

CUBA.—More interest is attached to this place by Americans just now than to any other on the globe. The accounts of Lopez's landing, his subsequent movements, and the various interesting and nationally important events which have since transpired, are devoured with eagerness. We have not space at this late hour to give a detailed account of the invasion, and perhaps our readers are willing to be spared the infliction. Suffice it to say that the situation of Lopez is, up to last night's mail, unknown, but the prevalent belief seems to be that he is amply secured in his camp, having a sufficient number of men, and amount of ammunition to resist the attack of a Cuban army.

But what shall we say of the barbarous, and pastardy, cold-blooded massacre of fifty Americans? With what disgust and horror do we read of the deliberate, and vindictive slaughter of such brave fellows, who with such inevitable coolness and daring submitted their hearts to the musket of Spanish hirelings.—This is but the beginning of the end. The blood of patriots will cry aloud from the ground, and retributive justice will not allow the foul deed to go unrequited.

We are requested to state that B. T. Bockover is the Depository Agent of the American Bible Society for Edenton and vicinity. Persons wishing to procure Bibles or Testaments at the Society's prices can be supplied by calling at his store.

Several advertisements are unavoidably crowded out to day, but shall appear next week.

N. Y. CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, August 19th, 1851.

The money market is but a trifle easier than it was last week. Money "on call" (or payable whenever demanded) may be had at the legal rate, but the very best "short paper" (notes and acceptances with but little time to run) can be had at a rate of discount of from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The note shavers are making their purchases with more than ordinary circumspection. This is the case, too, with the banks, and their proposed sheets show a large number of repetitions of the short but awful little negative, "No." The offerings at the altars of Mammon are very numerous.—There is a manifest fear of unexpected failures among the extensive houses; especially those which have dipped deeply into the California gold.

Ernie R. R. fell to 69 5-8, came up again to 70 1-2, and closed at 70 1-8. Hudson sold at 104. Indiana State bonds went for 80, and Reading at 60 1-2. It is, by some expected, that a new Erie Canal Loan will be opened to-day for bids. It is more than probable that some heavy capitalists will unite in making a bid for the whole amount offered, but at too low a mark for acceptance.

The specie shipments have diminished, our importers being enabled to purchase sterling bills of exchange at from 9 1/2 to 10 per cent. advance, at which rate there is no inducement to ship the hard money. Francs sold yesterday at from 5.12 1/2 to 5.13 3/4.

The arrival by the Nicaragua route two days quicker than by the old way, has excited deep regret that owing to the dangerous navigation of the rapids between the mouth of the San Juan river and the First rapids, 12 miles distant, (where the Orus was wrecked) the new route will not be available for the present for the transportation of valuable freight. The underwriters will make no insurances by that way. An iron steamer has to be used on the rapids, for an ordinary bottom would stand no chance at all. The "Sir Henry Bulwer," the boat now used is of iron, but is sharp and draws too much water. A passenger with whom I have conversed, thinks a bottom more flat than that of the Bulwer would be much safer.

I am in hopes that the Tehuantepec route will be thing after all, and I trust that the Garay grant will be secured. It is much to be regretted that the capitalists in New Orleans are in such a dead-and-alive condition in regard to this and other enterprises calculated to build up that fine old city, and render it the pride of America. The Merchants in New Orleans (I am told by an old resident) act too much as if it were their temporary stopping place, and not their abiding city. It cannot be complained that the New Orleans Press does not do its duty in the matter of urging upon the citizens the incalculable importance

of establishing the Tehuantepec Route, in order that the share of the California and Pacific trade, rightfully its due, may accrue to it, and not be diverted to New York. Almost invariably, the editors in America do more to advance local interests than any other class, (the politicians not excepted) and our brethren of the quill in the Crescent City are not backward, I am happy to say, in defending the inviolability of the Garay grant.

Great Barrington, Mass. (a summer resort where a capital hotel is kept by our friend Barns) is half-brother to "Frosty Caucasus," I infer from a very cool letter just received from that burgh. Mr. friend writes, "Thursday, at 3 I placed myself and my light colored shirt in the cars for this settlement, and bade adieu to New York dust and sweltering temperature of 194 7/8 or thereabouts. In 6 hours afterwards, I was actually freezing with cold. Friday and Saturday were equally chilly, rendering woollen garments necessary, and to day oh my! what a demand for a huge cooking stove filled with burning hickory! I verily believe there is an icicle in me at this moment of some 24 inches in length."

Undoubtedly, Great Barrington would be very desirable in the tropics.

Captain Matsell is up again as a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief of Police. The nomination was rejected in the Board of Aldermen last evening, but the vote was reconsidered shortly afterwards, and it will not be finally decided upon until to-night. One argument in opposition to Mr. Matsell's re-election is that he has bought up land sold at auction by the city treasurer to pay the taxes.

A procession of about 200 Germans composing a gymnastic club, paraded the city yesterday, escorted by the German Social Reformed Society, and a band of music. The gymnastics or "turnees" were clad in white frocks and pants, and black Spanish hats.

In Broome St., near the Rail Road, they were met by 24 German damsels, in green wreaths and white dresses, and all united in a song eulogistic of the manly exercise of wrestling, turning, &c. It was quite a unique affair. A speech by Struve, a German revolutionist, and associate of Hecker, was received with repeated cries of *Gut heit! Gut heit!* or good health. A young lady presented the turners with a standard, and an address which, like that of Gustave Struve, was calculated to fill the hearers with new hopes of German liberty. Then followed an exhibition of gymnastics, and the occasion was terminated by a ball and supper at the Shakespeare Hotel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

A country friend of mine had his pocket picked of over \$250 at Barnum's Museum last night. I wish I could instil into the minds of your readers, the propriety of staying away altogether from dramatic performances, or of going at once, to a well conducted theatre.—No New Yorker thinks of the "Museum," which is considered, by us, a low affair, got up to make money, by pandering to the curiosity and uncultivated tastes of gaping countrymen, who are attracted by the wretched performance of five or six tenth-rate musicians, hired by Barnum to strut away on a balcony, and by large daubs representing the impositions upon public credulity that he has inside.

The dramatic performances, dancing, and singing, in this establishment, are of so vulgar and coarse a kind, that a man of any taste could not be hired to witness them for \$5 a night; and an actor of the first grade would not allow his name to be connected with it, for any money. From the fact that it is chiefly frequented by country people, it is a great resort of pick-pockets; and it is said to be extensively patronized as an *\_\_\_\_\_ house*.

You have probably heard of one Gen. James Watson Webb, and of his paper, called the *Courier and Enquirer*, also of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, recently known as the aforementioned General's bosom friend, and the "reasoning editor" of his paper. You have doubtless heard that the General, not long since, kicked his bosom friend and "reasoning editor" out of his newspaperial concern, because, as the General said, he (the bosom friend, &c.) went over to the Abolition section of the Whig party, contrary to his (the General's) express injunction. This same Gen. James Watson Webb is now very strong Whig Southern, if we may judge from the tone of his paper. He is "down on" Sewardism, Raymondism, Scottism, and all that sort of thing. He goes in strong for the "guaranties of the Constitution," and tells Northern Whigs plainly, and in their face, and in their very teeth, that none but an out-and-out Union, Compromise, Fugitive Slave Law Whig can have the support of his paper, in the next campaign. Mr. Raymond's friends sympathizing with his misfortunes, and indignant at his treatment, have made up a purse of some \$70,000, to enable him to start a rabid Seward and Scott paper in this city,

in the columns of which he can flog Gen. Webb, and the Silver Grays, at one and the same time. In the mean time, Southern Whigs come bravely to the assistance of Gen. Webb, and laud his "consistent and manly course," and so the game goes on. Now for the denouement.

Wm. H. Seward is at the bottom of all this Webb and Raymond business; and when the Governor reads this letter, he will be sorely puzzled what to do. Now that the whole matter is exposed, and as some will have to be played, Seward saw the necessity of having pro-slavery Whigs in this city, that could be used as a counter drag-net to bring the South into his scheme. So it was arranged that Webb should attend to kick Raymond out of his office, some out strong in favor of the South, opposite Scott, prior to his nomination, and after his nomination, wheel round and say to the South: "We had done our best to secure a candidate after our own heads, but we have been fairly beaten, and must yield to the men; and we are in honor bound to support the nominee of the party, &c. &c. Is not the game plain enough, now? I think it is so. Remember, also, that Seward gains a new paper, entirely devoted to his interests.

The Whigs have many keen politicians in their ranks; but there is no disguising the fact, that Seward is both the Macchiavelli and the Warwick of the party. He, single-handed, is more than a match for Fillmore, Webster, and the whole Southern wing of the Whig family; and when we take into the account, his backers, Thurlow Weed, Washington Hunt, Gen. Webb, and Horace Greeley, with the overshadowing influence of the ubiquitous Tribune, we need no longer wonder, that the President and his Cabinet, with all their patronage, are compelled to succumb to the policy and plans of Wm. H. Seward.

To use an ordinary, but expressive phrase, Seward has the Administration just where he wants 'em. They are pledged to the support of Scott. That was all arranged at the Whig Convention of '48. The Delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, settled that matter, prior to casting their votes for Gen. Taylor. Southern Whigs then agreed that Scott should be the next nominee; and for delegates from the three "great States" will hold them to their bargain. If Southern Whigs refuse to fulfill their promise, the North will nominate Scott for President, and Wm. F. Johnstone, the present Free Soil Governor of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, throw the Slavery and Compromise, and all similar questions, overboard; and make a dead pull for the entire Northern vote. The ball has already been set in motion in Pennsylvania, and the entire North will soon follow suit.

The New York State Whig Convention will (almost, if not quite, unanimously,) recommend Gen. Scott, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and pass resolutions sustaining the "patriotic" course of the Administration; and the members will then go home perfectly understanding each other. If Seward thinks it necessary a few Silver Grays may bolt, and threaten to call another Convention, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the South; but no harm will come of their blustering.—The thing is all arranged.

Every afternoon, since the news of the execution of the fifty Americans at Havana reached this city, there been held meetings in the Park, opposite the City Hall, at which there has been a good deal of pretty "tall" speaking.

You must not believe the reports of those papers, in this city, that attempt to detract from the importance of these meetings. Indeed, it is not only wrong in them, or any one, to attempt to misrepresent public opinion in New York, on the subjects discussed at these meetings, but it is also futile.

The meeting on Friday evening, though hastily called, and without time to make preparations for producing the greatest effect, was the largest and most enthusiastic that has assembled in this city, for years past. There was no mistaking, that evening, what was the popular sentiment in New York.

There was an immense gathering on Saturday evening, and another on Monday evening; both of which were well attended. I was present at them all, and I paid more attention to the feeling pervading the audience, among whom I walked for upwards of two hours, than to the speeches. I was curious to ascertain the prevailing feeling; and I found it to be in favor of non-interference by the Government with those of our citizens who think proper to go to Cuba. More orderly, attentive, and earnest listeners, I have seldom seen at any public assemblage.

It is not possible for me to give you any "news" on Cuban matters. There is not an uncontradicted item afloat. Now and then, there comes to us by telegraph, an announcement of the capture of Lopez; and the next

hour, there arrives an account of whole regiments of Spaniards having joined them. The great Riot at New Orleans has caused a good deal of sensation in New York; and we expect, every hour, to hear of the Spanish Consul in that city having been "lynched." From all parts of the country, Telegraphic despatches and newspapers reach us, of the increase of the feeling in favor of Cuban Independence.

Yours truly,  
ALBEMARLE.

From the Raleigh Standard.

ANOTHER ABOLITION OUTRAGE!

A friend in Ashe County of high character and whose statements may be implicitly relied on, has communicated to us for publication an account of an Abolition outrage which recently took place, in Grayson County, Va., near the North Carolina line.

It seems that Crooks and Bacon have been preaching their Abolition doctrines in Grayson County, for sometime past, and have converted to their doctrines and pressed into their service several citizens of that County. They at length succeeded in forming a company of slaves, to desert their masters and escape to a free State. The plot appears to have been pretty extensive though only four negro men met at the time and place appointed, who were armed with scythe blades, clubs, and dirk knives. They were discovered in their camp, and surrounded by six or eight men, who attempted to arrest them. In the struggle that ensued, one gentleman by the name of Bartlett (brother to the Sheriff of Ashe,) was instantly killed, by a blow with a scythe blade, which cleft his head quite open. Another gentleman received a gash in the head, the weapon penetrating through the skull into the brain. Two other gentlemen were seriously wounded, one of whom received a stab in the back of his neck which greatly endangers his life. Two of the negroes, we learn, have been apprehended, and every effort is being made to secure the other two, as well as some white-willians who are supposed to be the instigators of the outrage: "No one doubts," adds our Correspondent, that "this outrage is the legitimate result of the preaching of Bacon and his comrade; and if they are allowed to remain among us, we may expect a repetition of similar scenes."

Bacon and Crooks, our readers will remember, are the men who were driven from Guilford by the determined citizens of that county. We had hoped that they had left the State for good; but it would seem that they are still, or have been recently, in Ashe County and just over the Virginia line. Where are they now? Why are these men permitted to breathe among our people? They are murderers; and if the law cannot reach them as such, let the strong arm of the people be put forth, in the open day, for their extermination. After what has happened—especially after this outrage in Grayson County—we would as soon parley with a bear or a tiger as with these men.

CUBA.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about 90 miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural productions in 1849 was \$2,781,035. Its exports during the same period were 27,330,921, of which 8,700,224 were to the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the island, during the same period, was 501,367 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American commerce with the island, in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties upon exports exceed \$4,000,000 annually. There are 359 miles of railway in operation upon the island. Of the \$27,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, \$16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States could furnish more readily than any other country, but, through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

MORE FOREIGN PAUPERS COMING.

The London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Enquirer* states that an effort has been made by the managers of the Killadee Union in Ireland, to ship a large number of paupers to this country. They complain to the poor law commissioners of the distress prevailing in the Union, and state that they are obliged to support 2500 persons in the workhouses, and 500 on out door relief. They recommend to the commissioners the propriety of sending these inmates to the workhouses in America. The commissioners in reply decline to apply for any further assistance from the rate-in-audication for this purpose; but it is hinted that other means will be sought to remove the paupers to America? It is high city or state authorities took to check this flood of pauper emigration. There were rumors a few weeks since of a ship load of these outcasts of Ireland and England were to be sent to America. If such a movement is to be made, the statement shows that there is much expedition used in carrying it out.

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Hear an English subject of commercial intercourse. "We see but owe what the imputation of hypocrisy brings themselves to toll in regard of moral rectitude their imbecility. But proposal to shield their intellectual weakness, only for their mental assaults of scorn and their moral turpitude to screen. Que plea in mitigation judgment, and on our side. They may say that it has not been given to them to act as they please—they have ever been and still are anxious to prohibit all commercial intercourse with slave-holding people—with negro-driving Brazilians and Yankee, harem keeping Turks, and serfdom-pelling Russians, but that they live among time-serving, maumou-worshipping, conscience-selling generation, who wish to combine the profits of iniquity with the chimeras of self glorification—who, while they cry "Lord! Lord!" with their tongues, love to traffic in human blood; and that they are glad to bargain for the relinquishment of a little bit of iniquity by shutting their eyes and silencing their tongues to all that is unholy in the iniquity undenounced and therefore connived at.

We must confess that we are not disposed to follow such ghostly counsel. Moreover, even those who are inclined to admit similar justifications for playing fast and loose with morality on the part of individuals, must see that they are inadmissible as extended to a nation. Commercial dealing with slave-holders is either promissive of slavery or not. We say then, on behalf of the nation to which we belong, if commercial intercourse with slave-holding countries is ever to be prohibited, A powerful and a high-minded people will reconcile themselves to the sacrifice if it be needed. But let us first satisfy ourselves whether such prohibition is means for extinguishing slavery, and whether it be the best means available for the purpose.

That we may be prepared to deal wisely with the conflicting interests upon which a decision must be reached, we should first ask ourselves what has taken place, in our times and among ourselves, in connection with this very subject. There are still living men who witnessed the commencement of a crusade against the laws which sanctioned the slave-trade by English subjects. It was yesterday, as it were, that slavery was finally abolished throughout the British dominions. The leaders of the crusade against the slave-trade and slavery, at first in small numbers, fought the good fight through obloquy, slander, and insult but, little by little, numbers flocked to their standard, till in our days so complete has been the change of public opinion, that an individual who should dare even to suggest a return to slavery or the slave-trade, would be hooted out of society as unfit to participate in its blessings. If a change of opinion similar to that which has been witnessed here could be operated in Brazil and other slave-holding countries, slavery would cease there.

Knowing the causes which have led to this change of public opinion, if we could give activity to similar causes slave-holding countries, might we not look forward to a similar effect there? The change of progressive civilization, which in its course during the last hundred years has not only swept away the slave-trade and slavery, but many other abominations equally atrocious. Do courtesies and gentlemen go now as they did formerly to witness the flogging of females in the prison-yards? Did not our great captain express, but the other day, in the House of Lords a wish that he might flogging abolished in the army? and in his younger days were not sentences for 1000 lashes passed without a moment's suspension of crime committed in jail for twelve months before they were brought to trial? Were not our scaffolds ever reeking with blood? Were not the richer classes society addicted to riot and drunkenness? We have ceased to torture and imprison for mere expression of opinion. We have repealed many civil disabilities, and are intent upon repealing the remainder. We have corrected many flagrant departures from equity in the distribution of our taxes, and are well disposed to continue in the same course. We have hatched away the impediments which shut the bulk of our population from personal communication with their friends. We have organized savings banks to strengthen the conviction rapidly growing among us, that our well-being depends greatly upon the industry with which we husband the fruits of our industry. We are at last giving signs that we understand and feel that dear old justice is really a denial of justice. A situation unrelieved agonizes our feelings, and destitution unprevented fills us with grief, in spite of self-justification indulged in by the religious intolerance, which heres the ungodly barbarity, that retards the progress by which alone society can be purified against the vices in which destitution originates.—*Westminster Review*.