



EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULAR GRATIS.

2º ÉPOCA.

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NÚMERO 35.

SEGUNDA EDICIÓN.

LA VERDAD.

POR CORA MONTGOMERY.
"LUZ Y PAZ."

NUEVA YORK, MAYO 18, 1849.

Actos del Gobierno de Cuba.

Leyes recopiladas con respecto á extranjeros.—Disposiciones recientes acerca de los colonos llevados á Cuba—Consecuencias de este sistema.

No parece sino que el Gobierno español de la Isla de Cuba se empeña en dar diariamente nuevos y patentes testimonios que acrediten más y más su fima de absurdo, desconcertado y opresor. Amargas le serán nuestras verdades, pero muy dolorosas nos son las consecuencias de estos actos, y al denunciarlos ante el tribunal del mundo ilustrado, por medio de la voz de la prensa libre, cumplimos con un imprescindible deber cuya abandono sería muy culpable en nosotros. Si severas fueren nuestras acusaciones, más duros son los males que las producen, y digna es más bien de perdón la desatendida queja del herido que la desapoderada mano del heridor.

Tales ideas nos ha sugerido últimamente la lectura del número 57. de la Crónica en el cual se inserta parte de un Reglamento tan arbitrario como impolítico, mandado recopilar por orden del Capitán General de Cuba y publicado en la Gaceta de la Habana y demás periódicos de la Isla.—Contiene el estupendo Reglamento las leyes que han de regir (desde 1º del corriente) con respecto á la admisión, residencia y salida de los extranjeros que aportan á Cuba; referentes también á su internación en el país, junto con otras relativas á todos los habitantes en general; ítem mas, un arancel de los precios de pasaportes, licencias, &c., que indisplicentemente se requieren para viajar allí.—Noventa y un artículos componen el Reglamento y no podemos decir cuál sea el más perjudicial ó el más absurdo, porque allá se van todos disputándose el premio.

Al llamar la atención pública hacia este documento y otro no menos notable, que mencionaremos luego, llevamos dos objetos: 1º el de advertir á todos los extranjeros, y especialmente á los ciudadanos de los E. Unidos, de los estorbos y molestias que de parte de los agentes del Gobierno de Cuba les esperan en aquel país si se dirigen á él ignorando las protectoras y liberales disposiciones con que dicho Gobierno se empeña en facilitar la introducción, víspera y salida de los extranjeros y el tránsito de los mismos habitantes de la afortunada Colonia. 2º presentar pruebas auténticas, indisplicables, inconcusas, de la mala fe con que veniales escritores asen á dos manos el incensario para alabar á más y mejor, á tuerto ó derecho, la santidad, la justicia, y la liberalidad del Gobierno Colonial que protege á Cuba, para bien y ventura de sus felices habitantes, &c., &c. Aun á escribirlo en burlas no resiste la pluma!

Vivir sujetos á más rigurosas y humillantes restricciones que los negros esclavos en las haciendas del Sud de la Unión: pagar sin saber porqué ni para qué cerca de \$40 anuales de contribución: no tener voto en deliberación ninguna aun cuando toque á los intereses de haciendas y de la misma vida: verse á cada paso atropellado, insultado, encarcelado, lanzado á un ignominioso presidio por capricho ó soberano de un insolente mandarín;—le aquí lo que ese periódico retrógrado, por no calificarle de otra manera, encima como lo más magnánimo y liberal que se conoce.—Mas, aun es poco, si se traé á colación con el escandaloso proceder del Courier y Enquirer (advirtiémos de paso que segun diz aspira su Editor á la embajada de España) que, rabiatido á tan peregrino sinó malicioso juicio, finge iguales sentimientos, se pasa cojazando al partido que le promete y riega con el carmen elogios del periodista que en la República de los Estados Unidos ha venido á ser apostol del despotismo de Cuba, y mas aun, pre-

dicador de la seudo-legitimidad que la ignorancia y el fanatismo, en siglos de barbarie, adjudicaron a unas cincuenta familias que lograron obtener el uso hereditario y tiránico de la Soberanía sobre el género humano.

Vivir felices llaman ellos al no ser dueño un honrado habitante de su voluntad de separarse una milla de su domicilio sin un previo permiso del respectivo gobernante á quien tiene que pagar dos y media reales fuertes (31 centavos) cada seis meses: ni poder mudar su habitación de un barrio á otro de la ciudad en que reside, ni mudar de una a otra casa del mismo barrio sin dar aviso á los agentes del Gobierno, se pena de incurrir en multas, costas, atropelamientos y vejaciones personales; fuera de que, si lleva su osadía hasta cierto punto, corre el riesgo de quedar marcado, es decir, inscrito en el libro inquisitorial, título, que de hecho habilita para merecer en el primer desliz las simpatías de: nuestro paterno gob' o' no metropolitano, á quien se nos recomienda con los mas favorables informes, dictados, ya se vé, por su solito representante.

Vida tranquila llaman esos concienzudos escritores á la azarosa vida del colono que se consume con la horrible posadilla de persecución, de cárcel, de desfierro, de verdugos: vida tranquila, por cierto, del siempre asustado cubano, que ni en el búnker, ni en la calle, ni en la mesa, ni en la cama, ni aun en pais libre y extranjero tiene sosiego, acometido de continuo sobresalto, porque ya tiene una falsa denuncia anónima, ya una columna de este ó aquél malqueriente ó gratuito espía, ya un lazo que á mandorcha puede tenderle cualquier sotaminstro, de tantos como hormiguean al pie de la Torre de las Ombronas.

Justo, protector y benigno llaman ellos á un Gobierno que no contento con impedir enemigos derechos (desde 40 hasta mas de 200 p. §) sobre los artículos de importación mas necesarios para la subsistencia de las clase industriales y pobres, grava extraordinariamente las propias producciones del país que a su exportación, exceptuando solo me la docena de artículos, pagan un 7 p. % de derechos: justo, protector y benigno un Gobierno que con sus numerosos y gravísimos impuestos ataca todo género de propiedades, profesiones, artes, industrias: a un Gobierno que nos arranca el diezmo del fruto de nuestro trabajo; que nos impone alcabalas y alcabalillas (tan secundas son nuestras contribuciones que hasta hijas paren) por la venta de fincas rurales y urbanas, esclavos, &c., derecio enorme que nos despoja de un 6 p. % del valor de la propiedad contratada! Y esto sin contar el impuesto de \$3 por cada res llevada al abasto público, y proporcional encargo sobre otros tesoros cuadrupedos que se destinan al mismo objeto, y los arbitrios municipales, y la capitanía de escuadras, &c., &c.

Estamos casi, casi, ladeados á creer que la Crónica y sus aliados son los peores enemigos del Gobierno de Cuba, porque la continua alabanza de lo que es patentemente malo mas traza tiene de solapada boca que de sincero elogio. Llamese justo á Neron, y no se juzgue doblez de quien así lo halle: tanto vale.

Pero volvamos al consabido Reglamento. Para dar á nuestros lectores una completa idea de tan estupendo código nada sería mejor que insertarle íntegramente; pero ni los límites de nuestro periódico lo permiten, ni queremos ecederle el lugar que tenemos destinado á materiales mas dignos. Así, pues, nos limitaremos á copiar algunos de los mas chocantes artículos del Reglamento en cuestión y el arancel que le pone el sello.—Edifiquense nuestros lectores:—(“)

Con que venimos á sacar en claro que cuaquiera individuo extranjero que quiera dirigirse á Cuba habrá de pagar.

- 1.º—Por un pasaporte al Comisario Español . . . \$1 4 rs. fs.
- 2.º—Por una boleta de desbarco “ 4 “

En el año de 1843, cuyo esfuerzo del ramo Proyección y Arbitrios en Cuba teniendo presente, produjeron dichos ramos la suma de \$39,827.

(**) Veanse los documentos insertos al pie del articulo.

3.º—Por una idem de domicilio “ 2 “

\$2 2.

Esto, solo para desembarcar y ser admitido en una fonda; pero si quiere internarse en la Isla, se añadirán estos ítems:

- 4.º—Certificación de la policía “ 4 rs. fs.
- 5.º—Pase “ 2 “
- 6.º—Anotación y refrendo “ 4 “

\$1 2.

Suma anterior, 2 2.

Total, \$3 4.

Mas suponiendo que un ciudadano americano, por ejemplo, acostumbrado á andar la Zeca y la Meca en su país sin dar cuenta a nadie, se olvidase del indispensable pasaporte, entonces habría que añadir el ítem:

- 7.º—Por la multa \$10 “

Substrayendo el importe del refrendo y quece que es “ 4 “

Quedan \$9 4

Y si no es culpa del viagero la falta de pasaporte, por no haber Cónsul español en el puerto de su procedencia, tendrá que pagar una cuota del menor siguiente:

Mr. Tal, á la Agencia Tal de pasajeros.—Debo por fianza, paquete de desbarco y boleta de domicilio \$8 4

Por licencia para los campos, anotación, &c., 1 4

Suma, \$10 “

Esto son hechos tan indisplicables, que no solo están patentes por los mismos decretos del Gobierno, sino por los anuncios y aranceles de las “Agencias” de Cuba y por la propia experiencia de todos cuantos viajan entre Cuba y los países extranjeros y con la misma España.—El que escribe estas líneas ha visto con sus propios ojos mas de cien veces negar á un pobre y destituido inmigrante de Islas Canarias, la licencia para dirigirse al campo en busca de trabajo, porque no podía pagar el importe de mas de cien veces la vista también arrancándose los miserables realitos que contaban para alimentarse aquella dia: mas de una ocasión los ha visto salir á mendigar por las calles una peseta para comprar su pasaporte y poder ir a reunirse en los campos de la misma jurisdicción con el padre, el hijo ó el hermano que habían proporcionado albergue y medios de subsistencia en nuestra hospitalaria y benéfica tierra.—Escándalo inaudito!

Pero si tales trátes se ponen á la introducción del extranjero en Cuba, con la menor son las que le embazarán á su salud.—Nuevos refrendos, nuevas certificaciones, nuevos gastos, &c., y por necesidad tendrá que ocurrir á una “Agencia” cuyos intereses están identificados muy particularmente con el Gobierno, y que le pasará una cuota de \$8-4 rs. fs. por sus servicios.—En el famoso laberinto de Cresta se entra facilmente y lo difícil era la salida; pero el refinado ingenio del Gobierno Español ha añadido la dificultad de la entrada al laberinto de Cuba, con la ventajosa circunstancia, es verdad, de que al ordinario hilo de Ariadna se enreda en sus manos, á costa de que entra.

Baste en cuanto á este particular y pa-semos al que antes indicamos.—

El Reglamento sobre colonos asiáticos, indios, &c., es hermano gemelo del que acabamos de pasar en revista. Parece que una misma cabeza los ha parido, así como es una misma la autoridad que lo bautiza. Prodigious procreación es la que se nota en la familia de los vejámenes, de las arbitrariedades y atrocidades errores del Gobierno de Cuba! Ya se vé, naceu imágenes.

Y sin embargo; no es menos liberal este otro Reglamento á los ojos de los periodistas encargados de beatificar el sistema gubernativo de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Para que nuestros lectores se convenzan de lo racional de semejante opinión bastaría solo indicarle alguna de las disposiciones de esa Ley de sangre y oprobio,—dictada, y mandada cumplir en el Siglo XIX por

un Gobierno que se llama ilustrado, y en un pueblo que vive á la otra puerta de las Repúblicas Americanas!

Pero bien se describe el verdadero objeto de esas disposiciones: halaguar los supuestos intereses de algunos hacendados incautos que pueden dejarse engañar de esta manera por el Gobierno que en realidad no trata sino de impedir la colonización blanca de Cuba.—Este y no otro es el espíritu de ese Código.

El cruel y ominioso castigo de 12 ó 30 cuervos, una cañada y un grillote durante dos meses, y descansar en el cepo por la noche después de las forzadas fiestas del dia, son las penas que el Reglamento señala por las faltas que cometan á juicio del mayoral ó del mayordomo de la finca en que aquéllos trabajan, pues esos son los únicos árbitros, toda vez que el Reglamento no designa jueces de otra especie ni Tribunal legal que juzgue y determine la infiliccion de esos ligeros castigos. Pero ni aun así se satisface la saña de esta ley; porque además condena á los pasajeros a indemnizar al dueño de la pérdida de tiempo que ocasiona su castigo y todos los costos que se atribuyan á las faltas de que se les declare culpables.

¿Pueden exigirse mas claras, concluyentes y auténticas pruebas de la ignorancia, inhumanidad y tiranía de un Gobierno?—Ahí están los documentos oficiales. Desmintiéndose si se puede.—

Y á pesar de esto, y á pesar de otros mil y mil males que es vergüenza y honor de dolor sacar de nuevo á la pública, la elástica conciencia del periodista cree que el derecho de “propria conservación” es justa causa para abandonarnos á las desgracias de ese estado político.

Pasar despreciables los hechos mas elementales á favor del oprimido, y aspirar a un caballo la mas frívola ocasión de deshacerse en elogios del Gobierno de Cuba: llamar á éste los ingratos á los que no saben sufrir los ultrajes de sus ó potes; hacerse sordos á la voz de la Justicia, la Humanidad, la Libertad misma, bajo cuyas banderas pretenden estar afiliados,—osos, esos son los principios, la conducta y las tendencias de los periodistas a quienes nos referimos.

Pero no importa! La tribuna á que un hombre suba en el siglo XIX, en el año de 49, para abogar por tales doctrinas está sustentada por vidas podridas ó herchas ceniza, y hasta la vibración del grito que levantan las masas de un pueblo oprimido al pronunciar su voluntad de emanciparse, para conmovérsla y hacerla venir al suelo.

No valdrá la armnipotencia: no valdrán las facultades omnímodas; no valdrán espionajes, violaciones, inquisiciones, predios, tormentos bárbaros,...ni aun sanguinarios patibulos valdrán!

Nuestra paciencia se ha sujetado ya á pruebas demasiado severas y es tiempo de que se convierta en rabia. (**)—Hemos apurado hasta la ultima gota de nuestra paciencia....y nada hay ya que nos impida arrojarnos el cáliz al rostro del verdugo.

—**COLONOS ASIÁTICOS.**

Artículo 1º. Los encargados de los colonos asiáticos procurarán iniciárselos en los dogmas de la Religion C. A. R., y si monos de cesos de abrazarla harán la comienzacion que corresponda al parroco respectivo, para que se les afiane el camino que da de conducirlos al gremio de la Iglesia.

Artículo 2º. Les harán tambien entender la obediencia y respeto que deben á las autoridades y á los superiores de quienes en directamente dependan.

Artículo 3º. Pueden los asiáticos según su contrato ser dedicados en las horas de costumbre á cualquier clase de trabajo en las fincas ó fuera de ellas.

Artículo 4º. Se les asistirá con cuatro pesos al mes, á mas del alimento de 8 onzas de carne salada ó bacalao diarias y libra y medio de plátanos, boniato, u otras raíces alimenticias, y de dos nudos de ropa alimental, una frazada y una camisa de lana.

(***) Furor fit sasa sapius patientia. (Prov. lat.)

SIEMPRE!

"And now I'm in the world alone!"
Byron.—*Child Harold*.

Vivir en extraño suelo
rico y libre, mas no más,
y ver en un pardo cielo
un sol que parece frío;

Muertas dicas recordar
en mi encierro solitario,
y verías todas pasar
cuelguntas en un sudario ;

Levantar, buscando á Dios,
los tristes ojos en tanto,
y llorando ambos á dos,
no verle, ciegos de llanto ;

Sonar que á la patria torno,
que aire de Cuba respiro,
y abrir los ojos.... y en torno
volverlos, ... con un suspiro ;

Creer que en mis brazos cierro,
la amorosa madre cara,
y ver que un brazo de hierro
me rechaza, y nos separa ;

Ver mi pasado ya muerto,
mi porvenir entumido,
y mas allá, en un desierto
mi sepulcro abandono ;

Eso, eso, noche y dia,
y momento tras momento,
como una voraz harpia
se posa en mi pensamiento
y desgarra el alma mia!

MIGUEL T. TOLON.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Compilation of laws concerning strangers. Recent provisions relative to colonists brought to Cuba. Consequences of this system

It seems as if the Spanish Government of the Island of Cuba would daily endeavour to give new and evident proofs whereby to establish better and better its reputation for absurdity, preposterous measures and oppression. Our truths may prove bitter to it, but the consequences of its acts are very painful to us, and by denouncing them before the Tribunal of the enlightened world through the medium of the free press, we fulfil an imprescriptible duty the neglect of which would be unpardonable. If our charges are severe, the evils which give rise to them are still severer, and the immoderate complaint of the wounded is most excusable than the cruelty of the unrelenting hand inflicting wounds.

We were lately to these ideas by the perusal of No. 57 of the *Crónica* of New York, (a Spanish periodical written in Spanish), in which a part is inserted of a regulation, arbitrary and impolitic, which by order of the Captain General of Cuba was compiled and published in the *Gaceta* of Havana, and in other periodicals of the Island. The stupendous regulation alluded to, is the law, which (from the first instant) is to prevail with respect to the admission, residence and departure of strangers entering Cuba, and their conduct in the interior of the country: this law is joined to others concerning all the inhabitants in general; even a tariff is added to it containing the prices of passports, licences, &c., indispensably necessary to travel in the island. Ninety one articles form the regulation, and we can not state which is the most absurd or injurious of them, for each of them there-in vies for preminence.

In calling the attention of the public to this document, and to another not less remarkable, which we will soon mention, we have two objects in view; first that of forewarning all strangers, and particularly the citizens of the United States with respect to all the troubles and vexations which they must expect in that country from the agents of the Government of Cuba, should they undertake to travel there without knowing the *liberality* and protection with which that Government endeavours to facilitate the introduction, traveling and departure of strangers, and even the transit of the inhabitants of that happy colony.

To offer authentic, indisputable, irrefragable proofs of the insincerity with which venal writers take hold of the perfunctory parts to praise profusely and superabundantly, whether right or wrong, the *wisdom*, the *justice* and the *liberality* of the Colonial Government which protects Cuba, for the sake of the *prosperity* and *well-being* of its inhabitants &c. &c., even writing ironically on the subject our pen cannot proceed!

To live subject to restrictions more rigorous and humiliating than those to which the negro-slaves are liable in the Southern plantations of the Union: to pay without knowing why, and for what purpose a contribution of \$10 a year, to be deprived of the right of voting on all deli-

berations, even relative to the interests of estates or to life itself; to be at every step attacked, insulted, imprisoned, ignominiously driven away and transported, through the caprice or suborning influence of a mandarin; this is what that retrograding periodical, not to treat it harshly, praises as the most enviable state of things, brought by the most *magnanimous* and *liberal* Government known in the whole world. But this is little when compared with the shameful proceeding of the *Courier and Enquirer*, of New-York (the editors of which is said to aspire to the Embassy of Spain) who coinciding in this strange, if not malicious opinion, pretends similar sentiments, goes over to the most promising party, and bestows encomiums on the editors of the periodical, who, in the Republic of the United States has become the Apostle of the Despotism of Cuba, and further more the preacher in favor of pseudo-legitimacy which ignorance and fanaticism, in barbarous ages, attributed to some few families, which succeeded in obtaining the hereditary and tyrannical use of sovereignty over the human race!

These men call not happy an honorable inhabitant, who is not at liberty to walk one mile from his domicile, without the previous licence of the respective ruler to whom he must pay 21 cents every half year: not free to remove from one ward of the City to the other, nor from one house to another in the same ward, without informing the agents of Government, on pain of incurring fines, costs, insults and personal vexations; besides which if perchance he complains, he runs the risk of being set down, that is to say inscribed in the Inquisitorial book, a title which in fact enables a man on the least slip to attract the *sympathies* of our *paternal* metropolitan Government, to which we are recommended, with the most favorable informations dictated, no doubt, by its anxious representatives.

A tranquil life these conscientious writers call the uncertain life of a colonist, who languishes under the horrible suffering of persecution, of imprisonment, of exile, of executions; a *trapped life*, indeed that of the ever frightened Cuban, who neither in his counting house, nor in his bed, nor even in foreign countries, enjoys peace; who is terrified by continual alarms, because now he is afraid of a false anonymous denunciation, now of the columny of this or that enemy, or *gratuitous Spy*, now of a snare laid to entrap him by any of the numerous tools of power, to be found at the foot of the absolute Ruler.

Just, *benign*, *patronizing*, they call a Government which not satisfied with imposing enormous duties, (from 40 to 200 p 0) upon the imported articles most necessary to the subsistence of the industrial and poor classes, lays extraordinary burdens even upon the articles in the country which on being exported, half a dozen of them excepted, pay a duty of seven per cent. Just, *benign*, *paternal*, they call a Government which by these heavy and numerous burdens, attacks all kinds of property, all arts and trades; a Government which snatches from us the tenth of our labour, which by laying *alcabadas* and *alcabalillas* (they procreate and are still pregnant), on the sale of farms, houses, slaves &c. despoils us of 6 per cent and even 64 on all sales of real estate! All this is charged by this *benevolent* Government, without counting \$3 50 for every sheep sold in the market, a proportional duty on all quadrupeds sold for public use, a poll-tax on slaves, other municipal arbitrary charges called *arbitrios municipales* (*) &c. &c.

We are almost inclined to think that the *Crónica* and its allies, are the worst enemies of the Government of Cuba, because the continual encomium of what is evidently bad, bears more the appearance of concealed mockery, than of sincere praise. Can we call Nero just, without incurring the charge of duplicity? The case is parallel.

But let us return to the regulation referred to. In order to give to our readers a full idea of so stupendous a code, it would be best to insert herein the whole of it, but this is not permitted by the limits of our periodical. Therefore we shall confine ourselves to the insertion, at the end of this article, of a copied extract of that regulation, which will contain the most shocking part of it, and what is relative to the interest of travellers and traders.

The wrongs which we complain of are so indisputable, that they not only appear from the very decrees of the Government, but from the advertisements, and tariffs of the Agencies of Cuba, and from the experience of all those who travel between Cuba and foreign countries, and even between Cuba and Spain. The writer of these lines has seen more than a hundred times with his own

(*) In the year last past the branch called *Proprietary* in Cuba, exacted of what they were pleased to call the sum of \$2,000.00.

eyes a poor and destitute emigrant from the Canary Islands denied a licence to proceed into the country in quest of labour, the latter being unable to pay for a passport. More than a hundred times has been also the few *reales* snatched from these poor people, upon which they counted for the food of the day; very frequently they have been seen compelled to beg in the streets for a quarter of a dollar, to be enabled to purchase a passport, and join in the country, in the same jurisdiction, the father, the son, who was to procure them a lodging, and means of subsistence in our hospitable and benignant land. Unprecedented shame!

Such being the obstacles encountered by a stranger on his entering Cuba—those which he encounters on leaving it, are not less troublesome. New signatures, new expenses, new certificates, &c., and he will be compelled to apply to an Agency, the interests of which will be very particularly identified with those of the Government, and from which he will receive a bill amounting to \$8.50, for its services. In the famous Cretean labyrinth the entrance was easy, and difficult the outlet; but the refined genius of the Spanish Government has added the difficulty of the entrance to the labyrinth of Cuba, with the advantageous circumstance, it is true, that to the common thread of Arindel it has substituted a golden thread, the clew of which gets entangled in its hands at the expense of him who enters.

Let this suffice with respect to this subject, and let us proceed to what we previously alluded to.

The regulation relative to Asiatic colonists, Indians, &c., is akin to the other, and digested in the same iniquitous spirit manifested in that just reviewed by us. The authority which christens them both appears anxious not to belie itself. By its arbitrary measures and obnoxious errors, the government of Cuba has brought forth a prodigious issue of vexations and miseries! It is evident its births are never single.

Notwithstanding this, in the eyes of the editors of the periodicals devoted to the extolment of the government system of Cuba and Port Rico, this regulation is not less liberal than the other. In order that our readers may be convinced of the soundness of such an opinion, it will be sufficient only to point out to them some of the provisions of that sanguinary and ignominious law, dictated and ordered to be executed in the 19th century, by a government which calls itself enlightened, and amidst a people situated at the next door of the American Republics!

Yet this regulation reveals the true intent of its provisions, which is to foster the supposed interests of some unwary planters, who may in this way suffer themselves to be deceived by a government who, in fact, only aims at preventing the colonization of whites in Cuba. This no other is the object of this law.

The cruel and ignominious punishment of twelve to thirty lashes with a *rosquilla*, a chain and shackle for two months, and reposing in fetters during the night after the hard and violent labors of the day, are the penalties allotted to the unhappy Asiatics and Indians of Yucatan, for the faults which they may commit in the opinion of the overseer, or factotum of the plantation in which they labor—then those will be the only arbitrary judges, whenever the regulation does not point out any other judge or legal tribunal entitled to decree the infliction of these light and trifling punishments. But not even thus is the rage of this law satisfied; because, in addition, it condemns the sufferers to indemnify the owner for the loss of time occasioned by the punishment, and for all the costs ascribed to the faults of which they may be declared guilty.

Can more evident, conclusive, authentic proofs be required of the ignorance, cruelty, and tyranny of a government? Here are the official documents: let the lie be given to us if possible. And in spite of this, in spite of many thousand horrors, which it is very disgraceful and deeply painful to bring again to light before the public, the elastic conscience of the editor believed that the right "one of one's preservation" is a just motive for giving our selves up to the misfortunes of such political condition!

To pass without the least remark over facts, which make one's heart bleed, in favor of the oppressed, and to seize by the hair the least opportunity of lavishing groundless praise on the government of Cuba; to call *unjust* or ungrateful those who cannot put up with the outrages of justice, humanity, liberty, itself, under whose banners they pretend to militate—these, are the principles, the methods, the propensities of the editors of periodicals to whom we have reference at present.

But no matter! The tribune which a man may ascend in the 19th century to advocate such doctrines, is supported by rotten or moth-eaten posts, liable to be

violently shaken and to fall to the ground by the vibration of the shout that may be raised by the masses of an oppressed people expressing their will to be emancipated.

Arms will be powerless; all powers will be useless: spic, violations, inquisitions, transports, barbarous torments, will be unavailing—even sanguinary execution will be of no use!

Our patience has been great, and sustaining, too, severe trials: it is time for it to be converted into anger: we have been drinking the very last drop of our hemlock;—nothing prevents our throwing the cup to the face of the executioner.

AN EXTRACT OF THE REGULATION OF THE FORMS TO BE ATTENDED TO BY TRAVELLERS ON THEIR ARRIVING AT, TRAVELLING THROUGH, AND LEAVING THIS ISLAND:

ARRIVAL.—Passports.

Article 1. Every individual arriving at this island must bring a passport granted by the authority of the place from which he comes.

Should he come from a country where it is not customary to grant this kind of documents, he must bring one made by the Spanish Envoy, or Consul: and if neither of these functionaries should exist in that place, he may land by permission of the Government, on giving a security responsible for his conduct and place of residence during one year.

Those who may solicit the passports with which they arrived, either wishing to remain on the Island, or to reembark, may obtain them; should the Government have no objection to it, after their having been countersigned.

And he who having brought a passport for a place situated out of the Island, would like to remain therein, shall be obliged to notify it by presenting himself in the Government Office, and comply with the requisites pointed out in the following articles of this regulation.

License to Land.

On the arrival of any vessel, the Captain or Master shall deliver to the Adjutant (*Ayudante*) of the place, or to the person charged with receiving, a list of the passengers, with their respective passports, and he shall present at the same time the Roll, if required, for the purpose of confrontation, a continual act will be provided for each person or family, according to the passports, of a licence to land, indispensable not only for the purpose of coming ashore, but also to withdraw every equipage from the Custom-house.

The aforementioned licence shall be presented to the master of the lodging-house or public establishment where the traveller goes to put up, in order that the former may set him down on the register which he ought to keep, and that he may communicate in writing, within the space of twenty-four hours, to the Comisario (*Comisario*) the name and quality of the new guest or guests, and the place from which they come, under the penalty of ten dollars.

The owners of private houses who, without keeping a public establishment, might happen to receive a guest for a long or short time, are subject to the same duty and penalty, although they are not bound to keep a register.

Within the space of three days from the time of landing, every individual shall present himself in the Government Office, with a responsible person who shall answer for his residence during a year; and this circumstance shall be set down in a special register, and be made to appear in the licence of landing. Should this formality be neglected, a fine of ten dollars shall be imposed upon the persons guilty of the omission. But those who have previously resided in the Island, will satisfy the law by delivering, within the same space, their licenses gratuitously subscribed by their respective Comisarios (*Comisarios*) or Captains to prove the fact.

18. Seamen, either national or foreign, shall not be admitted in any house, private or public, for the purpose of spending the night there, without the express permission of the Captains of the respective vessels, signed by the Port-Captain, under the penalty of eight dollars.

For the landing of every foreign seaman, it is also necessary to obtain a licence from the Port captain, who will grant it, as expressed in the 33d article of the regulation.

20. The Captains or Masters of steamers, or of transient or arriving vessels, shall also present when visited by the police, the list of the passengers who are to remain in the Island, and point out the number of the others who remain on board; and the former of them are subject to the formality of obtaining licences to land, and to all the other formalities stated in the preceding articles.

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But those who proceeding on the voyage, may wish notwithstanding to land during the precise time of the vessel remaining in port, and not to spend the night ashore, they may immediately do so, and the Captain shall be made answerable in case that among those individuals there were any colored persons and he should not manifest the circumstance; or if on any other passenger remaining ashore, he should not make it known, either to the proper authority at his departure, or to the Spanish Consul of the place at which he first shall touch, or on his return should that event take place, as it frequently happens.

Should transient passengers be obliged to spend the night ashore, they shall procure a landing licence, which will be granted to them by the adjutant, or visit-Commissioner, as transient persons who have exhibited no passport.

INTERIOR CIRCULATION.

Licences and Permits of residence.

25. The licences of residence are granted by the respective Commissioners or judges (Comisarios ó p. e. cos) where individuals or families residing in a place, remove to another place or district, and they shall be drawn according to the model No. 3, and in conformity with text of the register of the census which is to be kept by such Officers.

The object of these licences is to show the diminution of an individual or family in the register of inhabitants of a place where his residence was noted, and the increase of the same in another, by virtue of his removal to another place where he is to remain; for this purpose the person removing shall present his licence within twenty-four hours to the officer (pedáneo) of the place whence he removes, in order that the removal be noted, under the penalty of four dollars.

27. The owners of the house shall also communicate within the same space of time to the Officer (pedáneo) that they have rented it, and give the name of the tenant; and, on neglecting to do so, they shall be liable to the same penalty mentioned in the preceding article.

28. Those who, without removing to another ward or district, should only remove to another house, shall also make it known to the Officer, (comisario or pedáneo) within twenty-four hours, under the penalty of two dollars.

29. The individuals, heads of families are bound to communicate to the Officer, (comisario or pedáneo) within the space of three days all increase or diminution of persons which may take place in their families by birth or death, under the penalty of four dollars.

But in case of a violent or sudden death, notice must be given instantly.

30. The licence of domicile (carta de domicilio) is that which authorizes a foreign subject to reside in the Island more than three months, on condition of his devoting himself to commerce or any useful kind of industry.

* * * * *

32. Transgressors shall incur a fine of from fifty to one thousand dollars, and shall be expelled besides, if the first authority should not interpose some exemption after obtaining that document.

LICENCES OF TRANSIT, AND PERMITS OF PASSING.

35. In order to pass from one place to another within the limits of each village, or rural district, no document is necessary to residents, but in order to go out of said limits, a licence of transit or pass is necessary.

* * * * *

40. He who wishes to furnish himself with a licence of transit, shall ask verbally, or in writing the Officer (comisario ó pedáneo) of the place where he resides, for a certificate of identity, which the latter will draw for him on a page of sealed paper No. 3, in conformity with the model No. 8.

In this document the name and circumstances of the individual are to be stated, in accordance with the register containing the list of inhabitants, (registro del empadronamiento), without omitting, with respect to strangers, to express whether they have obtained letters of naturalization or of domicile; and it shall be also stated whether the licence wished for is to be only for the jurisdiction, or for all the Island.

* * * * *

43. This pass shall answer only for the space of fifteen days, and in case of a longer delay, another pass will be necessary, even to return to the point of departure.

DEPARTURE, PASSPORTS.

79. In order to leave the Island a passport is necessary, signed by the Governor and Captain General, or by the Lieutenant of the district where the port of embarkation lies.

* * * * *

83. The person desirous of obtaining a passport shall appear in the Government Office with the certificate of the maritime

Custom-house, showing that he has no account pending therin, and with that of identity made out by the Officer (comisario or pedáneo), according to the forms for licences required by the 40th article.

But equivalent to the latter certificate for those who have a transit licence, shall be its being marked with the signature of the said Officer (comisario or pedáneo), and with the additional expression that the applicant mentioned therein solicited a passport; the place and vessel shall also be pointed out.

The Officers (comisarios or pedáneos) shall not make out either of the documents without ascertaining that the applicant, if married in the Island or subject to parental authority, is leaving it with the consent of his wife, father, or guardian; and in this particular, the responsibility is adverted to be incurred by such functionaries, in case of any neglect or omission.

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87. The peninsulars under age cannot obtain a passport for foreign countries, without giving a surety who may answer for them in case of their being claimed.

TARIFF OF THIS REGULATION.

Landing licence	- - - \$0.50
Domicile licence	- - - 0.25
Authority of domicile [earth do domicilio] which costs in the Government Office	- - - 2.00
Certificate of identity of the Officers (comisarios or pedáneos) for papers, licences, and passports, for the paper	- - - 0.25
For draft of each	- - - 0.25
Transit licence for one jurisdiction of Government only, or one Lieutenant	- - - 0.25
Transit licence for all the Island	0.50
Pass	- - - 0.50
Note and signing a licence of transit or passport for places beyond the sea	- - - 0.25
National passport	- - - 1.50
Countersigning a national passport	- - - 1.50
Countersigning the same to return it when one remains in the Island	- - - 0.25
Foreign passport	- - - 4.50
Countersigning the same to return it when one remains in the Island	- - - 4.00
Havana, April 7, 1849.	

CRISPIN XIMEN EZ DE SANTO DOMINGO.

ASIATIC COLONISTS.

Article 1st. The Commissioners of the Asiatic Colonists shall endeavor to initiate them in the dogmas of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion; and should they appear desirous of embracing it, the corresponding notice shall be given to the respective parish priests in order that the way may be rendered easy that is to lead them to the pale of the church.

Article 2d. They must make them understand, also, the respect and obedience which are due by them to the authorities and superiors, on whom they shall be directly depending.

Article 3d. The Asiatics, according to their contract, may be employed, at the customary hours, in any kind of work on the plantations, or out of them.

Article 4th. They shall have four dollars a month, besides their food, consisting of eight ounces a day of salt meat or cod-fish, one pound and a half of nutritious roots, as plantain boniatos, or other roots; they shall also have two changes of clothing yearly, one blanket, and one worsted shirt.

Article 5th.—During their sickness they shall be assisted at the expense of their consignees, and should the time of their sickness exceed fifteen days, they shall not draw the usual salary of \$4, per month.

Article 6th.—They shall neither draw it entire during the month or month posterior to their escape from the house or plantation where they are employed; and the expenses arising from their capture and restitution shall be deducted from their salary.

* * * * *

Article 10th.—Ten asiatics on the same land require the direction of a white overseer who may take care of and watch them, and may be present with them at their work.

Article 11th.—The colonist who disobeys the orders of his superior, either by refusing to work, or by refusing to fulfil any of his duties, may be corrected with twelve lashes inflicted with a cow-skin, with eighteen more, if he would persist; and notwithstanding that he would not do his duty a chain shall be put on him, and he shall be made sleep in stocks.

If after two months (the only space granted for correction,) no symptom of change or amendment should appear in him, the whole shall be made known to the local authority, in order that the information may reach the superior authority of the Island.

Article 12th. On two or more refusing to work notwithstanding orders and advices, 25 lashes with a cow-skin shall be inflicted on them: they shall bear chains, and sleep, also, in stocks during two months.

A ultima hora.

The following letter of one of our correspondents of the Island has just reached our hands, and we insert it by means of a Second Edition of the present number, on account of the interest which it offers in its data and details, about a subject so important and so much agitated at present; and particularly when some editors of periodicals, undoubtedly ill-informed, have been credulous enough to believe that the negro trade has ceased, or is on the point of ceasing, in the Island of Cuba.

To this may be added the remarkable coincidence of some of the ideas of our correspondent with ours, consigned perhaps, to our paper at the same time. And we will even say more: that we took the start of our friend "C." by presuming that the conduct of the present Captain-General of the Island of Cuba with respect to the negro trade with Brazil, is patronized, if not dictated, by the secret management of England and Spain in concert.

Not less remarkable is that part in which our correspondent brings before the public eye the forces of the boasted Committee of Encouragement (Junta de Fomento,) which makes so ostentatious a parade of its services. On another more favorable occasion we shall make known the outlets, and we shall analyze the waters of that which, to our safety, is described as an abundant source of benefits to Cuba:

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The speeches pronounced in the Spanish Cortes, in the discussion of the penal law, about the clandestine trade of African negroes, are still resounding in our ears: the ink with which they were printed is still fresh; some voices are still heard affirming that the slave trade is at an end; when we see all the promises of the Government belied, and walking in the streets of Havana the clumsy negro just imported by the Negro Company residing at Madrid, presided over by Don Ma. Crispin de Bourbon, and represented here by Don Antonio Parejo, Don Manuel Pastor, and others concerned in the continuation of that abominable trade in human flesh, against which civilized nations have protested.

During these four months, 2,400 negroes have been introduced, and the other shipments belonging to that Company are expected, who have purchased on the coast of Africa 10,000 negroes at \$8.50 each, and the sale of whom all over the Island is to produce to the Company a great profit, if the price of \$350 is considered, which is the price fixed for each negro, the lot being ten and upwards. So lucrative is the business, that Mr. Pastor, as actual syndic of the Committee of Encouragement (Junta de Fomento,) the most part of which consists of men of these very same ideas, invited the Corporation to manifest to its President the impurious necessity of introducing negro slaves from Brazil, contemporaneously decreeing that it was indispensable to adopt severe measures, whereby the Asiatic and Yucatecan colonists should be compelled to work. The Count of Alcoy, who cannot look with indifference either at the interests of his patroness, Doña María Cristina, or at his own, wished to give vigor to the proceeding by asking a consultation of the Preliminary Audience, and required the latter to inform him, whether or not it would be a violation of the treaty made in 1817, and 1835, and of the last penal law, to admit in the Island negro slaves imported from Brazil; to which they answered, as it was to be expected, in conformity with the opinion of their Attorney, Olaveta, that it was no violation of the treaties; this being consistent with the other information which was asked of them by the Count of Lucena (O'Donnell), when he intended to introduce 40,000 from Africa; whose vast project could not be realized on account of his being relieved; which circumstance deprived him of 120,000 Spanish gold doubloons, at the rate of three doublons per head, which was the sum which he had fixed upon as immutable.

These previous facts show clearly that the Government has regarded as an indispensable necessity the introduction of negro slaves in the Island, and by introducing them as imported from Brazil, it does not infringe upon the treaties with England, to which at all events an answer will be made containing the same data and observations collected in that celebrated record which must already be in the hands of the Duchess of Rianzares.

For the purpose that this project might not be subjected to any difficulty, and every plan of colonization be for ever set aside, the Count of Alcoy has published a regulation, by which it is provided that the Asiatic and Yucatecan Colonists be cruelly flogged ("*) without any regard to law, reason, humanity, to the law of nations, and to that honor and decorum which should distinguish the first magistrate of the Island, who cannot exculpate himself by alleging in his defense tradition, habit, or precedent. With respect to General O'Donnell, it was the most disgraceful stain which tarnished some pages of his history, to have declared the bush to be a proper means of inquiring for truth. As to General Roncali, the authorization of using the whip or canes as a means of compelling free men who are born free, to work, is ignominious. There is not a single inhabitant who at the bottom of his heart has not protested against this measure which on account of its own mortis, is so difficult to be qualified; which in its degree, is the more wicked in as much as its principal object is to put an end to all idea of colonialism for the purpose of working the rich mine of introduction of negroes—in violation of the faith of treaties; and of carrying into effect the plan that the island may never be emancipated from the metropolis, and that on the day when it may attempt it, it be not the benefit of its sons, nor of those who are rooted in it, but for the benefit of the Ethiopian race, which is the idea published by the official periodical the *Cronica*, which is edited in New York.

The political situation of the Island is every day more alarming, and every day new abysses are opened, in which it may be absorbed, and vanish. Should such a misfortune take place, it may complain of its fatal situation, and perhaps of the indifference of a neighboring and powerful nation called upon to deliver it from captivity, and exempt it from its ruin, which should be as mortifying as prejudicial to that same nation, consisting of part of those same elements,—elements which England will be enabled to work, as a question of principles, but for a secondary interest; and elements of which the government of Cuba will make use on account of its bad disposition and of its inhuman habits, in order that the Island may only exist Geographically, and that its example be a terrible weapon, and threatening the Southern part of the American confederation. From this very identity of interests should precisely result a unity of ideas, and of efforts to obtain salvation. A cordial understanding should dominate over the situation, remedy the evils, secure creased interests, and consolidate the republican principle in the New World.

C.

We call the attention of the Editors of the *Daily Union* of St. Luis, and of the *Weekly Wisconsin* about this datum in order that they may contemplate the present state, and the aspect presented by the negro trade in Cuba, whereby will rectify their notions on this subject.

(*.) Let our readers see for their better intelligence our editorial articles, and the annexed documents upon the matter.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

A Gentleman from Cuba, who has been a public lecturer on Classical Literature in his country, would like to devote some time, during his residence in the United States to the instruction of a limited number of ladies and gentlemen in the Spanish language, and the ancient and modern Spanish literature.

This gentleman thinks that by his critical and didactical observations, he will be able to render his instruction pleasing and interesting: he will also be able to give sufficient and satisfactory references.

For further particulars please to apply personally, or send written applications, post paid, to M. T. Tolon, No. 47 Warren Street, from 11 o'clock A.M. to 4 P.M.

AVISO A LOS ESPAÑOLES.

Ramon Montalvo participa á sus amigos y españoles residentes en Nueva York, que acaba de abrir un Salón de Daguerreotipo en Broadway, No. 323 donde pueden ocurrir todos aquellos que deseen obtener un buen retrato a precios moderados. En el mismo Salón se harán de venta toda clase de artículos de fantasía pertenecientes al ramo.

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD,"

Calle de Nassau, no. 102.