

TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.  
Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. If not paid in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders and legal notices charged at higher rates. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. All notices to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Parish Recorder.  
A LITTLE SERMON ON A GREAT SUBJECT.  
BY GAD THE SEER.

Now Korah, \* \* \* Dathan, Abiram \* \* \* and others, famous in the congregation, men of renown, who gathered themselves together against Moses and Aaron. Numbers, 16: 1-3.

These words present for our consideration the subject of TURBULENT MINORITIES IN THE CHURCH; and I propose to consider

I. HISTORICALLY, or in its connection with the text.

It seems from the text and context that certain members of this ancient church and congregation at Kadesh, had become dissatisfied with their pastor, and wished to dismiss him. What their rank or real worth was in the church the words leave in doubt. They are called "princes," perhaps because they were wealthy, or the heads of ancient and lordly families, or because they would be leaders and head men in the congregation. And why they are called "famous," is not so apparent. It is probable, considering their rank and spirit in this instance, that they became famous by murmuring against Moses and Marah, and by wishing to dismiss him at Rephidim. Very like they thought all along from Ramases to Kadesh, that they could be better generals and commissaries than Moses and Aaron, and so became famous by their volunteer advice, loud harangues, mutinous contentions and counter projects for a better table in the desert and a shorter cut to Canaan. And we may suppose that they were called "men of renown" for their meddlesome industry, in trying to show that things went wrong just in proportion as they were not consulted and heeded. And it may be supposed, further, that they were "men of renown," for having unusually tender and correct consciences, and for being of very comprehensive views and great farsightedness above Moses and Aaron and their brethren. It would not be strange if then as now, some became notorious for complaining of their minister as being "slow of speech," not oratorical, or learned, or argumentative, and so not able to build up the society by converting all the Amalekites under one sermon.

This body of famous men was a very small minority in the whole congregation, being in the ratio of one to twenty five hundred, if we reckon only the voters, or one in ten thousand, if we include all the men, women and children.

Nearly this small handful among the thousands of Israel, ought not to have disturbed the happy and prosperous pastoral relations between Moses and his flock. Had they been modest they would have trusted their judgment against so many, that Moses ought to be dismissed. Or had they been willing to deny themselves for the sake of an overwhelming majority they would have kept quiet. But it seems that turbulent minorities in the church settled the principle early in the history of Zion, that one stubborn ought to overrule twenty five hundred accommodating ones, if it can; and that one conscience very enlightened, and correct and boastful of its tenderness, ought to avail more in regulating public affairs than several thousand unpretending, quiet, working Christians, what have no piety to speak of, and no consciences to be peculiarly tender on points of self-interest and self-will.

And what surprises us very much, is that these men were so slow to learn, that to interfere with a minister's settlement while he is evidently doing much good and pleasing his people, is not what will please God, or promote the cause of religion. For only a short time before, Miriam had interested herself a little more than duty required, though no doubt conscientiously, in the courtship and marriage of her pastor; and leprosy was her reward, a disease, we fear, that would now turn many a white face, if it should invariably follow such ungracious interference.

To settle the difficulties that Korah and his company had created, a Council was called, and the whole affair was investigated. It was not made to appear that the usefulness of Moses among that people was at an end.

Indeed the "Result of Council" showed that the dissatisfied ones could be spared from the church better than the pastor. They were accordingly set off by themselves, and in a way full of abomination to those who, then or now, would trouble the peaceful and thriving church in order to have their own way.

To some their punishment may seem severe, yet doubtless it was merited, and had a salutary effect on the great congregation. A Modern Council would probably have advised Moses to leave for the sake of peace, or it would have organized the dissatisfied into a new church, or advised them to take letters. But disturbers of the peace of Zion were not so mildly dealt with by the First Congregational Church and Ecclesiastical Council at Kadesh.

Thus far we have considered our text historically. Let us now consider it,—

II. PRACTICALLY, for the churches in our day, and generation.

My brethren, the "men of renown," and princes of the Assembly, famous in the congregation," did not all die on the other side of Jordan. They are still found even in this day of degeneracy and folly. Some of them are principally in their estates and equipage, and their nod or vote in the Assembly is ominous with the weight of a round hundred thousand.

Such men are called far-sighted, that is, they can see farther on their acres than

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,  
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR  
RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.  
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.  
VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 33.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1851.

other and poorer men can on theirs. Their opinion is of great weight, being accompanied with a ponderous ancestral pocket.

Others of these famous men are not endowed with trashy world's gear, but have what is infinitely superior, an immense intellect. No one can be long with them, and not feel the power of it. They have full understanding of all religious, social, civil, national and international questions though they be questions so profound and complex as to trouble ordinary minds exceedingly.

On all occasions and in any place they do drop their words of wisdom with unstinted prodigality, as if their knowledge were inexhaustible, just as to-day, my hearers, you see the autumn leaves falling thick and fast on rock, or marsh, or running brook indiscriminately.

It is true that to common observers they do not appear to have any fixed principles, for they have become within a few years all things to all men, in politics and on social questions. This however, is all owing to the fact that they are progress men. And if we do not now fully understand them and their grounds, it is doubtless because they are so far ahead of us, as to appear to be in a fog or mist. By-and-by they will be understood perfectly; some see through the haze now. Some of them do not seem to be able to abide long in one place, but this is owing to the apostolic element in their character. Yet a few like Paul, stay two years in their hired house. If they do not thrive in their private business and provide well for their families, this must not be a reproach to them, as if they had not good practical business talents. For the peculiar gift of such men is to look after public affairs, and to superintend matters of vast moment to the community at large.

There is yet a third division of these "men of renown," sons of Korah, Dathan and Abiram. They are men of deep religious feeling and tremendous conscience. They feel intensely for the interests of Israel. They mourn like Korah and his host this sojourn in the desert, and this temporizing and compromising with Edom and Amalek. They would go direct from Kadesh to Canaan; the sons of Esau and the Amalekites to the contrary notwithstanding.

And so their successors now, these men of so much zeal and conscience. They are the pillar of cloud and of fire for the churches, and as they move or encamp, so must the host. And that they are such a pillar is true in a metaphor, for if you approach them on the one side you will be in the fog; if on the other, you will be scorched. And if they cannot persuade the host to go up *en masse*, and at once, and possess the whole land, they are disposed in their strong zeal for the cause, to start a pioneer band under a separate leader, or run an express direct for Jerusalem. This latter arrangement is a Jehu Gig, so called, a slight, frail carriage, only large enough to carry one man and one bundle.

In this deep religious anxiety for the welfare of a church, these men are confident that their plan is the only good one, and that every other will prove ruinous, if adopted. Hence their tremendous conscience leads them, as in duty bound, strenuously to oppose all plans but theirs.—This kind of conscience has two peculiarities by which it differs from the common old-fashioned conscience. First, its elasticity and strength. For it is able to stretch itself over a multitude, however great, and to hold them, if they will consent, to a course of conduct perfectly right. Secondly, it is peculiar in its composition; for, analyzed transcendently, it is found to consist of intolerance, two parts; self-confidence, three parts; and self-will, five parts; with just enough of common conscience to blend and tinge the whole.

These three classes, my brethren, the men of huge pocket, immense intellect, or wonderful conscience, are the men of "renown," famous in the congregation" of the saints of this day and generation, who, together or separately, do rise up against Moses, and constitute turbulent minorities in the churches. Because of their several scores of churches are now destitute of pastors. Many of them have been so for a year, some of them for two and three years or even more. Poor Moses did not receive meekly and obediently the blunt hint of the "prince of the assembly," and so supplies were cut off. His vote did not please those who were famous in the congregation for rabid political feeling, and so he was expelled from the camp like a leper. Or unfortunately his family had not sickness enough to employ two physicians, and so he was unsettled.—Some Maiden Miriam is sore displeased that her brother Moses has married an Ethiopian woman. And now no offering will suffice for the sin of ignorance, in not knowing that he should consult certain of his congregation on so vital a question. And then Mrs. Moses committed the unpardonable sin of getting a prettier cheaper bonnet than Mrs. Korah, and of once inviting some ladies to a social chat in her tent, without including Mrs. Dathan. In one case, Moses received his "six month's notice" for no other reason than because his two boys, Gershom and Eliezer, could not get along with the On children, and so would not associate with them.

These were small matters, and no worthy cause at all for dismissing a minister. Yet did this paltry minority of disaffected ones so agitate and magnify and fabricate, that at least the overwhelming majority gave up to the fault-finding few.—Since that time, alas for the church! Her "enemies laugh among themselves."—The hedges of the vineyard of the Lord are broken down. "The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it."

But, my brethren, not to be tedious, let me conclude. How long shall turbulent domineering minorities rob their brethren of their peace and spiritual privileges!—How long ere republicanism and the rights of majorities shall be restored to the churches that Korah and his followers have subjected to an oligarchy! How many more Councils shall say of a persecuted pastor, "I find no fault in him," and yet give him over to be scourged! How long shall men make themselves "famous" by lifting up axes on the noble cedars of Lebanon, and by breaking down the carved work of the sanctuary!

From the Fayetteville Observer of the 9th inst.  
THE MORGANTON TRAGEDY.

The following postscript to a business letter to the Editors, is from one of the first legal minds of the State, though in private life:—

"I feel very much mortified, as a citizen of N. Carolina, that any one should have attempted a defence of the Jury which acquitted Mr. Avery, or of the doctrines of the Counsel who defended him, as they are stated in the 'Mountain Banner,' and republished in the 'Standard.'"

These doctrines are at variance with every admitted principle of the law, as it has at all times been administered in this State. The very first sentence of the defence is an admission that the law of the land was against the prisoner; and was a bold and unpardonable attempt to withdraw the law from the sphere assigned for its administration, in all times past—an attempt which will never be made where juries are expected to do their duty; and is employed only where there is a hope that they may be found weak enough to betray the law, when the Judge is too intelligent, firm, and honest, to do so.

The law-abiding character of the people of the State never had been acquired under such administration of its rules; and a few flagrant cases, like the homicide of Fleming, would utterly destroy what it has taken half a century to build up.

The whole argument of the counsel might be considered an apology for duelling, if duelling had been. But, as duelling was none, the argument is an apology for assassinating one who has inflicted on us a grievous injury, at any length of time thereafter. The appeal to the jury, that "in criminal cases they were the judge of both the law and facts," has a recent parallel in a case of great interest to the Union, and especially to the Southern portion of it—the trial of the violators of the fugitive slave law—where the counsel for the defence boldly assumed that doctrine, with a view that they might appeal from constitutional law to the known and unenlightened and inveterate prejudices of the people. The public have seen how patriotically and nobly this attempt was met and repelled, and how this artifice of great violators of the law was disposed of, and they have thanked the eminent Judge for his fearless discharge of his public duty. It is worthy of imitation everywhere, and by every conservative man, whether judge or juror. Such doctrine is an appeal to a higher law than the law of the land; and this appeal was made in words by the counsel of Avery, "when God pardons, man dare not punish."

I can and do most sincerely sympathize with Mr. Avery, and can imagine the intensity of his lacerated feelings; but every man feels, that in his case, the law has been grossly violated; and that the example of his impunity, through a jury and under the favor of such doctrines as were advanced for his defence, is a terrible blow on our institutions, which will stimulate the fierce passion of revenge to glut its appetite whenever and wherever—without regard to time or place—the first opportunity may occur.

If such examples should be followed on great constitutional questions elsewhere, we have our mouths shut. The fact is, this Government cannot exist, if juries are taught that it is right to rebel against the law as expounded by the judges, and set up any rule for themselves, whether of reason, caprice or feeling. Safety of life, of property, and of honor, must and will have nothing but a name.

No one, who is out of the atmosphere of the jury and counsel, and within the atmosphere of the law, can read the account in the "Banner" without feeling that henceforth North Carolina stands a step lower as a law-abiding State than she did on the morning of the 15th of November last.

As a portion of the press have volunteered, in very bad taste, to corrupt our law and its administration, I think it time the residue of it should be roused to give the public morals a proper tone, and yours, allow me to say, will not be pardoned for being a laggard. The publication in the Banner and Standard leaves you no option.

[The esteemed writer evidently had not seen the Observer of the 27th ult. in which we protested against the course which things had taken on the trial.]—Observer.

The young men of New Orleans are having manufactured a silver pitcher, five silver goblets and a salver, to be presented to Stry & Smith, the Secretary of the British Consul at Havana, as a return for the services rendered by him to the Lopez prisoners.

Mr. OSMAN E. DODGE offers a prize of \$500 for the best humorous song—covering about eight pages of manuscript—introducing from four to eight personages.

The Second week of the Session

of Congress opens under circumstances, one of which we believe, has never before occurred in the history of Congress; that is to say, that in one branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) this day, the first of the week, is, in parliamentary phrase, a *dies non*, the House having adjourned over from Saturday to Tuesday to give the Speaker an opportunity to make a deliberate selection of standing committees from among the members of that body—a task made the more difficult for him by the unusually large number of new members in the present House. The Senate sits to-day, as usual.

If the proceedings of the week that has passed have afforded no other indication of importance, it seems to have settled the question—as we think it should have been settled—in regard to the distinguished Hungarian chieftain who has just reached our shores, that, whatever welcome may and will be extended to him by those who greet him on his landing, and by individuals here or elsewhere, there will be no formal reception of him as a political personage by the Government.

A different court of the Government, or even of Congress, would have been an anomaly in legislation and without precedent in this Government. The case of the reception of General Lafayette, the adopted Son of America, was no exception. He was invited by each House to a seat within its chamber; the committee appointed on the subject having publicly announced that, "entertaining every wish to make the reception of Gen. Lafayette as complimentary as possible," they yet found difficulties in the way of a joint reception, and considered it better that each House should adopt its own arrangement and its own "form in the reception of that distinguished individual." The General was accordingly presented to the Senate by its committee, with this ample introduction: "We introduce Gen. Lafayette to the Senate of the United States;" and the General, advancing the chair, was invited by the President of the Senate to take a seat prepared for him on his right. No address to him was made, The Senate adjourned soon after his being seated and then the President and Members of that body paid their individual respects to him. On the day following, the General was introduced to the House with similar ceremonies. On that occasion Mr. Speaker Clay, rising from the chair, made to him that beautiful and eloquent but brief Address which is to be found on the records of Congress; to which Lafayette made a reply that will ever be remembered by all who heard it, consisting of acknowledgments of the continued good-will of the American People, of his delight in their progress, and his undiminished attachment to the institutions of the country, for whose freedom and independence he had fought nearly fifty years before. The House then adjourned, and the members, led by the Speaker, paid their personal respects to him.—Nat. Intelligencer.

THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

What friend of his country but feels his bosom glow with unwonted pride on reading the following spirit-stirring paragraph on the moral of the generality of the observance of the late Thanksgiving?

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR OF FRIDAY LAST.

This Thanksgiving has suggested one reflection worthy of more than a passing consideration, to wit, that there are other than political bonds holding our great nation together. Yesterday twenty-eight of the thirty-one States of the Union joined in thanks to God; among other things, for the growth, prosperity, and unity of this Republic. Aye, we can even now hear the echo of fervent thanks for the preservation of our glorious Union, ringing over the pulpits and hearths of the North, the South, the East, and the West. Twenty-eight States have bent the knee and bowed the head on the same day, and perhaps at the same hour, and thanked God and besought him for the same blessings. Can ropes of grass and bands of iron bind a nation together like such a spirit as this? Can the multitude who pray and worship so devoutly to day at the same altar, for a common good, arise to-morrow and smite one another and be divided? No! By this sublime scene just past, we may believe that patriotism and religion are united at the altars of Liberty, and will defend their temple, the Union, forever.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION AT NEW YORK.

The proposal for holding an Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition at New York, in the spring of next year, to which we have previously referred, appears to realize the best expectations of the projectors. Although no steps have yet been taken for ascertaining the number of persons in the United States who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of displaying the varied products of their industry, upward of one thousand applicants for space have already been received by the agents in this country, mainly from British and foreign exhibitors in the late Great Exhibition. We are informed that among the intending exhibitors are His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has signified

his intention of forwarding some of his farm produce, and the Duke of Devonshire who contemplates sending various articles from his extensive collection of works of art. Baron Marochetti has engaged to execute an equestrian statue of General Washington; Mr. Carey a colossal statue of Daniel Webster, M. Monti is engaged in the production of one of his veiled figures, and Mr. Manning has consented to send his Prometheus, a statue of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and several other articles of sculpture.—The building in which the exhibition is to be held will, it is stated, cover an area of seven acres, and Sir Joseph Paxton is at present engaged in the preparation of a design which he intends to submit to the promoters of the undertaking. The 1st of February is the last day for receiving applications for space, and the Exhibition is expected to open on the 15th of April.—Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner, has returned to New York, where the experience which he has obtained in the management of affairs connected with the Great Exhibition will, no doubt, be brought to bear in making the necessary arrangements for the proposed transatlantic Exhibition.—[European Times.]

[The above is something in which the European Times is far ahead of the American Times. The good people of New York are entirely in the dark about this new Crystal Palace. Some of our folk have been pulling the wool over the eyes of the people on the other side of the water. Nevertheless we would like to see such an exhibition, but we don't want one unless it is capable of cutting a figure.—Scientific American.]

GUTTA PERCHA PENS.

Among the most recent inventions, says an English paper, are gutta percha pens, which are stated to be far more durable than goose quills, and more available than the metallic materials. This appears to us to be a rational improvement. No pen can equal the goose quill except in retaining the writing point longer. Gutta percha pens will no doubt have the soft flexibility of the goose quill.

We would call attention again to the desirable invention of a pencil that would altogether answer the purpose of pen and ink; this would be one of the grandest discoveries of the age because one of the most useful, and it would no doubt make the fortune of the inventor. We know a gentleman who pursued this subject for a long time, and on one occasion hit the mark, but he never was able to do so a second time. That it was done once is an evidence that it can be done again. Inventors, here is a subject for you.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

GREAT RAT TRAP.

Mr. J. H. Chester, of the city of Cincinnati, has taken measures to secure a patent for a very ingenious "rat trap." It is so constructed that when Mr. Rat enters and reaches forth to snatch the bait, his weight acts upon a spring trap door, which suddenly opens and precipitates him into a dark chamber, in which he can see only one speck of light, for that he rushes into another chamber, and by doing so sets the spring of the trap door by touching a lever, and in this manner the trap is re-set and kept set for any length of time by the animals themselves, so that without any trouble but to the rats, a whole box full may be caught.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ARROWROOT IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Florida Sentinel writing from Dale County, in that State, gives some interesting information in regard to the manufacture of arrowroot there—a business in which he is engaged himself. The plant from which the article is made is known by the Indian name of "Comta." It is indigenous to the State, and grows throughout the pine-wood. Wherever dug, another and more valuable crop soon and spontaneously grows up. Its manufacture has been going on for several years in the State; but although there are now several mills propelled by steam and water, the writer thinks the business is only in its infancy. With the establishments in operation a large number of people obtain employment in digging up the root, which is a business distinct from the grinding and manufacturing.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH OLD RAGS.

There is a church actually existing, near Bergen, Germany, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relieves outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-mache, rendered water-proof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, or the white of eggs. We have not yet reached that pitch of audacity, in our use of paper, but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices. When Frederick II. of Prussia set up a limited papier-mache manufactory at Berlin, in 1765, he little thought that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-boxes, by the sleight-of-hand of advancing art.

## WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The work on the Monument has been suspended for the season. It has now attained to the height of one hundred and four feet from the surface of the ground, and, if it advances with the same rapidity as it has so far done, it will in a few years reach its apex at an elevation of five hundred and seventeen feet; forming the loftiest structure in the world; one that will do great honor to the American People, by whose voluntary contributions it has been thus far constructed; and these contributions, I trust, will not cease to be made with the same spirit which has been shown from the commencement, till this magnificent and noble testimonial of their gratitude and veneration shall reach its destined height. The Odd Fellows, Temperance, and Masonic associations, as well as the people, have done, and continue to do, their duty in this respect; but, I regret to say, the banking and moneyed institutions, (with but three or four exceptions) and the numerous town and city corporations of the United States, have done comparatively nothing to aid this patriotic undertaking. From them, as well as from the different States of the Union, sums of sufficient magnitude to complete the work ought to be expected, and it is hoped this expectation will yet be realized. To the two latter no application has yet been made; but to the former circulars have been sent, calling upon them for that aid which the other associations referred to, with a spirit and patriotism which do them infinite honor, have rendered; but to these calls, I regret to say, no response, with the few honorable exceptions mentioned, has been received by the Board of Managers. Why this apathy should exist in institutions which derive their very being and support from the condition which the patriotic services of the man whose memory they are called upon to honor have produced, I am at a loss to understand. Among the exceptions to which I have referred are the Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington, and the Banking House of Corcoran & Riggs, of this city, and one or two others in Pennsylvania. The banking house of Corcoran & Riggs has contributed two hundred dollars, the banks one hundred dollars each, and the philanthropic and public-spirited elder partner of the former has subscribed annually 50 dollars, till the Monument be completed. Would that others were influenced by the same feeling and high sense of patriotic duty, and thus, while they honor themselves, do honor to the memory of the illustrious Father of his Country. The town and city corporations throughout the United States should feel a pride in uniting as corporate bodies with their fellow-citizens to rear this great Monument of the People's gratitude and in demonstrating that, in this country at least, the doctrine is not true that corporations have no souls. The blocks of marble, granite, and other stone which they and the several States have sent to be deposited in the Monument, though very acceptable to the Board and honorable to the donors, go but little way in elevating the obelisk, and even a small contribution by each corporation in the United States would, it is believed, be sufficient to complete the work. Let it, then, not be withheld from a great patriotic and national object like this, that they with their fellow citizens may participate in the gratification of having contributed to honor the memory of Washington by the erection of a structure that is intended to carry down his great name to the most distant ages.

## CORRESPONDENCE GROWING OUT OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday last contains the whole of this correspondence, which is so deeply interesting, that we regret our inability to publish it. The "Richmond Dispatch" furnishes the following abstract of it, however, which we copy.—

"The correspondence commences with the instructions given by Mr. Derrick, acting in the absence of Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, to Commodore Foshall A. Parker whose vessel was taken at that time lying at Norfolk, to repair to Havana, and inquire into the circumstances connected with the execution of Citizenden's party, whether or not they had had a fair trial, to obtain a list of their names, and to come to an understanding with regard to the steamer Falcon, which had been fired at by a Spanish ship of war. The reply of Commodore Parker states that he had had an interview with the Captain General, that that functionary regarded the invaders as pirates, that they had been tried in a summary way and condemned upon full proof of their guilt, that he did not feel himself authorized to furnish him with the proceedings in their own case, but that they had been sent to his government. He steadily rejected every attempt of the Commodore to obtain an interview with the prisoners, though he had readily granted permission to Captain Platt to do the same thing. The correspondence between Commodore P., and the Captain General upon this subject is published, and confirms all that is stated in his letter to the department. In a second letter, Commodore Parker says that Mr. Lecher has arrived, and had an interview with the Captain General, who appeared to be much excited by the intelligence that the office of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans had been attacked and rifled, but upon the remark that it was the act of a mob, such as might have occurred anywhere in the world, and that the government of the United States deeply regretted it, he immediately enquired whether he was authorized to make that declaration officially. Commodore Parker addressed another note to the Captain General, praying him, since all was quiet, and the danger entirely over, to release the prisoners, especially the sick and wounded, but he was met by the declaration that the Captain General had already announced to his Government his intention to send them to Spain. The next branch of the correspondence relates to the assault upon the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. This is introduced by a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State. There is a very long correspondence on the subject between these two functionaries,