most delicate and graceful symmetry. Her hair is of light brown, the masses of which are parted in plain and simple folds upon her forehead. Her eyes, naturally mild, are sometimes lit up with a most brilliant and piercing expression. In her demeanor, she is exceedingly amiable, kindly, retiring, and modest. She wore a dress of light blue silk, with a tricolor scarf gracefully thrown across her shoulders. Her ornaments were few, but of the rarest kind and workmanship. After dinner she went to the public room, accompanied by the Doctor, Miss Donelson, and family, where the other ladies of the house surrounded her in groups, and bade her welcome, as woman alone can do, to this land of refuge and liberty. Through the kindness of Mr. Howard we were enabled to see the polka cocatte worn by this glorious creature, when, for the benefit of her country, she exposed her life, and went as a scout or spy into the Austrian camp. It is of white cashmere, thick and strong of texture, lined with red cloth, and braided with cording of the same color. The sabretache, or leather pocket, slung over the shoulder by a leathern belt, was likewise shown us. When we saw these mementos of her bravery and intrepidity, we could not resist the aspiration that God in his wisdom may so decree as that Mlle Apollonia Jagella may yet revisit her beloved Hungary, as an independent republic, prosperous and powerful.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW YORK HERALD
17 December 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. A. J. Donelson, U. S. Minister to Germany; Mrs. Donelson, two daughters and two sons; Mlle. Apolonia Jagella, the Hungarian heroine; E. G. Oelrichs; Major Triplett, Kentucky; Mrs. Speck, W. L. Ewing, St. Louis; John Bradley, Burlington; H. Messchert, W. H. H. Stoever, John P. Woodward, J. McKibbon, Philadelphia; Oscar Lay, Cuba; Fernando Monteguaga, Mexico; Col. C. D. Barton, Keeseville, have arrived at the Irving House.

Col. Kane, Baltimore; Benj. Roswell, Cleveland; J. C. Strong, Hon. W. Strong, Oregon; J. S. Keyse, Concord; C. D. Brigham, Troy; F. G. Morgan, Boston; J. Clark, H. Vaughan, St. John, N. B.; M. Hopkins, Saco; W. Randall, Conn.; R. Browne, Baltimore, are at the Howard House.

Charles Stephens, New York; Lieut. Ayre, U. S. N.; P. Schers, Philadelphia; W. B. Watson, England; Jesse Henderson, Salem; C. Gilman, Boston; J. Turnbull, Colchester; G. Cottle, New Bedford; C. Gibson, Phil; L. Beazelitt, Virginia; J. Caruthers, Philadelphia; M. Bliss, U. S. N.; J. Faulkner, Ohio; W. Tessier, Boston; H. Eaton, Savannah, Ga., are among the arrivals at the American.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

17 December 1847, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Robt W Pearsall, N Y
A W Pennock, U S N
Wm H Peters, Va
Rev Mr Smith, Boston
D C Hough, Philad
W J Phillips, do
Mrs Phillips, do
Miss Carroll, do
H E Raddish, do
Jas N Price, do
Miss Price, do
Geo Dodson, U S A
Mr Bowman, Mass
Mrs Bowman, do
T G Brown, do
J Amory, Boston
Mr Hodson, Florida
Jas Hunter, Va
T G Jones, do
Alex E Steen, St Louis
J Pringle, do
T Grovener, Wash
John E Gardiner, Ky
H N Lincoln, N O
W G Clarke, N York
Mrs Clarke, do
A Forbes, do
Capt Wallach, U S A
Stephen Whitney, Pa
Mrs Whitney, do
Baron Geroll, Prussian Minister
Cary S Jones, Va
A McK Jones, do
Mr Gammell, do
Shelton Selater, Va
A Magnus and servant, Sec'y Russian Legat'n
Wm A Squires, lady & child, Miss
Wm L Savage, Philad
Edmund Dwight N Y
Mrs Dwight, do
Gen Peter S Smith, Phil
J J Jones, U S N
Mons Valois, Spanish Legation
H L Southard, N J
Mr Temple, U S N
Wm N Brooke, Va
T F Boothby, Norfolk
C S Jenkins, Jersey City
Chas Clarke, do
D W Horton, Boston
E L Thomas, jr, Ga
Alex Farnum, Mass
Mrs Farnum, do
S Salisbury, Lexington
Lyman Gilson, N Y
J P Elton, Conn
L W Coe, do
W H Sidell, N York
John O Sargent, Wash
R M Gardiner, N Carolina
Victoriano de Arrieta, Havana
Louis Brey, vice consul of Havana
J Ringe, jr, Mass
Fred'k Vincent, Philad

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Mr Bowie, Md
H C McLaughlin, Md
Hon Sam Houston, Tex
R J Stagmard, Ga
Jno S Montmullen, Ga
Wm F Berry, Md
H Aiker, N H
F Cooke, Ohio
C Atwater, do
J S Owens, Md
W H Owens, do
D Higgins, do
Levi Denison, Va
T Lewis, do
L Gordon, Philad
J Hamilton, Md
Geo Wilkes, N Y
J Z de Barer, Philad
Sam'l Thomas, do
Geo Harmon, Boston
Jno W Harris, Texas
F Cumming, jr, do
M Nelson, Va
John Goshen, Va
Henry Mallen, Boston
Thos Manred, Va
J W Carter, Baltimore
G Vanderwicker, N Y
Chas Parrows, Va
J V P Bon, Fils, lady & child, Mo
N Harmmon, Md
Dr Higgins, do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Saml E Clapp, N Y
C E Draper, do
A Bonnell & lady, Phila
Thos W Jordan, Va
G B Tennent, S C
W Hasseltine, do
S B Thomas & lady, Phil
N McLean, N C
John A Lewis, Va
Thos Arant, do
W Dun, do
Jas E Mason, Tenn
Elizabeth Lucas, do
G H Perkins, N Y
S Evans, jr, Boston
S S Bryan, Philad
M M Vail and lady, N Y
H Rilligh, Richmond
Geo B Stout, Philad
G C Frisch, Baltimore
W M Clarke, do
Miss Livingston, do
J W Murphy, do
M Harmony
T J Barrett
Jno B Brooke, jr, Md
Wm P Brooke, do
J T Sasser, do
Jas Symington, N Y
P M Tabb, jr, Richm'd
R F Trudy, do
R W Higgins, Ala

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Thos Hill, Va
Miss Bacon, Ky
Miss Morehead, Ky
Miss Roberts, N Y
Mrs Haggerty, do
Rev D Stevens, Philad
Hon Jefferson Davis and three ladies
Hon J C Dawson and lady, Ga
John P Heiss and lady, Washington
A E Dammann, Balt
Jas Pollard, Va
S Brown, Mass
N McLean, N C
J Atwood, Philad
Mrs Casner, N York
A Orashagh, Newark
Rev Stiles Mellichamp, Charleston
Chas Noble, Mich
D E Gardner, Ohio
R T Peyton, Va
N D Riggs, Ohio
Hon F McMullen, Va
R H Hawkins, N C

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

A Cerida, Boston
L L Greenleaf, do
T A Jenkins, U S N
Miss M Hanna, Balt
O H Platt, Brattleboro'
Seneca W Ely, Ohio
M M Rhodes, Taunton
Jno M Harvey, Va
R M Tyson, Baltimore
A S Seggot, M D, do
Wm Bayley, do
Richard Marley, do
A B Garland, Va
Wm Fry, Liverpool
L S Coryell, Pa
John S Williams, Va
Chas Ollifle, Paris
T Berthemy, do
W M Bayne, Boston
Geo W Clutter, Va
J C Adams, N York
J M McCallock, Va
Danl Cligges, Md
R T Merrick, do
Mr & Mrs Gardner, N O
Miss Dunning, Savannah
R H Ball, do
J R Hull, Va
Wm W Glenn, Balt
C Crozet, Richmond

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

T H Holcomb, Hartford
Mrs F P Holcomb, Newcastle, Del
T Phenix, Md
E Sanchezy, Wash
H A Nagleo & lady, Phil
R H Palmer, do
F de P Carrillo, Mexico
Wm Rinehard, N York
Edw A Godfrey, do
Mrs Trulli, do
Miss Trulli, do
Mrs Vita, child & ser, do
Mr Vita, do
Mr Benedetti, do
Mr Rosi, do
Mr Barrilli, do
Wm C Barton, Boston
S R Bates, Boston
S Larned, do
H Andrews, do
Isaac Turner, Mich
Jas M Minor, Brooklyn
O Blanding, Charleston
Josh E Adams, Camden
Wm Magens, Del
Geo Chalmers, Albany
Chas C Bradly, St Louis
John Smith, Galena
Wm Meeks, Md
S Jenkins, do
A J Gonzalez, Cuba
Col Woodroofe, Wash
G L Saunder, Balt
W B Martin, Northamp'n
Isaac Harris, England

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

19 December 1849, 3

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

HAVANA, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

Quite a bloody affray occurred in the streets a few nights since, much to the surprise of the good people of this usually quiet city, which since the days of Tacon (1834–5) has been noted for the good order and tranquillity prevailing in its streets and public places. It appears that some free negroes had been indulging in some sort of feast in the "Barrio de Jesu Maria," and, when heated with liquor, they sallied out, or a part of them, with knives in their hands, and, striking to the right and left in their drunken fury, killed two and wounded five white men; and of the latter, I understand some of them have since died in the hospital. I have not the slightest idea that this affray had any political bearing, nor that it was in any way premeditated; and, although it appears that the insane ire of these wretches was directed solely against the whites, nothing has transpired to justify the idea that it was any thing more than a mere ebullition, through the excitement of intoxication, of feelings of animosity, which in their rational moments fear and good discipline had kept within proper bounds. The murderers will have a fair and speedy trial, by a military commission, and the punishment of those convicted will be sure and prompt. A street murder has not, to my knowledge, occurred here for fifteen years past. You are aware, no doubt, of the severity of the laws against concealed weapons. In '36 I witnessed on the Paseo the assault with a sword cane of one young man upon another, whom he cut in the cheek, causing him to bleed freely, but nothing more. Within five days the one who committed the assault was tried and condemned to work three years in chains. Numerous relations of his family (nobility among them) represented to the Governor the severity of the punishment in proportion to the offence, against a person who had grossly insulted him. But, said the General, "he was not tried exclusively on that charge; his chief offence was carrying concealed weapons, contrary to my express edicts, aggravated by the use he made of them; he must serve out his time." But Tacon was always more severe with the higher than the lower classes, when they fell under criminal jurisdiction.

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NEW YORK HERALD
19 December 1849, 2

THE CABINET AND SPANISH AFFAIRS.—Mr. Harvey, the private secretary of Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, writes to the cabinet organ in this city, that no official information has been received, justifying the statement that an indictment had been refused against the Spanish Consul in New Orleans, for the abduction of Rey. But he says further, that the facts are in the possession of the federal officers, and if they are not sufficient to justify a trial, much misapprehension as to the extent of his criminality has fastened itself on the public mind. He intimates very strongly, too, that there will be no indictment or trial, and claims for the administration that it discharged its whole duty, in promptly demanding the return of Rey.

This is certainly an extraordinary statement for Mr. Clayton to put forward, through his private secretary. It really looks as if he and his associates in the cabinet, had interfered to prevent the finding of any such indictment. Nor would we be at all suprised if there was such interference. It is well known that Mr. Clayton has, since his accession to a place in the cabinet, truckled and pandered to monarchy and despotism, and especially to Spain. For proof of this, we need go no further than refer to his conduct in relation to the steamship United States, and to the movement which was set on foot in the United States, for the purpose of assisting the inhabitants of the island of Cuba in throwing off the Spanish yoke and achieving their independence. But if he has gone so far as to interfere with the course of justice in New Orleans, and screened the Spanish Consul in that city from the penalties which he incurred in the abduction of Rey, then indeed he has sunk himself lower than we thought he could. The smuggling away of Rey was one of the most flagrant insults to the United States that could be committed. It was an insult which should be atoned for as soon as possible, and the party who committed it ought to have been prosecuted and punished to the fullest extent of the law. From these givings out of Mr. Clayton's private secretary, it may reasonably be concluded, if no indictment against the Spanish Consul in New Orleans be found, or no trial take place, that Mr. Clayton has interfered in the matter, and prevented it. If such be the case, the public will be able to form an opinion of the safety of the national honor in the hands of the present cabinet, and of the manner in which the affairs of the government at Washington are conducted. Not satisfied with attempting to muzzle the independent press, it will appear, in such case, that Mr. Clayton has stepped in and interfered with the course of justice, and prevented a man from being punished, who has insulted our country, for want of courage to assume the responsibility.

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NEW YORK HERALD
19 December 1849, 3

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Lieutenant George H. Selden, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Temple, U. S. N.; J. P. Jones, U. S. N.; A. F. Prentiss, New London; D. A. Nash, William Buck, Sag Harbor; William Vasser and lady, Poughkeepsie; Colonel Harris and lady, Poughkeepsie; W. S. Pennington, New Jersey; H. Y. McFarlan, New Jersey; W. W. Esterbrook and lady, Cincinnati; P. Bigelow and four ladies, Boston; J. A. Jackson, North Carolina; J. A. Foucher, New Orleans; A. F. M. Horn and family, London; William Barbin and lady, Montreal; Thomas Ferrier, Scotland; Charles Brown, England; A. L. Maxwell and family, Springfield; E. F. Johnson, Middleton; Dr. A. P. Hale, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. McKnight and lady, Providence; Charles W. Scudder, Boston; J. B Creighton, Navy; R. A. Guild and lady, Brown University, R. I.; George L. Davis and lady, St. Louis; Hon. R H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs; C. O'Conor, New York; D. A. January, St. Louis; J. Ettling, Havana; M. Molime, Havana; Ed. F. Doyle, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Boston; J. G. Weld, Boston; J. Tobias, Philadelphia; John Ball, Philadelphia; Hon. Benjamin Brandreth, Sing Sing; Hon. N Cruger, Westchester; and Colonel Harris, Poughkeepsie, are amongst the arrivals at the Irving House.

John Travers, Baton Rouge; C. Cummins, Florida; W. Montgomery, Dansberry; W. Moult, New York; W. Moulton, Mass.; C. Appleton, Philadelphia; J. H. Sinclair, Philadelphia; Ed. Amesburgh, Philadelphia; John Taylor, Maryland; J. H. Drew, Providence; W. Lyon, Tarrytown; George Bruce, Baltimore; J. Speed, Baltimore; J. Felt, Concord; and T. Irwin, Newport, have arrived at the American.

T. J Canfield, Nashville; J. R. Wilkinson, Troy; J. D. Richards, Massachusetts; R. Hinder, Canada; A. Kenney, Oswego; D. B. Smith, Virginia; W Peterson, Wheeling; J. Golden, Baltimore; J. Ely, Norwich; A. Y. Y. Nager, Louisiana; J. Symes, Providence; T. Bacon, Geneva; A. Wood, Geneva; R. Roberts, Philadelphia; and Captain P. Hingem, London, are at the Howard.

ANTONIO YZNAGA

General Dupuy, Ordinance Department, Canada; Mr. McPherson, Hudson Bay Company; Amos Leland, Esq., Philadelphia; D. A. Ambler, Charleston, S. C.; and T. D. Burrall, Esq., Geneva, are among the arrivals at the Clinton Hotel.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

19 December 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Hon Lemuel Williams, Mass
Geo W Billings, N Y
Jno M White, do
Robt D See, Philad
R H Pitchlynn, Choctaw Nation
W Bigelow, N O
Mrs Bigelow, child and two servants, N O
W A M Fuller, Philad
Gen Wm Gibbs McNeill, New York
Lieut Roney, U S N
Jas J Jarvis, Boston
Com'r McKean Buchanan, U S N
J Bertherney, France
J S Thayer, N York
Wm A Preston, Va
Jas T Preston, do
Francis Preston, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Robt Selway, Balt
E Brawner, Md
O S Hartshorn, Me
R B Chenowith, Balt
E R Pye, Md
Frank Butler, Philad
C C Magruder, Md
Hon J P Gaines, Oregon
R M Gaines, Fort Smith
C D Bingham, Troy
R S Flenniken, Pa
Z Parker, Ohio
Jas S Hall, Miss
Jas Wingate, Md
Thos J Yerby, Mo
Jas M Carter, do
J S Plattenburg, Mo
Alex Jones, Va
Philip Helgenburg, Mo
H L Harrington, Balt
B H Warren, Ga
Jas Kelly, N York
A D Sanders and lady, Mass
Richard C Taylor, Phila
D Ruggles, Mass
J Bowne, N York

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Jas Hoy, jr, Trenton
R Walker, Mo
M M Parsons, Mo
David L Webster, Bost
Thos Bruce, Md
S A Willoughby, N Y
Geo Williams, Ga
Hainron Locke, Philad
A Cutter, St Louis
H Tirrill, do
Dr Cohen, Balt
Mr Converse, Boston
Jno B Brooke, jr, Md
J Thomas Sasscer, Md
Jas C Boyle, N York
R W King, N Y
L Rindge, jr, Mass
Hon J Thompson, Miss
Hon R W Johnson, Ark
J H Alexander, Balt
Barnes Compton, Md
Thos D Stone, do
J D Pratt & lady, Balt
Saml E Eagleston, Phil
J C Davis, U S A
Jas S Morsell, jr, Md
Wm B Beall, do
Thos M Dungan, Balt
Wm A Taylor, do
J Sturgis Nye, Boston

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

R H Hawkins, N C
G W McLean, N J
C Madar, N York
P Powell, N Y
W M Mathews, N Y
H Jones Brooke, Pa
J A Hurst, Va
Jos T Mason, Va
Hon J Doran Doty
A H Kelly, U S N
Jno McClintock, Philad
A L Halstead, N Y
J T Crowder, Ga
R R Stewart, do
D Marr, Va

C. MADAN

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Jas Thornley, Va
A L Betts, N York
H R Gamble, St Louis
Francis Hanna, Va
Jno Ellwens, Balt
Mr Brent, Md
B Abrahams and lady, Boston
C W Ford, Balt
W S Barton, Va

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Hon Chas E Clarke, N Y
Geo White, N O
Wm H Marston, N Y
Mrs Marston, do
Chas Merritt, jr, do
S R Barton, Boston
W B Jansen, do
W Magens, Wilming'n
S Frothingham, Conn
John Kennedy, Philad
J M Jeffers, N York
J H Danforth, Danvers
H D Thornton, Boston

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NEW YORK HERALD

20 December 1849, 4

Movements of Individuals.

Hon. E. Hise, late United States Charge to Guatemala, was at Louisville, Ky., on the 13th instant, *en route* for Washington.

Rafael Reyes, Charge d'Affaires from New Granada; R. J. Dodd U. S. N.; Sir A. Mark Kerr, R. A., have arrived in Washington.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Miss., Hon. J. C. Dawson, Ga., Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, Louis Brey, Vice Consul of Havana, M. Valois, Spanish Legation, have arrived at Washington.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

20 December (1843)

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

E Blunt, New York
B W Brice, Ohio
J Baldwin, Penn
L H Alney, Louisiana
Peter A Hargous, N Y
Philip Magness, lady and servant, New Orleans
E A Woodworth and family, Maine
S Thayer, New York

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

T C Green, Maryland
R W Higgins, Alabama
N H Jeffres, New York
W E Bostwick, do
L T Fuller, do
S Rendy, Mass
J A Berry, Maryland
G W Scaggs, do
C Moore, New York
Geo L Clapp, Mass
Dr M Brady, New York
A W Robins, Virginia
J C Brady, Pittsburg, Pa
J S Black, Pennsylvania
J H Maget, N C
James Maget, Virginia
R M McLane
Geo Hatton, Maryland
Chas Jenkins, do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Simon Stevens, Pa
Chas P Hayes and lady, Philadelphia
Edw Lamb, lady and son, Boston
S Burt and lady
P R Harrison, Virginia
W E Dounman, do
John D Bowling, Md
David Leech, Va
Phil Chew, Maryland
Wm H Tuck, do
Thos Bruce, do
J P Gleason and lady, New Braintree, Mass
J J Patrick and sister, Somerset, Pa
S Harlen and lady, Del
H Nims, Conway, Mass
T W Wing, do
H McCraw, Va
Dr Wootton, Md
J T Mudd, do
Chas M Keller, N Y
R W Lowber, do
R R Seldener, M D, Phil
Z M Mystrau, do
John S Keyes, Mass
C C Hyatt, Md

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

B Compton, Nassau Hall
Thos D Stone, do
G Benson and lady, N Y
C W Violett, Alexandria
T M McCubbin, Md
Hon G W Julian and lady, Indiana
Miss Sarah Pope, Mass
Hon H A Edmonson, Va

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

G W Entwistle, La
Mr Colton, New York
M L Rock, Mass
B Willis, Washington
J H Prentice, New York
Chas H Parker, Pa
John Baker, jr., Boston
John S Coit, Cheraw, S C
James C. Coit, do
S C Swayze
W Cost Johnson, Md
John Milligan, Ohio
John H Stribbing, Balt

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J Caulk, Delaware
C Keetschmar, do
S J Batten, Providence
Mrs Batten, do
L F Domenic, Demarara
G Field, New York
L C Clark, do
A G Smith, Rochester
W B Danforth, Salem
F de la Cuesta, N Y
R A Eades, Baltimore
H S Manners, Andover
S J Roberts, Boston
W Roberts, do

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NEW YORK HERALD

21 December 1849, 1

The Hungarian Refugees.

Governor Ujhazi and family, and their companions in flight, remained within doors most of the day, yesterday, engaged, in the morning, in writing their replies to the kind and friendly communications of the Mayor and Common Council, which were published in the *Herald*, the day before yesterday. After these replies were written, they had to be translated, and fair copies made, to present to the Common Council, which took some time, and many delays occurred, in the midst of many interruptions and numerous visiters, so that the letters were not ready to be sent in. They will be delivered this morning.

VISITERS.

A great number of visiters called upon the Governor and his company, in the course of the day. Among these were the Artillery officers, from Governor's Island, who invited the party to visit the fortifications, which they propose to do to-morrow. Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College; Dr. J. E. Morgan, of Washington City; several gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia; Mr. Hurxman, President of the Hungarian Society; and Colonel Webb, of Illinois, whose gallant achievements in Mexico, in conjunction with the brave General Shields, have won for him the admiration of his countrymen.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the evening the party visited the Museum, and were much pleased with all they saw, especially the younger portion, who came away delighted, and all were gratified by the attentions and courtesies shown to them by Mr Barnum. In the evening those beautiful children, the two Misses Bateman, the elder six years of age, the younger four, entertained a select party at the Astor House. The wonderful performances of these beautiful and lovely children filled every one present with astonishment and admiration. They are really prodigies. The dagger scene of "Macbeth" was played by the young Rossius, in a style of extraordinary beauty. The applause it called down was great. The Hungarians, though they could not understand the language, were able, by the felicity and beauty of the performance, completely to understand the substance of the tragical event enacted, and to comprehend the feelings which they saw so vividly portrayed. Mr. Saroni, of the *Musical Times*, in the intervals of the performances, executed some beautiful Hungarian airs, upon one of Boardman and Gray's grand action piano fortes with the *dolce campana* attachment, which produced a fine effect. The whole scene was magnificent and beautiful; and the number of elegant ladies in the brilliantly lighted *salon*—one of the most splendid rooms in the world, the painting of which is exquisite—together with the fair and lovely scene of these beautiful children, produced a fine effect.

THE CONFISCATED ESTATES.

In the course of the day the party visited a Hungarian gentleman, for some years a resident of New York city, who informed them that a friend from Hungary had written to him, and stated that the Austrian government had offered the confiscated estates of the Hungarians at the price of one florin (half a dollar) per acre. But even at this price purchasers are not to be found. Fear on one side, and patriotism on the other, are the cause of this general unwillingness to purchase the estates of the exiles. All of the Hungarian gentlemen at the Astor House have lost more or less of patrimony and estates by the failure of their revolution.

NEW YORK MILITARY.

We understand that on Monday, if the weather is fine, the whole New York division of military will turn out, and assemble at the Astor House, to greet these noble patriots and sufferers in the same cause in which America has also fought, but not suffered.

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The Ex-Governor of Comorn and the Hungarian Exiles.

The President of the United States to the Patriots.

VISIT TO BROOKLYN.

In the morning of yesterday, a deputation from the Governor and his companions, at the Astor House, consisting of L. R. Breisach, Esq., Secretary of the Hungarian Association, Captain Ujhazi, son of the Governor, and Captain Radich, waited upon the Mayor of the city of New York. They were received in the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, by Alderman James Kelly, Acting Mayor of the city, during the sickness of his Honor the Mayor, and a company of Aldermen and gentlemen, members of the city government and others.

The persons mentioned then delivered the following letters on the part of Governor Ujhazi and his comrades.

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec 20, 1849.

To the Acting Mayor, viz:—To the Hon. James Kelly, and others, &c., &c., &c., honored Representative of the Mayor and of the City of New York:—

Myself and my dear companions in exile, having received from your hand the kind communication on the part of the Mayor, for whose sickness I am truly sorry, he having also demonstrated his good will towards the Hungarians, as president of the Hungarian committee, a communication accompanied with the expression of the noblest feelings, such as can only emanate from the hearts of men who are citizens of a free country, a country in which the individual feelings of the people harmonise with the feelings expressed by the Mayor and Corporation of this noble city—I feel myself totally unable to give utterance to the deep sentiment of grateful thanks which fill our hearts, and which we would fain express but cannot. Be pleased, however, to accept, in the simplicity and sincerity of our hearts, the attempted utterance of our thanks, which we hereby offer; and be kind enough to cause the same to be made known to the Mayor and Common Council, on our behalf.

With the highest consideration, your obliged and obedient servant, LADISLAUS UJHAZI.
(For himself and companions.)

To the Hon. JAMES KELLY, Acting Mayor, &c., &c., &c.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW YORK.

I, and my companions, the unpretending remnants of the Hungarian struggle for liberty, have been so happy, by the kind intermedium of the honorable the Mayor—the acting Mayor of the City—to receive a copy of the resolutions which the very honorable City Council, on our arrival on the shores of this glorious land, has passed as the expressions of the noble feelings, both of itself, and of the noble people whom it represents. These generous resolutions we shall ever preserve as a precious casket of jewels for ourselves and for our future posterity. I and my companions must confess that we cannot take to ourselves alone the expressions of the hearty sympathy and friendship which the resolutions transmitted to us have so kindly conveyed but we are happy to receive and regard them as the expression of a high and exalted devotion to those great and glorious principles of universal liberty, which have been planted by the divinity in the heart of man, and for which we feel glad that we as humble individuals have had the power to contend on the field of battle. As for ourselves, we are free to confess, that perhaps we are far from having done all that which every citizen owes to his country and to the cause of liberty. Great and almost infinite is the debt which the people owe to their country and to the cause of freedom; and often are their exertions far too limited. We only come with the consciousness of the best good will to that great cause—the cause of eternal right, here upon the shores of this great and happy land of liberty. We have been made welcome by the honorable Common Council, and invited to take up our dwelling in this country. No invitation could have been more grateful and more welcome to us; for, since the dreadful disasters and cruel government which prevail now in our unhappy country of Hungary; and since, now, nought but scaffolds and gibbets are to be found there, prepared for the friends and the champions of liberty, we can no longer consider such a soil as our country or home; and we should be recreant to the sacred oaths which we have sworn, to maintain the liberties of our country—we, who have solemnly signed a declaration of the independence of Hungary, and have forsworn monarchy for ever—if we any longer could remain under the tyranny of the Emperor of Austria. We value, therefore, our republican convictions above all other personal considerations of interest and fortune, which we have forsaken. We have not hesitated in our choice. And now we find ourselves here among you with the firm determination to become free citizens of this glorious and happy land. May the Almighty Disposer of all events strengthen us in our purposes, and in our efforts, and grant that we may prove worthy of the country and of the generous people who have with kind welcome received us. Yet notwithstanding this determination, our attentive looks will remain forever fixed upon our first and now our former country, the land where we have drunk in with our mother's milk these great principles of freedom for which this country has fought, and for which it has conquered its independence. And if ever, hereafter, the battle of liberty shall have to be fought in Hungary and in all Europe, when the day of Magyar regeneration arrives, then shall our arms be ready again to fight with all our energies against despotism and monarchy.

In such a fight, no doubt, we should find ourselves united with many citizens from our adopted country. We beg the honorable City Council and the brave citizens whom they represent, herewith to accept those thanks which we feel ourselves altogether without the power to express, and which we are only able to present in the honesty and sincerity of our hearts, as felt but not expressed.

With the utmost consideration and respect,
We remain your obedient servants,
LADISLAUS UJHAZI,
In name and on behalf of his Hungarian companions.

Alderman James Kelly, Acting Mayor, received the deputation very courteously, and briefly expressed, in few and feeling words the sentiments which animated him, the Common Council and the people of the city of New York, on whose behalf they acted. He said he welcomed them gladly and cheerfully to the city, and could assure them that every thing should be done which stood in their power, to alleviate the cruel sufferings of the Hungarians, which had befallen them from the down-treading of their country, by the proud and haughty tyrants who had combined to extinguish in Hungary the last hope of freedom for the oppressed people of Europe.

The reply of the Hungarian gentlemen, by Captain Ujhazi, which was interpreted by L. R. Breisach, Esq., was brief, but full of the profoundest feeling of respect and gratitude to the honorable Mayor and Corporation of the city of New York, and the noble people whom they represented.

His honor, the Acting Mayor, then invited Governor Ujhazi and his companions to meet the Mayor and Common Council at the City Hall, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, when the whole Common Council would assemble to receive them. At the same time, he expressed the hope, that the Mayor himself would be sufficiently recovered, so as to be able to take the head of the city government to receive them; and he doubted not that the hope and the wish to take by the hand the Governor of Comorn and his deserving fellow patriots and sufferers, would have a powerful influence in helping to contribute to his recovery. The party then withdrew.

VISIT TO THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

Governor Ujhazi felt it his duty, as he was now in Brooklyn, on the occasion hereafter related, to pay his respects to his honor the Mayor of Brooklyn, both as Mayor of Brooklyn, and especially as Vice President of the committee now so actively engaged in exertions for the relief of the Hungarian refugees, of which committee the Mayor of New York is the President. Accordingly, the whole party proceeded to the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, to pay their respects to the Mayor and authorities, representatives of the power and intelligence of the citizens of Brooklyn. The Mayor of Brooklyn came out to meet them on the steps of the City Hall, and courteously conducted them into the Hall. The Mayor (Mr. Copland) briefly addressed the Governor and his party. He said it gave him the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to welcome so many brave Hungarian patriots, driven from their homes and native land by the ruthless hand of tyranny, on the shores and land of free America. Governor Ujhazi, in reply, thanked the Mayor of Brooklyn from the depth of his heart, for the kind expression of his sympathy and friendship; at the same time, in thanking him personally, he meant to extend the expression of his grateful feelings to all the people and citizens of the city of Brooklyn, of whom the Mayor stood there as the representative. He begged leave, also, at the same time, to add another expression of his warmest thanks to his honor personally, as Vice President of a committee and society which had taken, and was taking, so active a part in measures for the benefit and relief of his fellow countrymen and fellow sufferers.

THE PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON—EMOTIONS OF THE HUNGARIANS AT SIGHT OF IT.

The party was then conducted by the Mayor over the City Hall; they then proceeded to the council chamber, where the Hungarians were particularly struck by a splendid portrait of General Washington, which adorned the upper end of the chamber. Governor Ujhazi stood before it, and with the whole party around him, his lady on one arm, and his lovely daughter Clara leaning on the other, for some time continued to contemplate the painting with still and profound emotion. At length he broke out, and gave vent to his feelings, speaking in the German language—the very language of soft sentiment and impassioned feeling. "Washington! Washington! Washington! The father of his country! Children, see you there Washington! Him whose memory we honor in Hungary—of whom at home we have heard and spoken so much! Yes, we must, we will, make a pilgrimage to his grave, to do honor to his memory." Every one present was silently and deeply affected at this touching scene, and the tear of sympathy and emotion glistened in many an eye, as well as in those of the Governor and the gentle ladies who leaned upon his arm.

OPINIONS OF BROOKLYN.

The Hungarians were all much struck with the beauty and extent of the city of Brooklyn. Here, as they expressed themselves to us, to their astonishment, they found across the water another huge New York city, teeming with masses of human beings, with wealth, and industry, the evidence of what a people can do when they are free and unfettered in their enterprise and action. The appearance of our party excited no less feeling among the Brooklynites. As we landed from the ferry, a large crowd formed in two files, one on each side of the road, to greet and see these exiles from the chivalrous country of Hungary.

LETTER FROM GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO EX-GOVERNOR UJHAZI.

Previously to setting out for Brooklyn, just as the party were stepping into the carriages prepared for them, and which had been provided and sent by Mr. Crittenden, head of the great Institution of Female Education in Brooklyn, the following letter from the President of the United States, was handed to the ex-Governor:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1849.

LADISLAU UJHAZI, LATE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF COMORN AND DEPENDENCIES, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.

Sir,—I have duly received your letter of November 24, from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in America.

The people of this republic have deeply sympathised with the Hungarians in their recent struggle for constitutional freedom, and in the calamities which have befallen their unhappy land; and I am sure that I but speak the universal sentiment of my countrymen, in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil the natural asylum of the oppressed from every clime. We offer you protection and a free participation in the benefits of our institutions and our laws, and trust that you may find in America a second home.

I am, with high respect, your sincere friend.

Z. TAYLOR.

LADISLAUS UJHAZY, LATE GOVERNOR OF COMORN, IN HUNGARY.

VISIT TO THE FEMALE ACADEMIC INSTITUTION OF MR. AND MRS. CRITTENDEN, IN BROOKLYN.

The old Governor having read the above letter, which afforded him infinite gratification, ascended the steps of the carriage which was to convey him to Brooklyn, on a visit to the above mentioned institution. On the way he could not help frequently referring to the letter. He was particularly struck with the condescension and kindness with which the President of the United States subscribed himself "your friend."

RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMY.

There were three carriage loads of the interesting party of expatriated patriots, which drove up before the doors of Mr. Crittenden's establishment. Mr. Crittenden and his lady descended the steps, and received the visiters with a friendly welcome. After having been introduced to the various members of the family, who met them in the great hall, they were straightway conducted into the academy, or large school-room, where was assembled a large and, it is needless to say, a blooming and beautiful company of the fair maidens of America. The visiters were sensibly struck with the sight of so much youthful beauty. There were at least three hundred young ladies present—quite an army—and we may venture to say, a more killing army than Austria or Hungary, ever marshalled in warlike array against each other. The company and visiters were then conducted to a raised platform, where they were seated.

THE WELCOME.

Professor Winkelman, attached to the institution as one of the teachers, then rose, and in the name of all the young ladies of the establishment—addressing the visiters in the German language—bade them welcome to America, the land of the free. The doctor then proceeded, speaking on behalf of the ladies and of the institution in a strain of feeling, beautiful, and animated remarks. His speech produced a strong sensation on all present, who were able to understand the beautiful and expressive language in which the sentiments he uttered were clothed. He adverted to the interest and sympathy with which the course of events occurring in Hungary had been watched and read by Americans in general and the ladies of the institution in particular. It was a characteristic distinction of American youth, that they were acquainted with the history of their own times, and of the events passing before them, as well as with the history of ages long passed away. The public press in America is the vehicle of historical information. Thus it was, that all the interesting facts which had so recently transpired in Hungary, and all the names of the distinguished persons who had been prominent actors in those events, were familiar to Americans and to the American youth. And though now, for the first time, they had the pleasure of seeing face to face their present noble visitors, yet it was not, it might justly be said, a first acquaintance. They had followed the course of the Hungarian armies in their brave struggle for the independence of their beloved country. Their hearts had been with them in the battle, triumphing in their triumphs, and sympathising with them in their reverses. They had rejoiced with them when they occupied Pesth, and drove the affrighted Austrians to the gates of Vienna. They had watched the course of the siege of Comorn, and breathed forth ardent aspirations for the success of its brave defenders. The names of Ujhazi, Klapka, Pragay, Forast, Vosh, the visiters whom now they had the pleasure of taking by the hand, were familiar to them. It was great, it was glorious, to fight for liberty. The eyes of America and the world had been fixed upon Hungary in her noble struggle and the brave of this land and of all lands will always honor you, who now are our visiters, brave Governor Ujhazi and your brave comrades, and cause that the universal sympathy for your failure shall if possible, be as grateful to your hearts as even your triumph and success could have been. For even adversity has its sweets, which are sometimes more precious than prosperity; and failure, as in your case, has its glory and its honor. But, continued the doctor, in a strain of animation not to be conveyed by translation—but our hearts still whisper to us the cheering and animating hope, that though now for a time Hungary is trodden down, and the hordes of the despots have made her brave armies to disappear—though death and the scaffold, and the lingering prison, and desponding exile, are inflicted by the tyrants of Europe upon her brave so[illegible] they are driven to take refuge, some [illegible], where, instead of meeting with sympathy, they are held as captives, yet we feel in our hearts the hope and the firm persuasion that her warriors are not all extirpated—the spirit which so lately animated this brave people is not extinguished for ever. No, Hungary will yet arise from among the ashes, the ruin, the losses, the desolation which now sweep over her—she will rise again, and, like America, at some period [illegible]

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over again the noble deeds of Saratoga and Yorktown, and shake off the yoke which overwhelming barbarity and brute force have imposed upon her.

AN AFFECTING SCENE—THE GOVERNOR MAKES A SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

This beautiful speech and the sentiments it conveyed, produced a deep sensation. The Governor and his companions were profoundly affected. Dr. Wichelman then introduced all the young ladies severally to the Governor, to the ladies of his family, and to Miss Apollonia. The Governor was so completely overpowered by the emotions caused by the kindness, attentions, and manifest sympathy of all these fair and charming young ladies, that the tears stood in his eyes, and with a voice broken by the force of his emotions, he exclaimed in English to the youthful fair pressing around him and shaking him by the hand, "May be happy—the daughters of America;" words which, though in a construction syntactically foreign, came home to the hearts of all present, as conveying the sentiments of a heart deeply sensible of the generosity and kindness of the fair American ladies, who know so well how to honor the brave.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

When this interesting scene was over, the Governor rose to reply to the speech which had been addressed to him and his companions. He said, speaking in the German language that he had now been but a very short time in the United States; but he had met with more kindness and seen more sympathy and good will for his unhappy country, and the great cause for which she was now suffering, than he had ever believed or dreamt was possible. He was astonished at everything he saw and all he heard in America. It all far surpassed the sketch of his imagination, and all he had thought of when thinking of America. He thanked them all in the name of his fatherland. True, he had fought for his country till the last moment; yet he felt and acknowledged himself unworthy of their kindness. It was the generous tribute of a generous people to the cause of freedom, and as such he received it. He thanked them in the name of all his nation—in the name of all the brothers he had left behind him—in the name of all the company that was now with him—for all the friendliness and kind sympathy they had shown for his country, for her cause, and for himself and his comrades. As regards, said the Governor, our Father Kossuth, who is now held a prisoner by the Turks, contrary to all right, in the fortress of Shumla (for they have no right to detain him), he earnestly called upon all the amiable youth present to unite their prayers to God that the government of the United States, and of England and Prussia, may be induced to unite and demand his liberty, that he may be suffered to leave that land where he is held in unjust bondage, to go where he may please. Again and again he thanked them out of the fulness of his heart for their kind reception and generous sentiments.

A young lady of the institution then recited some beautiful verses in honor of the Hungarians, in a highly pleasing and feeling manner. Dr. Wichelman afterwards translated them to the Hungarian company.

Another young lady of the academy then approached the piano, and executed in fine style a variety of national and Hungarian airs.

After this, the whole school standing up, sang together some beautiful words in the sweetest manner imaginable, which produced such an effect that all the Hungarians were melted to tears, in which many of the young ladies and company present could not help being overcome by their feelings, and joining them.

MISS APOLLONIA JASKILLO.

When the above affecting scene was over, Miss Apollonia, who naturally enough was a person who excited a deep interest in the breasts of all the fair ones present, rose to address the company, and to return her thanks for the honor done and the kindness shown to them. She said, she beheld the youth before her with wonder and admiration; they were like rose-buds just bursting forth into life and beauty. She looked with astonishment upon such an institution; she had never seen the like in all the countries of Europe she had visited. As for herself, she confessed herself to be undeserving of the honor and attentions paid to her. It was now nine years since she had been engaged in the active turmoils of political life. Her father was a Pole; she herself was by birth a Pole. She had sacrificed home, and friends, and relations for the cause of liberty. She did not regret the sacrifices she had made; such a day as this, was surely enough to compensate for them to a sensitive mind. In 1846, the revolution broke out in Cracow, and she had been engaged actively in that event, in a cause which lay so near her heart—the cause of liberty and her country's freedom. Afterwards she went to Vienna, and was engaged in the revolution which broke out there. She did not fight much on that occasion; she confined herself [illegible] ing the brave combatants all in her power, and [illegible] ding to them that were wounded in the bloody encounters which took place. She aided in the construction of the barricades in the streets, by contributing through the windows all the furniture, stools and chairs which she could find, and which she threw out of the windows, to help to augment the mass of materials of which the barricades were built. In other respects, all her action had been directed to the military hospitals on the field of battle, and to dress the wounds of those who were carried out of the battle in a suffering state. She was not alone in this work; there were three ladies with her besides, who were her companions in the same cause, and the same dangers. Of these she was the only survivor left to be free; two of them had been shot, and the other was shut up in prison. She again begged to thank them all for their kindness, and to say how deeply all she had met with in America had affected her.

Her remarks being translated to the ladies, excited great interest; all crowded round her, and overwhelmed her with caresses and attentions. At the desire of some of them, she cut off a piece of her hat band, and gave it to them as a memorial. It was the hat she had worn when engaged on the field of battle, in taking care of the wounded and dying.

THE PARTING SCENE.

The organ was then played in rich and beautiful tones, by one of the accomplished scholars of this noble institution; and a hymn was sung, entitled "The Dream of Freedom," by all the young ladies. The late Governor of Comorn again thanked them in the name of all his companions, and after having been shown over the extensive establishment by Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden, the party returned to New York, highly gratified and profoundly affected by the reception they had met with. The Governor on returning and adverting to the scenes he had witnessed, frequently exclaimed that it was one of the best days he had passed in America.

CURIOUS LAWS PASSED BY THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

Austria, as is well known, has placed Hungary under the special government of a single individual, with full and unlimited powers over that suffering land. By private letters from some friends, our Hungarian visitors have received the following account of regulations which have been passed by the civil governor of Hungary. They are six in number, and were as follows:—

1st. No Hungarian shall wear his hair longer than one inch in length.

2d. No one shall wear any cravat or other article of clothing of a red color, or with red in it.

3d. No Hungarian shall wear his shirt collar doubled down *à l'Americaine*.

4th. No Hungarian shall wear a beard on his chin, or whiskers on his cheeks, or hair under his chin.

5th. No one shall wear a feather in his cap.

6th. No one shall wear a broad hat-band on his hat, but only a very narrow hat band.

Such are the regulations. For the first offence, the penalty is flogging; for the second, death. These are curious regulations, and fully show the nature of the government which now has its foot upon prostrate Hungary. If any one is curious to know the name of the gentle Governor who has passed these laws, his name is—Haynau.

VISITERS.

As usual, a great many visits were paid to our noble guests yesterday. Among them, we noticed General Sandford, his lady and daughter; Mr. Gale, of College Place; Mr. Bell, of Massachusetts, Mr. Fowler, of New Hampshire; Mr. Miller, of Albany, who came on by railroad solely for the purpose of meeting them. Several others called, too numerous to mention. They concluded the day by going, by invitation, to a distinguished party in the Fifth avenue, at Mrs. Height's.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
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The Rey Affair.

It is impossible to correct the falsehoods of the editors of the *Union* as fast as they manufacture them. Their moral condition is that of falsifiers—truth-telling is their accidental and exceptional state. Here is one of their interesting paragraphs, sent out of a Sunday morning for the edification of their readers. Speaking of rumors said to have been abroad in this city, the *Union* says:

"The rumors to which we refer are to the effect 'that Rey was delivered up by the Governor-General of Cuba, in accordance with an arrangement 'entered into between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish 'minister—*the latter stipulating for the peaceable delivery of Rey, in consideration of a promise or assurance on the part of Mr. Clayton that the legal prosecution against the Spanish consul at New Orleans 'should be discontinued.*"

This is not the first time this gross and malicious libel on the Administration has been published in that paper. Now, we take leave to say that the whole story is a gross fabrication, and that there is not one word of truth in it. No promise, assurance, or hope was ever held out by General TAYLOR or Mr. CLAYTON, or any other member of the cabinet, to the Spanish minister or any one else, "that the legal prosecution against the Spanish consul at New Orleans should be discontinued," or any thing like it; and the PRESIDENT only waited for the facts to be disclosed by the judicial proceedings at New Orleans, to determine his action in regard to the whole subject. Had the governor-general been proved to have had any connexion with the abduction of REY, no fair man can doubt that the honor of the country would have been promptly vindicated by General TAYLOR. It seems the Spanish consul has been acquitted by the grand-jury by a vote of 11 to 11. The insinuation that the district attorney (Mr. HUNTON) had not done his duty, or that the administration connived at the acquittal of REY, is false, and could have come only from persons abundantly capable of being concerned in BROWN plots or any other base transactions.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO UJHAZI.

Before leaving Europe, Gov. UJHAZI addressed a letter to Gen. TAYLOR informing him of the desire of the Hungarian exiles to find a refuge in the United States. Since their arrival here the following reply has been received:

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

SIR: I have duly received your letter of Nov. 2, from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in America.

The people of this Republic have deeply sympathized with the Hungarians in their recent struggle for constitutional freedom, and in the calamities which have befallen their unhappy land, and I am sure that I but speak the universal sentiment of my countrymen in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil, the natural asylum of the oppressed from every clime. We offer you protection and a free participation in the benefits of our institutions and our laws, and trust that you may find in America a second home.

I am, with high respect, your sincere friend,

Z. TAYLOR.

LADISLAUS UJHAZI, late Gov. of Comorn, in Hungary.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles, to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet, the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprised that a war steamer, belonging to the German empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that empire and the kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention on our part might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprise the Minister of the German empire accredited to this government of my determination to execute the law of the United States and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence, which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law, and the observance of the treaty, were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign governments it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor, in August, 1848, and has, for a long time, been in attendance, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and although a Minister, appointed to represent that Empire, was received and accredited here, yet no such government as that of the German Empire has been definitively constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might, at length, be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be, permanently, established, without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country; and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case, is held odious as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

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NEW YORK HERALD

25 December 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

J. C. Higginson, Newburgh; J. McLaren, Niagara, C. W.; A. Mitchell, Toronto; A. Dace, Baltimore; W. Hart, Philadelphia; E. C. Wiggins, St. Louis; R. Dunell, Maine; J. M. Kibbon, Philadelphia; A. P. Riach, Baltimore; C. H. Ruggles, Poughkeepsie; J. L. Bird, Alabama; W. R. Wheelan, Alabama; W. Lorr, St. Louis; Dr Southgate, U. S. Army; Mr. Triplett, Louisville; W. C. Brooks, Boston; J. Mackay, St. Louis; J. W. Hutton, Philadelphia; F. C. Cook, Baltimore; J. L. Mors, Philadelphia; L. Moss, Wm. Moss, do.; T. K. Lathrop, Boston; John Hall, Toronto; T. Mott, Philadelphia; Hon A., Nicholas, Geneva; D. Davidson, J. Ferrier, and Jas. Gordon, Montreal; A. Gordon, Quebec, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

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NEW YORK HERALD
28 December 1849, 1

Movements of Individuals.

Gen John A. Quitman, Governor elect of Mississippi, was in New Orleans on the 18th inst.

Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, has been detained from his seat in the U. S Senate by indisposition. He started for Washington, but was compelled to return to his home.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

28 December 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Miss Keene, Philad
Miss E C M Keene, do
H E Keene & serv't, do
A W Russell, N Y
B P Etchart, do
E B Pendleton, Philad
L J Brown, Wash
Gen Tighlman, Md
Capt Mackey, Md
Jas Howison, Annapolis
Major Grey, Ky
L Mussey, Maine
P T Smith, Boston
A E Dickinson and lady, Vermont

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

A J Dallas, U S N
L Lyne, do
C M Logan, Boston
R N Prichard, Philad
Jas M Sinclair and two ladies, Balt
J W Winter, N Y
C Campbell, Tenn
J W Boyd, Balt
Wm Wing, Boston
H Weightman, Wash
Mr Fox, Balt
J A Adams, Texas
N E Bass, La
Jas Judson, La
T McAllister, La
J M Clarke, Richmond
Sherrard Clemens, Va
Stephen L Bird, Balt
Fred'k Downing, Va
G Taylor, Frederick
Wm D Blackstone, St Mary's
Jas C Cooke, B & O R R
Wm S Eichelberger, Md
J H Smoot, Va
Eugene Longumean, St Louis
A E Ball, La
A E Bass, do
C B Bright, Ark
H C Pope, University Va
J Everett, do
Dr Dorr, N Y
J L McManus, Miss
J E Copland, Ga
R C Walker, Pa
H Humphrey, Md
Geo T Hebard, U S N
Eugene A Hoffman, N Y
Gen L Blake, Ala
E G Catching, College Hill
S C Williamson, Md
Owen Newport, do
Wm H Jennings, Va
John Savage, jr, Philad
Wm Nicholls, do
Geo Phillipa, Wash
Felix Patout, La

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Dr Green, U S N
J H Housewright, Va
Mr Alexander, Balt
Mr Rathbun and lady, Providence
Hon D S Disney, Ohio
Hon E B Olds, do
Clement D Hill, Md
S Z Brown, Va
Miss Brown, Va
M E Guéraud, Va
Col Geo W Brown, S C
L E Parsons, Ala
Jno P Robinson, Mass
Jas B Francis do
Hon W R King and two ladies and serv't, Ala
B Brown, N Y
Dr Dawson, Montreal
J Ferrier, do
Edson A Brown, Balt
A Ellison, Va
Henry Ashton, Philad
Wm Ward, lady, 2 children and nurse, Bost
J H House & lady, York county
Miss Smith, York co
W S Boyd do
D S Ayres & lady, New London
Miss F A Comstock, N London
John W Forney, Philad
Hon W K Sebastian, Ark
Hon Jas Thompson, Pa
Gen W Frost, Mass
E D Kernan, Va
S Bartlett, La
A Lennéo, do
W W Gwathmey, Va
Hy Marks, Cincinnati
Jno V Robbins, do
Simon Stevens, Pa
Geo W Fitch, Brooklyn

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Geo S Goodwin, N C
J M Stewart, Wash
A McGlashan, Mobile
E J Sanders, Md
Thos J Campbell, Wash
G W Winston, Va
R Ridgway, do
J L McManus, Miss
J L Wright, N J
C Call, Pa
Thos G McCulloh, Md
Mrs Marshall, Philad
J J Wethula, Balt

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Benj Penn, Md
E Johnson, E Tenn
Owen Norfolk, Md
Jno S Diffenderfer, Balt
Wm Rutherford, Ireland
Wyman B S Moor, Me
G W Cass, Pa
S Collins, Va
J J Pettigrn, Charleston
John W Dean, N Y
Wm P Anderson, Md
G M Dallas, Philad
G M Wharton, do
W M Robertson, do
Miss Fitch, Indiana
S Prudhomme, N O
D C Digges, Md
Miss Robertson, Philad

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W S Ward, Bristol
H D Martin, do
L M O'Mahony, Wash
W Mayai, Wilmington
M Drefendorf N Y
C Seabury, do
Capt R P Campbell, USA
Dr. Horner, nephew and son, Philad
M Brown, Balt
J A McCauley, Balt
John Wilson, Carlisle
S J Tracy, N Y
S Schooler, Millwood
A C Randolph, Millwood
W W Randolph, do
G Page, do
G A Pendennis, Trenton
R H Griffin, Savannah
T E Hayes, Westchester
S Swift, Royal Navy
A B Ragan, Ga
S B Wheeler, Me
C Thornton, Newark
D C Andrews, Bridgep't
R C Bannister, do
Dr Chilton, N Y
Miss Chilton, do

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON

28 December 1847, 3

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, AND CHAGRES.

THE ONLY REGULAR MAIL LINE FOR CHAGRES DIRECT, VIA HAVANA.—The new and spacious steamship OHIO, Lieutenant Jas. F. Schenck, U. S. Navy, commander, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 12th of January, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the pier, foot of Warren street, North river, touching off the bar at Charleston and Savannah, to land and receive mails and passengers.

Passengers for Chagres are transferred at Havana to the staunch and well-known steamship FALCON, Lieutenant Hartstene, U. S. N., commander, which makes the route a direct one from New York to Chagres.

The voyage is made in 11 days.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to all vessels of this line.

Rates of passage to Havana, New Orleans.

State room berth, saloons,	$70	$75
Standee berth in forward cabin,	55	60
Steerage, found bed and board,	25	25

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO CHAGRES.

State room berth, in ladies' or dining saloon	$100
Standee berth, in Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage, found with beds and board	50

350 lbs. baggage allowed for cabin, and 200 lbs. for steerage passengers.

Freight to Chagres 60 cents per cubic foot.

All tickets for passage must be procured at the office of the Company. M. O. ROBERTS,
Dec. 27—tJ12 118 West st.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

30 DECEMBER 1849, 2

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street:

R S Denny, Mass
Comm'dr Figanière, Minister of Portugal
Maj L Whiting, U S A
M K Buchannan, U S N
Fred'k Vincent, Phila
D C Bennett, do
Mrs Dixon, Penn
C B Wasbourne, Ill
J N Putnam, N H
W F King, Troy, N Y
R Martingale, N Y
J A Cooke, Catskill, N Y
Capt B Butt, B army
Capt Troubridge, do
E H Boardman, Honolulu
Mrs Addison Irvine, Va
Mrs Corbin, do
Mrs Warwick and servant, Va
L H Trigg, lady, child, and servant, Va
Miss Imogen Penn, do
Geo Dickenson, N H
J K Clark and lady, Me
W H Baldwin, Balt

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Hon W R King, 2 ladies, and serv't, Ala
T B Fitzhugh, Va
E Setton, do
F Mahan, Phila
John McPherson, Md
A Van Wyck and lady, Mount Holly
John T Branch, lady, & servant, Va
Philo White and lady, Wisconsin
J D Powell, Va
C W Sinclair, do
J A Berry, Md
A N Duperu, N O
Mrs A B Haxton, N Y
W S Haxton, do
John Terrell, Ky
C R Williamson, Balt
Lewis Simmons, do
Charles Southern, Phila
Samuel R Taylor, do
John J Lutz, Balt
Robert Bowie, Md
J A Beckwith, Vt
Mrs A Wainwright, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J Brainerd Taylor, N Y
T D Hogg & lady, N C
A Neely, Md
Hamilton G Fant, Mo
Wm J Fife, St Louis
Robt H Archer and wife, Balt
Miss H S Bissell, Mass
P F Schleicke, Norfolk
A Christy, St Louis
T Keich and lady, N Y
Henry G Worthington, B & O R R Co
Dr J Simons, U S A
C March, Washington
H N Smith, N Mexico
Hon D Stewart, Md
Thos R Brayton, N Y
L C Everett, Alexandria
Mr Wheeler, jr, Mass
C H Carter, Md
J H Bangs, do
Capt J Nones, Balt
E A Kennedy, Miss
Wm B Irwin, La
Jas A Parsons, Conn
W W Ellsworth and daughter, Conn
J V Onativia, Porto Rico
M Lloreda, do
John Waterhouse, wife, and child, Boston
Miss Waterhouse, N H
Wm Furse, M D, S C
Mrs M A Wright, N Y
Geo W Wright, do
Miss Wright, do
Miss Ruggles, do
John B Elwood, do
J E Todhunter, Balt
J R T Davidge, Cumb'd
N Reeve, N Y
F W Hunt, Boston
W Hunt, do
W H Burns, Phila
A Navarro, Texas
G A Breaur, N O
Mr Carter, Md
Mr Kent, do

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

T W Lotteir, Richmond
R B Parkinson, Phila
W F Berry, Md
J M Daniel, Richmond
R Brodhead and lady, Penn
J Otterson, Phila
Hon W S Ashe, N C
G W McW Williamson, S C
E H Sumner, Cumb'd
A Van Wyck and lady, N J
Hon J D Doty and lady, Wisconsin
Miss Doty, Wisconsin
Mrs H B Clagett and two children, Balt
Hon W McWillie, lady, two children, and servant, Miss
Miss McWillie, Miss

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J M S Causin, Md
J T Wethelay, Balt
R C Warford, do
A W McDonald, Va
Daniel J Warwick, Va
Dr Conrad, do
C Fallon, Phila

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

F Draper, N Y
W Matthews, Del
H S Rossiter, Boston
J Jacobson, Canada
W C Burgess, Albany
A B Martin, Dedham
C S Harris, Marlboro'
G W White, N O
H L H Phenix, Balt
A Phillips, do
R Anderson, Balt
R J Reynolds, Easton
C L Allen, Hartford
L B Field, do
Gen Lopez, Cuba
J M Macias, do
J C Gardner, do
A Sierrie, Mexico
R H Bateman, N Y
H C Ward, Balt

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
31 december 1849, 4

THE REY AFFAIR.

FROM THE MOBILE REGISTER OF DECEMBER 18.

The New Orleans *abduction* papers—the Picayune, Delta, &c.—express unqualified dissatisfaction with the finding of the Grand Jury in this case. They believed last summer that a very proper abduction had taken place; they proved it to their entire satisfaction, and they are astonished that right-minded men should by any possibility think otherwise now. The refusal of the Grand Jury to find a true bill does not satisfy them. They have accordingly entered the Grand Jury room, *notwithstanding the seal of secrecy by which, according to every rule of reason and propriety, their proceedings should be protected from public or private scrutiny*, and, having eviscerated its doings, they parade the result in their columns to prove that, as the jury were equally divided in opinion, one-half in favor and the other opposed to finding a true bill, its action neutralizes itself, and leaves the abduction as it was last summer.

That no sound reasoning can lead to such a result, will be seen by a moment's examination of the duties of a Grand Jury, which, let it be remembered, does not pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. The Law, from its tender regard for life and liberty, and to protect men from malicious prosecutions, provides that a man charged with crime shall have the finding of twelve men, declaring on oath that there is *probable cause* for believing him guilty of the charge preferred, before he can be called on to answer it. The action of the Grand Jury is not a trial, nor has it any of the characteristics of a trial, for it frequently takes cognizance of the doings of a rogue when he is in blissful ignorance of its proceedings. Its acts are *ex parte*. It hears only the evidence for the prosecution. But under the seal of secrecy, to which its members are sworn, it has ample scope and verge enough for the examination of a charge in all its bearings. Its members are required, by their oaths, to disclose to each other every thing they know as to the guilt of the accused; and such information thus given comes with the authority of testimony on oath, and is so regarded.

A grand juror who knows his duty does not require as conclusive testimony to justify his putting a man upon trial as he expects to found a verdict of guilty upon. It not unfrequently happens, as every one knows, that a man, tried in virtue of the finding of a "true bill," when his witnesses are heard against those of the prosecution, is acquitted without the jury retiring from the box. Instances of this will occur to every one. And who ever pretended that the verdict of a jury of twelve men, the result of an impartial trial, upon a hearing of both sides, was entitled to no more consideration than the finding of a "true bill" by twelve men standing in the Grand Jury box? And yet, according to the reasoning of the Picayune, the one should neutralize the other. The triumphant acquittal of a man in open court cannot be pleaded to re-establish him in society, because there stands the finding of the Grand Jury pronouncing him guilty! Such a thing never was heard of.

Now, with these views of the functions of a Grand Jury, we can form a proper estimate of the finding in the case of Espana, supposing that the Picayune has, by probing the jury, extracted the truth as respects their individual opinions. It seems that eleven members were of opinion—not that Espana was guilty—but that sufficient evidence was adduced to justify them in saying that he should be put upon his trial. Twelve members were of a contrary opinion; that is, that upon a hearing of *but one side*, an examination of all the proofs of guilt the Government could bring before them, the evidence was not only insufficient to establish his guilt, but was not enough to justify them in calling upon the man to defend himself. And yet, with this decision of the case, in a community where the excitement tended strongly to produce a contrary result, the Picayune and others are dissatisfied, and insist as strongly upon the Consul's guilt now as they did last summer. But the country will be satisfied with the termination of the affair. Public opinion will give the abduction its place among the popular humbugs of the day. And nothing that the Picayune, Delta, &c. can say, however vociferously, can avert it.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON

31 December 1849

Naval Reinforcements at Havana.

The *Crónica*, at New York, has received Havana papers to the 22d inst. From the *Diario de la Marina* it extracts the following paragraph in relation to a reinforcement which is about to be made to the Spanish squadron in the Antilles:

"According to information which we have received, there are now sailing from the Peninsula to this port the ship-of-the-line *Soberano*, the sloop-of-war *Villa de Bilbao*, the steamer *Blasco de Garay*, of three hundred and fifty horse-power, and the store-ship *Marigalante;* all vessels of the royal navy, intended by her majesty to increase the forces on this station, and having on board a transfer draft of five hundred seamen. With this increase, together with the steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, recently built, which is to be ready to put to sea in a few days, we shall have four excellent steamers fit for every kind of service, and a fleet of more than twenty vessels, with which not only the wants of the island (now well supplied) can be attended to, but efficiency given to the various rendezvous included in this station, for the protection of our commerce and our countrymen on the continent. This is so much the more proper, since we know that our flag is greeted here in the Gulf of Mexico, as throughout the continent, in the most affectionate manner, and since to the delicate intervention and assistance of the commanders of the station many of our countrymen and our merchant fleet are indebted for the most signal services."