

Raleigh Register.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS

[We copy from the N. Y. Tribune the following review, by the Rev. Dr. Griswold. The book reviewed is by Mr. Kimball, the author of St. Leger.]

Cuba and the Cubans: Comprising a History of the Island of Cuba, its present domestic, Social, and Political Condition, and its Relations to England and the United States. By the author of "Letters from Cuba." With an Appendix containing Important Statistics, and a reply to Senator Saco on Annexation: Translated from the Spanish. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 255. New York: Samuel Hutton and G. P. Putnam: 1850.

Every day the subject of Cuba attracts more and more attention. The public views the integrity of its moral sense, as well as its sagacity, indeed, in heartily supporting the prompt and vigorous proceeding by which the government crushed the aggressive and ill-considered projects lately on foot for the dismemberment of the island from Spain;

but much have been led to think of the condition and fate of Cuba—her grievances, her independence, and her annexation. We are a slow people in some respects; cautious, particularly in such momentous movements as involve great individual or general gains or losses, and so thinking leads to scrupulous and careful reconsiderations before actions; and upon this question of Cuba, the first impulse being passed, with maps and statistics and other facts before it, the community is forming its solid and irreversible judgement. The writer of the book before us, thoroughly informed, dispassionate, and judicial in his fairness, submits the issues involved to the common understanding; not by arguments, but by simple exhibition.

He takes no side; he is no partisan; he is only a witness; and it is in all adjudications the witness more than the advocate that induces and controls the decisions.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

The St. Louis Revue, in speaking of the President Louis Napoleon, makes these just remarks: "This gentleman has a passion for carrying on war against the press. Every despatch from France contains some new folly of the kind. His dream is sealed. The time has long since passed for gagging the press of France, and it will be long before the press of all Europe. Mind has acquired an irresistible influence over human affairs, and he who has the madness to resist it must be crushed in the encounter."

The Revue, in the above paragraph, has forcibly expressed truths which will ere long be demonstrated wherever the Press comes into collision with Louis Napoleon, in endeavoring to suppress the press of France, at once his little, his present high elevation, he was glad enough to avail himself of the aid of these sentiments, which he has now, and he has now in disgrace from their posts, because they will not cry "All's Well" when they see treachery in the camp, and believe in their hearts that Liberty is in danger.

The war of Louis Napoleon upon the Press is more wicked and contemptible than that of Louis Philippe or any other crowned head. It was the first time that the aspiration of France for freedom was first uttered; it was its voice that roused the nation and served its arm to the struggle which terminated in a Republic and paved the way for Louis Napoleon's election. He seems to have forgotten this fact, as well as the services which he may have rendered from the press when his chances of election to the Presidency were of the faintest kind. His head turned by a four years' term of power, he contemptuously kicks away the ladder by which he rose. He exhibits decidedly the basest feature of human nature, which, whether exhibited in public or private, is ignominious! The man who, without provocation, casts off ancient friends, may more, who makes war upon them, because he supposes they can render him no further service, is capable of any atrocity.

It is not as this mouth should bear this hand, for lifting food to it? But the President of France, engaged in a war with the Press, will fare no better than a King in the same warfare. He may look down from his throne in scorn at the press, because he has perched in an eagle's nest, but there is a markman below who will take him off. The power that made can unmake. A press may be gagged here, and another there, but the Truths which they have spoken cannot be fettered, and will spring up in a thick harvest from the ready soil of a free press. The press, which the President will survive the President, and all the officials who pass their ephemeral life in the sunshine of his smile. It will go on, fulfilling its great mission of spreading intelligence, virtue, and love, and when he is only remembered in wonder that France should ever have elevated such an ingrate to the first post of a Republic.—Rich. Repub.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

The Washington Union is anxious that the "perfidy of the savages" of Florida should be properly punished. It says there is no reason to believe that the Indians will emigrate, and it advocates an exertion of "physical force," like Van Buren's Florida War. The Union is indignant at the violation of faith by Billy Bowlegs, who seems to be the origin of the Red Republicans of Florida, and is as crooked in his ways as he is in his legs. The Jacksonville (Florida) News of April 15th, under the heading of "Annoyed and Occupied," gives the following bit of nonsense as a proclamation from the "Big Leggin": "By the last sailing fishing smack Cockle, Captain John Smith, which reached here at a late hour last night, we are in receipt of our correspondents' letters from Big Cypress, enclosing the following account of the proceedings of the renowned Indian chief, Billy Bowlegs, which will be read with absorbing interest by the people of the United States: "PROCLAMATION. "Billy Bowlegs, me—big chief too much!—No heppie—dani! Esta chive love him heep! "We his meag time. Okeucky the blood big gun—cry too much! All gone—heppie che! White man buy succa—sow, me all see 'em! Me, chutte-ke nawa oges one!—money heep! Buy powder plenty, me! Shoot Estee Hadky, Jam! Take sleep bimbe, too much! All my people in bag camp—bippenosa burn bad!—Sow me in bag camp—git better soon! Sow cum bimbe! No hind log! no gut 'em! Git sick very much—cry like Okeucky! Die soon—buzard eat! He e-e-yah!"

If there is to be a fight, we move that "Bundelcund" who, from his criticisms upon Taylor's campaigns, seems to know something of war, be sent on to reduce the inconsequent Bowlegs. The country would look upon such a contest with the cool indifference of the woman upon the fight between her husband and the bear, not caring a picayune which was the victor.—Rich. Rep.

"AFRAID OF ABOLITIONISTS."

Under this head, the Parkersburg Gazette has the following paragraph: "The late tramp of slaves from this county seems to have impressed the dupes with the utmost horror and dread of abolitionists. All of the fugitives represent themselves as having been objects of plunder, injustice and maltreatment, from the time of their escape until their return.—Mose, the last to come back, claims to have seen the 'Elephant' in all his deformity; and his account of the 'sight' portrays a scene of horror and malice, which will do more to excite the cause of so much noise and confusion!" Upon entering the apartment, he found Ebony visibly engaged in nailing down windows, providing fastenings for doors and otherwise arranging for a thorough barricade of the establishment. "What are you about, George?" demanded the gentlemen, completely surprised at what he saw. "Why, I mean to shut out dem cursed abolitionists, what Mose tells about; dey don't steal dis nigger, no how—dey don't!" His master replied, struck with the fact that the negro had begun to view the abolitionists in their true light, dreading them as their worst enemies."

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The New York Sun, which appears to be the organ of the party in the movement on Cuba, publishes its edition of Sunday last, the following statements, which it says it has received from New Orleans: "On Lopez and staff left New Orleans on the 8th inst., by steamer, and left Cuba, published the Spanish Consul at that place, although spies were out in every direction, did not know of his departure until the 10th." "The number of men already sailed is about 4000. Most of them served in the Mexican war. The whole number positively engaged is 10,000. Gen. Lopez published an address before leaving New Orleans, according to the account in the New York Sun, in which he stated that he was the first of the second expedition, under the command of a distinguished American General, will sail as soon as the first body effect a landing in Cuba.

We trust the tragedies of St. Domingo will not be re-enacted. But the interest of the subject deepens. There is the most activity in diplomacy and with commissaries providing for the failure of ambassadors. It will not be long before all is decided; and in the mean while, we direct attention to the book which has led to this article, which will gratify all reasonable curiosity, and truly instruct the reader upon all the points which the author has attempted to illustrate.

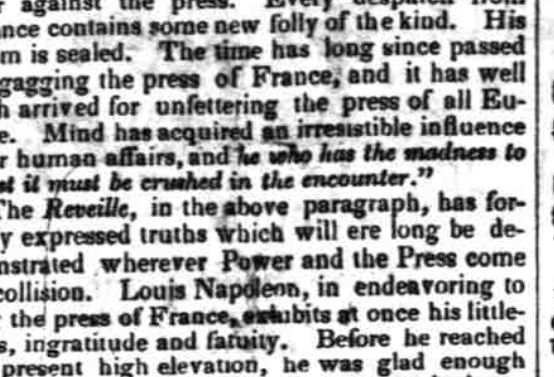
Years rush by us like the wind. We see not when the eddy comes, nor whitherward it is tending. No man seems conscious of a moment's delay, but a sense that we are changed; and yet time is beguiling man of his strength, as the wind robs the wood of its foliage. He is a wise man, who like the millwright, employs every gust.—Scott.

THE COMPROMISE.

At the time the Compromise Committee was appointed, the sentiment was almost universal, that the whole matter in dispute could and should be settled. From the speeches made by Mr. Clay, Gen. Cass, Mr. Dickinson, and particularly by Mr. Webster, it was supposed that all sectional and partisan feelings would be merged for the time in the general determination to give tranquility to the exciting topic of slavery and the new territories. Those who had sustained the recommendation of the President to admit California and leave the territories of New Mexico and Utah in their present condition, apparently yielded to what was considered the superior and more advantageous mode of adjusting the difficulties, by embracing all the subjects in dispute in one general settlement; hence, when what has been denominated the "omnibus" bill was reported, it received general approbation out of Congress, and the hope was indulged that it would be sustained by a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. This hope is not now as likely to be fulfilled as it was some weeks ago: for efforts have been made to enlist Whigs against the Compromise, and in favor of the proposition submitted by the President.

When the plan of the President was first presented, we approved of it; and we sustained it because we believed that it would give quiet to the country, and because it recognized the right of the people of the territory to decide on the question of slavery themselves. We supported it as the best measure then under consideration; but we have always expressed an earnest desire that the whole subject should be referred to a committee, as proposed by Mr. Foote. With the report of the committee we are satisfied, and think that it ought to receive the vote of a large majority of Congress. We believe that the adoption of the bills reported would give repose to the country, and that no other scheme would be altogether so effectual for that purpose. And believing thus, it is with some degree of regret that we have seen efforts made within a short time past, to bring the proposition of the President at present prominently before Congress, and the country, and antagonistic to the plan of compromise reported by the Committee. Gen. Taylor sincerely desires to have the troublesome question of slavery settled, and we are confident that he will approve any method by which that object can be effected. He doubtless prefers his own mode, without objecting to that proposed by the Committee; and if so, he will be content to have the latter first considered and fairly acted on. If it fail, then his proposition could be brought forward, probably with a better chance of success.

Remember that the Whig State Convention, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, will meet in this City, on Monday the 10th of June.



Our are the plans of fair delightful peace. Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, May 29, 1850.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

By reference to the highly exciting intelligence from Cuba, given in another column, it will be seen that a portion of the expedition, which rumor has been busy, for some time past, in intimating to be on foot, has actually landed on the island, and commenced the adventurous work of revolutionizing and conquering. But this success, this is as we had supposed; for, while feeling satisfied, for some time past, of the existence of this hostile array, we have had no faith in its success. We thought, as has proven to be the case, so far as we have yet been able to judge, that it must of necessity be poorly-equipped and illy-disciplined, and therefore, though successful in effecting a landing, unable to cope with the superior numbers and organization of a regular military force. We regard the idea that the invaders will be sustained by the defections of the inhabitants and soldiery as altogether improbable. The bigoted religious prejudices of the masses, (which are opposed to a change,) are stronger than any sense of degradation arising from the arbitrary exactions of their masters; and the influence of a crafty priesthood is by far more potent than the reflected influence of our Republican institutions.

There is but little probability, we imagine, that the Expedition will be allowed to proceed further in this movement. The Home Squadron has probably ere this reached its point of destination, and will intercept and prevent any new advances. In the prompt and constitutional measures which the President has taken to suppress this illegal enterprise, he has acted up to his pledges in assuming the duties of his office, and will doubtless be supported by the approbation of his countrymen. Involving, as it does, a violation of the law and of our sacred treaty obligations, Gen. Taylor is bound, by all regard for the genius of our institutions and the policy of our Government, and by every consideration of good faith and amity, to do everything in his power to arrest the movement. In the Senate of the United States, we see, Mr. Yulee was rash and ignorant enough to attack President Taylor for this act of duty.—Mr. Webster met the attack most promptly, and demolished Yulee's objections with a single discharge of his unerring artillery of argument and sound sense. He made it manifest in very clear and comprehensive language that the President had done no more in this case than fulfill the obligations by which the United States government is bound under the faith of solemn treaty stipulations; and he repelled most manfully and triumphantly an impudent and foolish insinuation which the Florida Senator ventured to throw out against the republican principles of General Taylor.

For our own part, we would rejoice to see Cuba in better hands than those of her tyrannical oppressors, though we doubt most decidedly, the honesty of this movement. If the Cubans would be free from the Spanish yoke, let them rise in their might and cast it off. Spain is imbecile, and needs but a single blow to make her release her powerless grasp on the Antillas; and in such a struggle the Cubans would have the sympathy of all liberal governments.

WHIG MEETINGS.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Twenty-four Delegates attended to the State Convention, to be held in this City, on the 10th prox. Resolutions adopted, approving the administration of Gov. Manly, and the course of the Hon. Edward Stanly. John C. Slocumb presided and James Griswold acted as Secretary.

GREENE COUNTY.—Twenty-one Delegates attended to the Convention. Resolutions passed, approving the present Governor's administration, and pledging the meeting to support the nominee of the party. Henry Miller, Chairman; Franklin Powell, Secretary.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—Col. Andrew Joyner has been nominated as the Senatorial candidate, and James D. Perkins, and Richard B. Parker, Esqrs, for the House of Commons. Richard H. Smith, Esq., a highly talented Representative in the last Legislature, had been previously nominated for the Senate, and Dr. Henry Joyner as one of the House candidates—but the nominations were respectively declined.

PREDICTION AND HISTORY.

When the measure for the annexation of Texas to the Union was before our Government, the Whigs in Congress, and the Whig Press throughout the Country, assured those who were impatient about the matter, what its inevitable consequences would be. Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter, in which he predicted the inevitable results of annexation, at the time and under the circumstances, reads now more like History than Prophecy. Upon recurring to that celebrated letter, which closes with the following summary of objections to the movement, we are filled with astonishment at the fearful exactness with which its apprehensions have all been realized.

"I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in a war with Mexico, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, and inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country."

The Loco Focos proclaimed, pompously and authoritatively, that there would be no war; based at the idea of Mexico's daring to provoke the prowess of this great and powerful nation, and declared that if she did thus dare, we could whip her before breakfast." And after the completion and crowning of the measure, they tauntingly asked the Whigs—Where now is the war, costing blood and treasure, which you predicted would grow out of it? They were told, that "the end of these things is not yet." Thus matters went on for a while, when, all on a sudden, like a peal of thunder from a clear sky, we heard that our army on the frontier had been attacked by the Mexicans, and that many of our brave soldiers had fallen victims to the foul breath of War.—The call for Volunteers to defend our Country was heard through the vast extent of our domain.—The coffers of the Treasury were thrown open, millions were appropriated, and an immense surplus revenue in the hands of the Government was absorbed to carry on this "before breakfast war."

It was gratifying and cheering to the heart of the Patriot, to witness the unanimity and enthusiasm manifested by both parties, in regard to taking prompt and efficient measures to sustain the Government. The arena of party contention and partisan strife was deserted, for the ennobling spectacle of the Martial Camp and the battle-field; and citizen soldiers, from every quarter of the Confederacy, with an alacrity and cheerfulness which none but a free-born son of liberty can know, rushed forward to rally around our glorious stars and stripes. Nor do we complain of the prompt and liberal outlay of the Government in the emergency. It was right and commendable—but, we note the foregoing facts to show, that was Prophecy in 1844 is History now!

That the acquisition of foreign territory, growing out of the Mexican War, has proven, as Mr. Clay predicted, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, we have the most mournful evidences everywhere around us. It will not be denied that those who espoused and those who opposed the annexation of Texas, did so mainly upon the ground of the influence it would exert, in the balance of political power, between the two sections of the Union. It will not be denied that the ultimate design of Mr. Polk's administration, in the vigorous prosecution of the War, was the acquisition of Territory, and the acquisition of slave Territory, to offset whatever Free States might, in the progress of time, be erected out of Territory farther North. Could any motive for the acquisition of territory have been more unfortunate, or more pregnant with fatal consequences, than the avowed one of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy? Was not such a principle, put into practical operation, most calculated to sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union?—And has it not, under the sway of "progressive Democracy," most deeply and vitally endangered the "integrity of that Union"? In this instance, also, is not what was Whig Prophecy and Whig warning in 1844, History now?

THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

We alluded in our last issue to some of the remarkable doings of the Loco Focos in their late "harmonious" meeting in this City. It will not be forgotten that the "Standard" asserted that the resolutions, offered by Mr. Shepard, "embodied the true Democratic doctrine"—that they presented the glass by which all young Scions of the true Democratic stock must hereafter dress themselves. Now the question will naturally arise in the mind of every one, what is that "true Democratic doctrine"? As defined by one of the resolutions, if we have been correctly informed, the true Democratic doctrine upon the subject of Internal Improvement is, that the Representative "shall not give a vote in favor of any measure of State improvement, until he shall have received the instructions of a body, equally as authoritative as that from which he received his nomination. Well, Democracy is progressive, and is fast losing its old familiar features. We were aware that the right of instruction was a cardinal dogma of the Loco Foco party; but, by progression, they have got far beyond this, and now require the Representative to wait an indefinite length of time for an expression of sentiment from his constituents. If a measure, relating to Internal Improvement, shall come up before the Legislature, the members from Wake ought, we suppose, according to this new-fangled, but nevertheless true Democratic doctrine, to await the action of a comparatively small number of the citizens of the County, before they cast their vote; and if no instructions be given, then, of course, they must not vote at all! No wonder that Messrs. McRae and Busbee, and a large majority of the meeting, refused to acknowledge any such innovation upon the faith. They could not swallow it; but the "Standard," in its devotion to its peculiar favorite, has gulped it down without any symptoms of choking.

Que?—Are there two schools of Democracy? One would really think so; and that Messrs. Busbee and McRae, and their friends, belong to the "old School," and that Messrs. Shepard and Holden belong to the new School—the School of Progress—or, more properly, the true doctrine party.

Our Whig friends would do well to keep aloof from either, and allow them to harmonize their family jarring in their own way.

FOURTH OF JULY.—At a meeting of the citizens, on Saturday afternoon last, Messrs. S. W. Whiting, C. C. Battle, W. T. Bain, C. C. Raboteau and H. S. Smith, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

Capt. Hines, Lieut. Gales and Stuart, and Sergeants Smith and Ryals, have been appointed a Committee on behalf of the Ringgold Guards, to co-operate with the Committee of the citizens.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMPROMISE.—A large meeting was held in Charleston on the night of the 20th inst., at which a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemning the report of the Compromise Committee of the Senate. We expected as much.

Mr. Clay made another Speech, on Tuesday last, in reply to Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, on the Compromise reported by the Committee of Thirteen. The Correspondent X., of the Baltimore Sun, says, that it is pronounced by the oldest members of the Senate, the greatest Speech ever delivered in that body. We shall endeavor to lay the speech before our readers in our next.

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THOMAS B. BAILEY, Esq., has retired from the Editorial chair of the "Hillsboro Democrat." The publication of the paper is to be continued under other auspices.

SEASON OF AFFAIRS.—On Tuesday night last, a young man named James Kester went to the house of Mr. John Sullivan at the Factory, and commenced a disturbance there. Sullivan started off to inform against him, but was met, not far from his house, by the man Kester, who, accompanied by threats to deter him from going further. Not succeeding, he assaulted him with stones. Mr. Sullivan was so seriously injured by blows on the face, that his situation at present is regarded as dangerous to his life. Kester made his escape at the time, but was arrested last night and is now in jail.—Sullivan Watchman.

BY A STATEMENT in the Attorney, it appears that over 900,000 feet of lumber have been sent from Wilmington to California, in 8 different vessels.