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The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."
BY WM. H. BAYNE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 15, 1850.
VOL. 11—NO. 590.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:
One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 50 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except it remain for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, &c., \$10 for twelve months.
Liberal deduction for large advertisements by the year or six months.

RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY.
We have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this liquor as we receive it, pure and unadulterated. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our warehouse.
March 30, 1850. 579-4f J. & T. WADDILL.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,
40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
On hand and on order Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
JAMES KYLE
Has just received a large & general assortment of **DRY GOODS,**
Among which are,
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Caps, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-Is, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Acker Bolting No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 30, 1850.

A. A. MCKETHAN
Still continues to carry on the **CARRIAGE BUSINESS**
in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He re- turns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.
He has on hand a very fine assortment of **Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, AND SULKIES,**
finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.
All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.
Repairing carefully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
January 19, 1850.

Cheap as possible!
The Subscribers having associated themselves together, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the **Saddle and Harness-making BUSINESS**
on Person street, at Owen Houston's old stand, where they would be glad to receive a share of public patronage. They keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c., made of good materials and by good workmen. Persons wishing anything in their line will please examine their articles before purchasing elsewhere. Prices moderate.
REPAIRING neatly executed and at short notice.
O. HOUSTON,
W. OVERY.

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,
respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
October 27, 1849. 557-4f

SECOND STOCK.
I have received my second stock of Summer Hats, and am prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail, Boys' and Men's
Panama, Fashionable Brown,
Leghorn, do Silk,
Tuscan, do Molekin,
Palm Leaf, Broad brim,
Beaver, &c. &c.
With a large assortment of my own manufacture, of Beaver, Coon, and Wool Hats.
DAVID GEE.
May 25, 1850.

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.
The undersigned has associated with him Miss Ann T. Parker, late of Duplin county, N. C., formerly from Massachusetts, and hopes from such association to be able to meet the most sanguine expectations of any who may patronize his school.
Prices per session of five months, commencing July 1st next, viz:
Pupils, Reading, Writing &c. \$6
English Grammar, Geography, History, &c. 8
Latin and Greek Languages. 10
Painting, drawing, needle-work, and music on Piano, extra.
Incidentals. 25 cts.
Board for ladies in the village, exclusive of lights, \$7 per month. Board can be accommodated in the immediate vicinity at \$6 to \$7.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 8, 1850. 589-4f

STRAYED
On the 13th ultimo, a mouse colored or sorrel MULE, aged about 3 years, of light form, fair rubbed off the side by goat, and neck rubbed in the same way by the collar. He was purchased from a Mr. Cade who brought him from the west, last winter, and was heard of as traveling in that direction—Five dollars will be paid for his delivery at my residence 4 miles north of Fayetteville or to Mr. T. S. Lutterloh.
M. V. JONES.
June 8, 1850. 589-4f

STEAMER FAWN,
Will play regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabeth town, and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.
DAVID SCOTT, Master.
For freight or passage, apply on board.
May 11, 586-4f

MRS. E. WALTON
Is now receiving a new supply of Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Of the latest style,
And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her business at her new stand (the white building) on Green street, where she keeps a large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian & chip
HORNINGS,
of various kinds, too numerous to mention; Misses' Albions and French Lace; children's Jenny Linds and Pearls; a new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Laces; French embroidered muslin Caps and Collars; lace Caps and mourning Collars; Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edging and Insertion; black and white lace Veils; dress trimmings of various kinds.
Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to suit the present style.
Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, April 13, 1850. 3m

N. Y. BRANCH STORE.
Fashionable Ready-made Clothing
AND DRY GOODS, AT NEW YORK PRICES.
IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.
WOLF & CO., from New York city, re- spectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity to their entire new and handsome assortment of superior ready-made Clothing, shirts, collars, bosoms, cravats, under-shirts, drawers, &c. &c., along with a small but well selected assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, boots, shoes, hats and caps.
Their ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best of the kind in the Union, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a branch store, the largest wholesale Clothing Store in the Union, the undersigned is privileged to sell a single garment at the wholesale price—one trial will convince you of the fact. Come see and be assured that you can save 25 per cent. in buying our clothing.
South-east corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Samson & Worris.
May 11, 1850. 1m

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of goods, selected in Philadelphia and New York Markets, consisting of a well selected assortment of
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:
Flourish and Berberges; Silk Tissos; plain and fig'd black Silks; Flowered Silks and Gro. de Rines; Linen Lawns; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tansies; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and pointed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.
ALSO
Gentlemen's wear, Vestings, Cassimeres, Drabs, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmeres and Drab-de-Is; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and buff gloves; French wristed Caps; standing Collars; Swiss Jaconet Edgings & Insertions; embroidered white and cold Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; artificial flowers; sun-strewn and embroidered linen casimire Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black & cold silk embroidered; plain, embroidered & cold bord Canton craps; shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades; Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Molekin and Leghorn Hats; Arab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youth and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware, an assortment of Family Groceries, Saddles, Bridles, &c.
I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves, they shall have the worth of their money.
WM. S. LATTA.
April 27, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.
PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any made, and a circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.
Publishers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting \$5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra No. 1 ink.
T. F. ADAMS & CO.,
Steam Printing Ink Works Philad.
10 Water Blount's Creek, Phoenix, Randolph,
and Cedar Falls Sheetings and Little River
Onaburgs.
10 bales Cotton Yarns, assorted, Numbers 4 to 12.
For sale low by the bale or retail, by
J. B. BILBOE, J. B. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
May 25, 1850. 587-3w

TOW AND FLAX LINEN CLOTH,
Cotton Sheetings and Yarns.
2000 YARDS TOW AND FLAX,
country made,
1000 yards Cotton House-cloth, country made,
10 bales Blount's Creek, Phoenix, Randolph,
and Cedar Falls Sheetings and Little River
Onaburgs.
10 bales Cotton Yarns, assorted, Numbers 4 to 12.
For sale low by the bale or retail, by
J. B. BILBOE, J. B. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
May 25, 1850. 587-3w

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
JUNE 15, 1850.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, below Newbern, is being surveyed by U. S. officers, at the instigation of Mr. Stanly. The object is to ascertain whether the harbor is of sufficient capacity to afford facilities to commerce to an extent that would justify the hope of a city at that place at some future day.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.
NASHVILLE CONVENTION.
Second Day.
NASHVILLE, JUNE 4.

The convention met this morning in the McKendree Methodist church, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. McFerren.
Mr. Winston, of Alabama, moved that as much of the report of the committee of organization presented yesterday as referred to the matter of voting in convention, be recommitted. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said it would be better first to ascertain who were members of the convention.

Gen. Pillow, chairman of the committee on elections, reported the list of delegates elected to seats in the convention.
Mr. Perkins moved the adoption of the report of committee of organization.
Mr. Erwin opposed the motion. He said he could not support the report; if it was adopted he might acquiesce, but that it was subsversive of the authority of the people; that delegates had been appointed by the people to represent the States at large, and others to represent Congressional districts; he was one of the latter, and had no authority to represent the State. Each Congressional district was entitled, he contended, to a separate vote.

Unless this vote was allowed them, how, he asked, were people of the districts, who appointed them, to know whether they had been properly represented. If the principle recommended was adopted, where, he asked, would it be stopped. If the convention was permitted to exercise this stretch of power—to appoint delegates for Arkansas and Virginia—who should it not also appoint delegates for Missouri and Kentucky, which had no delegates here. This convention, he said, was no ordinary body—the occasion no ordinary one. No step should be taken without mature deliberation.
When Mr. Erwin concluded, Mr. Brown, of Alabama, called for the previous question, but afterwards withdrew his call. The convention got into confusion, a number of gentlemen endeavored to bring order out of chaos, and the President finally assumed authority to decide the manner of voting, and stated the order of the questions before the Convention to be, first on the amendment from Mississippi; second, on that of the gentleman from Virginia, and third, on the report of the committee. The question was then taken on the first proposition and rejected. The question was then taken on the second proposition and also rejected. The question was then taken on the proposition of the committee of organization and adopted.

The convention, after an exciting debate of three hours, decided to vote by States, each State having one vote; 9 States represented, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia; Judge Sharkey as President. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Fourth Day.
Nashville, June 5.
The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Several additional delegates presented themselves and took their seats.
The names of the Committee of one from each State, to which resolutions, &c. offered for the consideration of the Convention shall be referred, were announced.
Mr. McRea of Mississippi submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the spirit of the Convention was conciliatory and desirous of preserving the Constitution and the Union. That the territory acquired by the United States is to be governed by the several States through their agents in Congress. That if the North will not concede to the South its rights guaranteed by the constitution, even the mere formality of association will be broken, and lead to non-intercourse between the sections. That Congress has no right to discriminate between the species of property held under the Constitution. The resolutions were referred.

Mr. Chester of Tenn. offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee on Printing, which was carried.
The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.
Fifth Day.
A number of gentlemen offered each a series of resolutions, all of which were referred to the committee on resolutions, which were expected to report this afternoon, but were unable to do so, and will report to-morrow.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.
The Savannah Georgian gives a glowing description of the scene in that city when Gen. Lopez was arrested. When he arrived, the Spanish Consul at Savannah telegraphed the Spanish Minister at Washington city, and he immediately demanded of the government an arrest, and accordingly the Secretary of State, by order of the President, telegraphed the U. S. Marshal at Savannah to arrest him on a charge of exciting within the U. States, an insurrectionary movement against the government of a friendly power.
On his appearance in the court room, he was cheered by the crowd even at the risk of a contempt of Court; and after several witnesses were examined, and nothing could be proven against him, the whole room resounded with applause which the Court could not repress.
He was then taken to one of the public houses, and treated and cared till midnight.
The N. O. Delta, with a view of disabusing the public mind that the persons engaged in the expedition were "vagabonds and blackguards, or men of desperate fortunes," publishes the following statement:
The first regiment, which was organized and sent off, was that of Kentucky. (*De propaganda libertate.*) This regiment left April 25. It was commanded by the following officers:
Col. Theodore O'Hara, a Brevet Major of the U. S. Army, and late Major in the Commissary's Department, Lieut. Col. John F. Pickett, late U. S. Consul at Turk's Island, Major Thomas Theodore Hawkins, late of the U. S. Army, (16th Infantry) Capt. Hardy, (late of 2d Kentucky Volunteers,) Logan, (late of the U. S. Army,) Marriott, (of the Voltigeurs,) Winston, (late of the 16th Infantry); Lieut. Dean, Johnson, James, Knott, McGuffin, Titus, Huey, and Woolfolk.—This regiment consists of from three to four hundred strong—all Kentuckians. They left in one ship. There are others of the regiment who left since to join their command, but we have not their names and grades.

The second regiment was that of Louisiana, which left May 2. It is commanded by Col. C. R. Wheat, a member of the bar of this city, and formerly of Nashville, Col. Wheat was an officer in the Mexican war, and on the disbandment of his regiment, which was enlisted for twelve months, raised an independent corps, which served through the campaign, Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, a Mississippian, of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers, who lost an arm at Buena Vista; Major J. R. Hayden; Adjutant F. F. Fisher; Surgeon; Quartermaster Thomas; Commissary J. D. R. McHenry; Capt. Cuen, Henry, O. Foster, Hutton, McCormick, Collins, Brackinridge, J. C. Davis, A. W. Marsh, Ather C. Steede, J. C. Howard; Lieut. Duncan, R. Scott, McGunagle, Theodore Byrd, Dennet, E. L. Jones, Foley, Parrish, Morris, Finnon, Mitchell, Morgan, Sartan, and three hundred and fifty rank and file.

The last regiment which left this port was commanded by Col. N. J. Bunch, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, with Peter Smith, son of Judge Puckney Smith, of Mississippi, Major; Captains A. Mizell, McKewen, and others, all respectable gentlemen of Mississippi, whose names we have not been able to obtain in full.

From the Charleston Mercury.
LATE FROM CUBA.
By the arrival of the fast sailing schooner Merchant, Capt. Tessier, from Havana, we have advices up to the 30th ult. The United States steam frigate Saranac, Capt. Tattall, arrived at Havana on the 26th ult. with important despatches for the Captain General of Cuba and General Campbell, the American Consul at Havana. It was stated in Havana that the Saranac had been put under the orders of the Captain General, to assist in capturing an armed expedition from the United States. The timely arrival of the Saranac off Havana prevented what would have no doubt been a bloody engagement.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany, a Germantown, while lying in Havana, received information that several Spanish vessels of war were expected in a few days with a part of the Cuba expedition on board as prisoners, (no doubt those taken on the coast of Yucatan.) On receipt of this intelligence they immediately left port for the purpose of intercepting them, and detaining the prisoners from the custody of the Spaniards. They met them a few hours sail from from the Moro, and we about exacting their release at the Cincon's mouth, when the Saranac coming up interview took place between Capt. Tattall and Commander Randolph, after which the Spaniards were allowed to take their prisoners into Havana. The prisoners confined on board of a Spanish sloop-of-war in the harbor
Five of those taken at Cardenas, under Lez, were shot at Matanzas a few days previous to the sailing of the Merchant. Of the number were said to be Scotch an Irish, and one an American, (a boy,) who stated to the last that he joined the expedition under the impression that it was going to California, and that he had idea of invading Cuba. The Merchant in port the United States steam frigate Saranac, and sloop-of-war Germantown at Albany. The conduct of our Consul at Havana, under the trying circumstances which surround him, is spoken of in the best terms.

The following letter from an officer in the expedition, although it presents no new phase as to the results, gives a number of new and interesting incidents:
KEY WEST, May 22, 1850.
Editors True Delta: Here we are, safe and sound, after passing through as many perils and hair-breadth escapes as Sinbad the Sailor.

I shall hastily glance over our "field of operations," as well as a lack of writing materials (and you will probably add, a lack of brains,) will admit of. After arriving with our vessel, at the appointed rendezvous, we cruised about, awaiting the steamer Creole, until the 9th, when she approached and passed under our stern. General Gonzales, aid to General Lopez, came on board of us, and ordered us to follow in the track of the Creole during the night. About ten o'clock, on the following day, the boats of the Creole were lowered, when we all got on board the steamer and proceeded to where Colonel O'Hara had his command, near the small island of Mugerres. Here we remained two days, for the purpose of burning up and taking in a supply of fresh water. At this place a small portion of the men were left behind, some of them being as I understood, incapacitated from active duty on account of sickness, while others positively refused to embark on the Creole, asserting they had been deceived, as they understood when embarking, that their destination was Chagres. Having finally got all the fighting men of the expedition on board, (610 men rank and file,) the bows of the Creole were pointed to the promised land, so rich in our imaginations, in the triumphs of glory and fame. No particular portion of the land having been settled upon as the point of the first attack, a council of war was held by the officers, two days before landing, and Cardenas fixed upon as the place where the first blow for Cuban independence should be struck, and as the place where the liberating expedition was likely to have their staunchest supporters.

After proceeding slowly and cautiously for some time along the coast of the island, we entered the harbor of Cardenas, on the morning of the 19th, about three o'clock and landed unobserved at the railroad wharf. On landing, we formed our companies on the line of railway, prepared for any emergency.
The invading force was formed in three divisions—Colonel O'Hara's regiment on the right, or advance; Colonel Wheat's in the centre, and the command of Colonel Bunch brought up the rear. In this order, the whole force marched along the line of railway to the principal street, opening on the main place, where the commander halted. General Lopez then sent out scouts to arrest the guards or sentinels, and to obtain information of the locale of the principal public buildings. Our scouts arrested one watchman, but the poor devil was so frightened that he could obtain no information from him. We then woke up several of the inhabitants, stated to them the object of our visit, and asked them to point out the Governor's residence, barracks, &c. a duty which they, one and all, declined to perform. Finding that entreaty was useless, a six-shooter pointed at their heads had a wonderful effect to brightening their ideas, and through the influence of such persuaders, the requisite information was soon obtained.

Col. O'Hara was ordered to take the barracks, but as he approached that building he was challenged by the sentinels and his command fired upon at the same time. The fire of the Spaniards was promptly returned by our men, and the ball thus unexpectedly opened was kept up till daylight, with only a suspension at intervals to hurra for "Gen. Lopez and liberty for Cuba." The brave O'Hara was wounded early in the action. While the contest was going on for the possession of the barracks, Col. Wheat's command was ordered up to storm the Governor's Palace. While this regiment was advancing to the attack, Col. W. was slightly wounded. The rear division, commanded by Col. Bunch, was finally brought into action and the whole invading force kept up a continual fire till morning. The Spaniards had decidedly the advantage of us in the night, from their perfect knowledge of the place, an advantage which they improved, for it appeared to me that every window and loop-hole in the city contained some rascally shooting machine. All the lights in the windows were put out, and the only guide or intimation of the position of the foe we had, was from the flashes of the Spanish muskets. Our men stood the fire as well as any troops I ever saw, and I have seen some tall fighting in the valley of Mexico. It will be recollected too, that the first drill a majority of our men ever had, was in the face of an enemy in the streets of his own city. General Gonzales was severely wounded in the thigh during the hottest of the engagement, and carried off the rage of fire. His fall was a serious loss to the invading force, as he was the only person in command acquainted in Cardenas. The firing was kept up till about six o'clock in the morning, and might have been till this time, had not Gen. Lopez ordered the Governor's Castle to be set on fire. That building having been fired in several places, the troops in the building, with the most obstinate resistance, kept up their fire until the roof was

in flames over their heads, when not being able or willing to play salamander any longer, the Governor surrendered. He with two aids, and twenty-four soldiers, marched out, and after delivering up their arms, surrendered as prisoners of war.
About half past seven o'clock in the morning, our general ordered the citizens to deliver up their arms, and call on those opposed to the government to join our standard. A few of the troops did so, and shouted for "Lopez and liberty for Cuba." It appeared to us that those who were in favor of the overthrow of Spanish rule in the Island, were afraid to say so, and that those who shouted the loudest for liberty were our greatest enemies, for the very men who were the most forward in pressing their hospitable offers on us, were those who led the charge in the evening, and fought the hardest to drive us out of the place. One of the two-faced Dons, in particular, who pretended the greatest friendship for us during the day, led the headlong charge of the lancers against us in the evening. That charge, however, was the last he will ever make in this world. Scoundrel as he was, I must do him the justice to say that he fought like a tiger, and fell pierced with our rifle balls.

After the fighting was over I was ordered by the General to detail one of the engineers from the Creole, to have the locomotives in readiness, at a moment's warning, to proceed to Matanzas with the troops, on the cars. On a further examination we discovered that the inhabitants had not been idle while the troops were fighting in the city. They succeeded in quietly destroying a portion of the track, some miles from the city, so effectually as to prevent any train from leaving Cardenas for Matanzas.
The attempt to reach Matanzas by railway being frustrated, General Lopez then began to prepare to take the steamer to Mantua, when a body of lancers walked into our arrangements, by dashing down the street, as though they would ride rough shod over all heads. The tune of the Spanish rancheros was soon changed as the Kentucky regiment opened their columns and poured into them a shower of lead, which hurled them off their horses in all directions. Out of about sixty-three, four only were left to tell the tale of their defeat. It was, at this time growing dark and all hands were ordered on board the steamer. Every exertion was made to proceed to sea as soon as possible, as our only chance was to get to Mantua before any of the enemy's steamers would get on our trail. Some of our men were left behind in Cardenas, through their own negligence.

We left Cardenas about seven o'clock in the evening, and after having proceeded a few miles to sea, ran on a sand bar through the carelessness of the man heaving the lead. This unlucky accident, not only detained us at least four hours, but compelled us to throw overboard a large portion of our coal, materials of war, &c. While aground, we landed the Governor and two of his aids, who had been our prisoners, on one of the keys near the light-house. He was liberated on the condition that our men left behind in Cardenas, should receive no unkind treatment.
The detection caused by our getting aground, changed the determination of landing at Mantua, and about ten o'clock a council of war was held, and it was decided by the officers that should proceed to Key West to procure water and coal, as we had not on board a sufficient supply of either to last us three days. When within about forty miles of Key West we lay to till day light. It had scarcely dawned, when the smoke of a steamer, proclaimed to us that the shark was in pursuit of his prey. We fired up rapidly, and with the enemy's steamer at our heels, succeeded in making this port in safety.

I shall endeavor to-morrow to give you a description of our landing here, and impertinent demand of the captain of the Spanish steamer, to have us delivered over to his tender mercies.
We are, all of us, in anything but a comfortable plight, at this present writing, and our military chest would require to be replenished. The Creole has been seized by the U. S. authorities, and how we are to get out of this place is the puzzle that all are anxious to solve.
I cannot close this rambling letter without bearing testimony to the citizens of this place, and the government officers on the station. They have done every thing in their power to make our situation as comfortable as the nature of the case will admit of."
Yours,
W. M. Washington National Monument Office,)
May 28, 1850.)

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the people of the United States, either individually or by associations, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take up collections throughout the Union on the approaching Anniversary of American Independence in aid of the great Washington National Monument now being erected in this city.

A shop-keeper was asked how he obtained the appellation of *little rascal*, and replied, "to distinguish me from the rest of the trade, who are all *grecu rascals*."