

THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852.

The Rev. Homer S. Thrall will preach in the Church in Indianola over Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 1 P. M.

The Rev. Stephen F. Cook preaches in the Church in Indianola on the first Sabbath in each month.

By the way, we are pleased to say that the Church has been supplied with a new set of very comfortable seats and a pulpit.

The Circuit Court for this County met on Monday last.

We omitted to mention in our last that Mr. Herman Knipe of this place had left on a visit to Europe.

Our Town.—We are daily reminded of the rapid growth of Indianola. At the rate improvements have gone forward this winter, there will be over two hundred houses built in 1852, and the population will reach 1500. And the trade of the place increases still more rapidly. Our streets are constantly crowded with wagons, and the wharves generally crowded with boats. These boats are indeed cheering to those of us who were here four years ago, in the infancy of the place.

The steamer Kate Ward left the Bay for Victoria on Monday last, with lumber.

Advertisement. Lumber—To such citizens of Indianola as have lumber to sell, we offer a good market.

LANDS ON THE BAY.

Many persons of late have been seeking homes on or near the Bay; but serious difficulties have been met with in purchasing lands. A large portion of the lands on the west side of the Bay are irrigation, while others, with those on the east side, are either considerable success or less so. The Cherokee Rose has been very imperfectly tried at several places within our knowledge, without much success, yet enough to show that in cultivated ground it will do. The Alabama Rose is thought to be better. The Orange or Rose Arc, from the seed, has been slightly tried within the last three years. It has succeeded very well, where the soil is suited, but in some cases it appears the seed had been killed by being sown in getting them out, a bad practice said to be resorted to by dishonest men for greater profit.

We have heard of several farmers who have small hedges of this growth, doing well. A brother of ours in Lavaca county, Mr. Rufus E. Brown, has about 100 yards of it, which can be seen by those passing that way. It is now three years old from the seed, about six to nine feet high, very healthy and well covered with thorns. It would resist horses, and we think in another year hogback cattle. From all we have seen and heard of it, we think a perfect hedge may be made of it three years in the following manner. First, prepare the ground well, then plant three rows of the seed, about 4 or 4 feet apart, and cultivate sufficiently to keep down weeds and grass till the scions can protect themselves. By this means the scions will soon join and form a mass, impenetrable to all kinds of stock. A single row will not do, vacancies will occur in it; but if three rows are planted there will not likely happen a vacant place in it at any one place. It will not do, we think, to plant this, or any other kind of hedge seed in wild land, without careful preparation. But we are of the opinion that we have a native growth, abundant in this, and all the western part of the State, that will make a first rate hedge—we abide to the test. We have carefully noticed this through the country generally, and especially east side of this Bay, and we are sure it will make a most excellent and durable hedge. From the abundance of its seed, and of its germination, it may be raised with great rapidity and cheapness—Informed of this, our friend Major D. W. Long, 2 miles above Victoria, has made a choice around his plantation, and hope others will do the same.

In ditching have not been so successful in killing wash too much, as, that if the Bermuda grass embankments and ditches, are eradicated. To prevent this grass from spreading in the wild grass might be let on, which will be a barrier to the fence.

Subject to the people of the receiver hereafter, their interests, communications, giving the same will be cheerfully published.

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MAGNOLIA reached the river, owing to her having broken out, 700 bales cotton, and is for reshipment. In the same place with 200 bales peltries. It is wanted to bring her over to Trinity on the 1st inst.

So was on her way up the river, and Camden reached we did not see her again. Both rivers express the production kept up for some time. Washington, on the Brazos River, but the water fell soon and is looked for to get her into

Sabine rivers are reported, and the Colorado improving river was reported, high up on the river banks.

There is about 2000 bales of cotton, and a large quantity at every port which will come down the river, will it is believed, be double the amount.

Merchandise and adjoining countries with Galveston instead of former shipping point. Corn is at a very low price; probably owing to the fall of the price of cotton. The price is from one and fifty cents a bushel.

Garrison News.

INDIANS.—On the 21st ult. forty savannah for Florida. It is understood the Government is determined to remove the Indians to the interior of the State, and the story goes, the border people are angry, and though much annoyed at the idea of losing their property by them. The Indians must leave soon. Gen. Sherman's Arkansas depots, and among the Indians, sister, will soon be among the Indians. The Indians will be sent to the south, we have seen a letter from Capt. Provin of this high excellency states, "The plan has been adopted at Washington for the speedy removal of the Indians." If the Indians that force will have to be removed, at least sufficient to cover the United States intends to exert to leave. Once convinced of this fact, they will come in and suffer themselves for Arkansas without a struggle.

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Mrs. Burdett Coutts has been elected a "lady of the Zoological Society in London."

A bill was reported in the Virginia House of Delegates, on Friday to allow the Banks to issue small notes.

According to the report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, there will be 42,000,000 acres of land for sale the present year. The minimum price per acre is \$1.25, which places it in the power of every man who will to own a farm.

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The American National Intelligencer, on the subject of the new coinage asserts that the total amount coined, not five per cent of it is now in the country, and that nearly all of the new coins are never exposed to the light on this side of the Atlantic.

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Says Garrison, that Gen. Concha has or is soon to take his place as Captain General of the Army.

Houston in New York.—Gen. Houston was waited upon by the authorities of New York on the 17th, and also by a Committee of the "Holy Alliance." The Herald says that considerable anxiety was felt to know the views of the General on the "Mafia Liquor Law." The cold water people were anxious to have him come out in favor of it, and Tiffany Hall folks were determined to drop him if he did so.

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BE SOMETIMES.—Due to a dream. You may sleep upon your present position, or on your past, but these riches may fly away, or appear to be lighted; and if you have no place of your own, in such case, ten to one, you will find your path beset with thorns. Want may come upon you before you are aware of it, and having no profession, you find yourself in anything but an enviable condition. It is therefore important that you should be something. Don't depend upon fortune, for she is a fickle aman, which often fails when you leap upon her with the greatest confidence. Trust to your own exertions.

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The cost of patenting an invention in Great Britain is \$1,500; in the United States \$30.

It is said that the fortunes of Rothchild are not less than \$75,000,000.

The United States steamship number 200 four years ago we had but one.

The San Francisco Pacific says: "We were yesterday shown a specimen of a parrot egg. The shell the white, the yellow and enclosing membrane are clearly distinguishable. This is the only specimen of the kind we have ever heard of."

Dr. Wendell has just invented a new variety of pills to "purge melancholy." They are made of pine and air, in equal proportions, and are to be taken with cold water three times a day.

A Turkish merchant, of the name of Edwards, brought the first bag of coffee to England, and his Greek servant made the first dish of English coffee, in 1852 (under the Commonwealth.)

At Cleveland, nine ladies are studying the Homoeopathic system of medicine.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICO.

INDIANOLA, Friday March 19.
The Steamship Mexico, Capt. Henry Place arrived to-day at 12 M. having left New Orleans on the 14th, to which date our public agent for her arrival. We have delayed our publication until her arrival.

PASSENGERS.—Dr. Lewis, Thomas, John, Irvin, Hartman, J. Huntington, Julian, W. M. Grinn, Steffie, Hudson, T. C. Jones, Capt. P. M. Green, Wm. Raw, Dr. T. C. Jones, Wm. D. Brown, S. B. Moore, W. M. Moore, S. M. Brown, T. J. Moore, W. D. Johnson, E. D. Davidson, B. F. Collier, H. G. Brown, Wm. M. Kenney, Ruthford and Isely, John Hunt, Lipscomb and family, Hedges, Corvan, W. Kinn, R. Glenn, Shumard, J. H. Long, B. J. Moore, J. McDonald, J. D. McEnnes, D. Strong, Forrest, W. D. Johnson, T. A. Ruthford and Isely, Mr. Bowles, Jorn and family, 50 negroes.

CARGO.—A White & Co., C. Villeneuve, T. Woodward, A. Fromme, H. R. Morris & Co., J. H. Hale, Jacob Mas, W. R. Rawlins, W. Robertson, Lewis & Hughes, At. Lovell, G. W. Adams, W. H. Ker, Falcon & Hendey, J. H. Sanders.

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We notice among the passengers by the Mexico, Gen. Thomas J. Chambers. From our New Orleans paper we clip the following items:

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamship Asia has arrived.

She brings news of an advance in the cotton market, at Liverpool, of \$1. for the week previous to her departure. The sales of the week amounted to \$10,000 bales.

Broadcloth was firm. Pork was advanced 3¢. The Manchester market was unchanged.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—Trouble is threatened between France and Austria.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.—Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has been elected.

The Legislature is doubtful, but the chances are favorable to the Whigs.

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The Washington Union strongly urges the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, as the most suitable person to be nominated by the Democratic party for Vice President of the United States.

The creditors of Texas holding first class certificates, who met in Washington on the 5th of April last, have decided to accept the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature of Texas.

ST. LOUIS, March 11, p. m.—The weather is warm and pleasant.

Sales of 355 barrels of Ohio flour at \$3.75; of 22 barrels common at \$2.50, and of 80 barrels at \$3.70. Sales of 150 sacks of prime wheat at 75c, and of 319 sacks of corn, prime white and yellow, at 35c; of 207 sacks of oats at 26c. Sales of 50 bushels of tobacco at \$1.40 a 35c; of 14 bushels of hemp at 50c; of 28 bushels of sugar at 50c. Sales of 20 barrels of mess pork at \$1.25, and 9 hog-heads of bacon ham and shoulders at 75c. Sales of 100 barrels of raw whiskey at 10¢.

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The Indiana Bulletin.

LINES.

Received two Friends on the Birth of a Daughter,
One on her Heavenly flight;
From that unknown and distant home
Whence all to the lost return:
—What earth can tell of woe or woe?
Whether for days, or months or years,
In childhood let me see no more;
From the bright garden of life we're
In vice have "poor" within;
O'er which brightness sometimes die
Let the shades that you've been
In darkness; in goodness apart;
What makes that what is given,
Earth's darkest road but to Heaven.
Indians, March, '52. H. H. M.

Correspondence of the True Delta.

1900, Spain, January 20, 1850.

My Dear Sir: The opportunity afforded by the departure of the steamer today, induces me to comply with the promise I made you, of occasionally communicating my information concerning the late expedition, or our present situation, that might interest your readers. I should have addressed you from Havana, but my convenience for writing was so poor, that I would not undertake the task, more especially that several friends, then visiting Havana, proposed taking whatever I would communicate direct to you. The object of this letter is simply to give an idea of our progress after leaving Havana.

On board the bark Primera de Guatemala, early on the morning of the 8th of September, one hundred and sixteen of us were bundled into a small hold, capable of containing fifty men with comfort; and after being prostrated into lying posture, had our feet thrust into irons, from which, however, after being at sea a few days, we were released "during the day," and turned over, without our neighbor agreeing to do so with us. The ship-of-war Venus, with six of our men on board conveyed us, and we were towed to sea by a steamer that took four more along, who are still in Cadiz. After a tedious voyage of sixty days, unable to make Vigo, we about ship for Cadiz, which port we made on the 11th of November, in all 64 days from Havana. The authorities there positively refused to allow us to land, without first complying with the quarantine regulations. So, after remaining in port five days, during which we took in fresh supplies of bread and water, we again steered, in the teeth of contrary winds, to Vigo, a distance of about 100 miles, which we accomplished in fifteen days, dropping anchor before Vigo on the morning of the 1st of December. On the morning of the 2nd, we sailed up the Bay to the quarantine ground, where we were allowed to go ashore for a few days, and where the British subjects first received official assurance of their pardon. While at quarantine, one of our number, Mr. Morgan, a man of about fifty, whose constitution had been broken by exposure in the mountains, and who had been very ill during the voyage, died, and was taken ashore.

After quarantining eight days, we again dropped down before Vigo, where, on the 11th, a letter from our excellent Minister reached us, containing the welcome intelligence of our restoration to freedom, and on the 13th we were put ashore, and once more breathed the pure air, free and untrammeled. Of our treatment here, we cannot speak very highly. Our Consul, Mr. Harcey, is a Spaniard, who neither speaks nor understands one word of our language, and the boys do not go along with him unassisted as we could wish. In clothing us he has too rigid a regard to economy, and such is the quality of our apparel, that long before we reach New York we will be all but nude. He evidently fears that some difficulty may arise regarding his remuneration. At all events, this is the only plausible excuse we can assign for the course he has pursued towards us.

The American ship *Premier*, has been chartered to take us home, and we will probably get off about the 25th inst. Capt. Woodbury, who commands her, is a perfect gentleman, and we have nothing to fear as regards treatment, or the quality of provisions, the selection of which he himself superintended; but respecting tools, our Consul will have to furnish them, and we fervently trust that he will reflect upon the probable length of our voyage and the season of the year, and give us much bedding as will insure comfort and warmth. This voyage is to be the last of our trials, and we hope that upon arriving in the States, we will be better received than the English subjects, who were turned loose without money or friends, and were forced to beg to avoid starvation.

Vigo is a well-fortified city surrounded by a strong wall, and beautifully situated in a small cove, formed by an arm of the sea that extends for some miles in the country. The city itself is built upon a hill, and presents quite an antiquated appearance when viewed from the bay, but there are some very fine and massive buildings inside the gates that beautify the place and render rather charming what would otherwise seem quite commonplace. The buildings are all built of stone and are very solid and substantial. Timber is very scarce and enormously high; wood is sold by weight and consists principally of logs. Provisions and clothing are very low, six or eight copperas will furnish a family with food for a day, that is, the poorer classes.

To an American the distinction drawn between the richer and the poorer classes here is quite novel and affords good food for speculation. We can at any moment of the day see the sons of the rich strolling the lawns, while the latter must bear it patiently, and does not utter one word in remonstrance. It is such an exhibition as those that call us to our native country, where the poor and the rich are alike amenable to the laws, and where justice is shown alike to the pauper as it is to the Cossack. May the time be short before we are once more under the protection of her banner, and crowning her well beloved soil!

It so happened that Mr. Thrasher was at the question, and we had the pleasure of visiting him on board; with his usual liberality he presented us with fifty dollars' advances from him at C. C., informing us that as yet he has not been released. None can regard this more than we do, for he has endeared himself to every man of us by the interest he has taken in our welfare, we

entitled him made in our behalf, and the kindly hospitality he has treated us with, both at home and abroad.

To us all are we more indebted than to our kind friend, Capt. R. M. Griden, who had charge of us on our voyage over. Holding a shankless office, he successfully arranged our affairs as to merit and receive the thanks of every man amongst us, who was not biased in his opinion by some obvious consideration. He will return to the States with an enviable popularity, and but still, the consciousness of having merited his present high reputation.

Upon landing at Vigo, we were compelled to leave on board the Hungarians, the Germans and the Cubans, who came over with us. These were taken to Cadiz and imprisoned. We learn that the Cubans have been dispatched to Africa, and the others kept back until claimed by their respective nations. Many of them were American citizens, but had not their papers with them to prove this important fact. We trust, however, that Her Catholic Majesty will extend to them the same clemency she has kindly extended to us.

Hoping soon to be with you, I remain with sentiments of regard, yours truly JOHN G. RUSH,

Las Lient Company F. Cuban Volunteers.

AFFECTIVE HISTORY.—A very interesting case was related to me by an American gentleman, who knew the parties, who are concerned in the matter. It appears that a few days ago, (as was) passing by the dead house of Paris, he was induced, by curiosity, to look upon the marble tables upon which the dead men and women, who have been found dead and have no relatives, are exposed to the public gaze, in order to be recognized by friends before their burial. There were several men and women, all corps, in that funeral parlour, and among them, on the centre table, there was the body of a young woman, naked and as white as alabaster. My American friend did look at her, and to his great astonishment, he recognized a person whom he had known in New York at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where he often visited one of his sisters who was educated there. After some inquiries my friend found out that Miss _____ (I must, out of respect for her relatives, suppress her real name), who had pronounced her vows and entered the convent, having made the acquaintance of a young gentleman who had also a sister at the Sacred Heart, had resolved to abandon the place and come with him. This took place, and they sailed for Europe to escape those who would have some interest to re-instate the young lady in the convent, or punish herusher. They came to Paris and lived happily together for some time, when on a certain day, the young man abandoned his visits, and she was left penniless and friendless in a foreign city, where she had no way to escape misery. Doomed by despair she committed suicide by asphyxia, and was thus brought to the Morgue, the dead house of Paris.—My American friend with some others of his compatriots, paid the expenses of her funeral, and she was buried at the Cimetiere Poore Lachaise with simplicity, but also with much decency. Peace to her ashes.

N. Y. Herald.

The Albany Dutchman expresses its surprise that young men consent to lead about the streets as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be purchased for half a dime.

NEW GOLD DOLLARS AND GOLD HALF-DOLLARS.—Observer, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:—"I have just seen the new gold dollar piece sent down from the Philadelphia mint to the Hon. Geo. S. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The coin consists of a flat ring, on which there is a superscription, but no head the place for putting a head is cut out! The only objection to this kind of coin is the detriment to which it seems to it must be very liable. On the other hand, the coin may be carried on a string—a most convenient and safe way of carrying money. Half dollar gold pieces, not yet called for by any law, have been sent down, and look very pretty. These half-dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way."

CLAY AND LAFAYETTE.—The Washington correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing in reference to the reception of Kosciusko by the House of Representatives, says—"By the way, I heard an interesting anecdote of Clay and Lafayette, which, perhaps, has got out long since. I got it from good authority. It appears that Mr. Clay wrote the answer himself, that Lafayette gave to Mr. Clay's beautiful speech on the occasion of Lafayette's reception by the House. Mr. Clay being asked if he were really so, laughingly replied in the affirmative, and that Lafayette's speech was highly complimented, but his own (Mr. Clay's) was not noticed."

THE ARKANSAS FAIR.—A Norwich paper says:—"The present residing relative of Benedict Arnold (who honored Norwich by living here), was carried to the poor-house three or four days ago by one of our selectmen. She was sent to the fair, and remembers him well, and spoke with seeming remissness and indifference of his having been 'driven out of the country.' She is 92 years old, and when taken from the miserly hotel where she and a sister of hers, who died some years ago, had lived, she said, 'I am only in debt for my rent,' for nearly a year, when her son died, although the day was one of the coldest of the winter. We have never been able to learn that there was any reason, except in the leprosy which clung to the fairer, whom it was their misfortune to be allied to, why this woman and her sister, neither of whom was ever married, should have gone through life excluded from social life and intercourse by the mercenary bar of society."

FLAX COTTON.—According to a paragraph in the New York Post, Clemons' method of preparing fat is extending itself rapidly in this country. In eight of the States, the right of using it has been purchased by various parties; and this has given great impetus to the growth of flax. Mr. Ellsworth, formerly of the Patent Office in Washington, and now resident in the Wabash valley of Indiana, has seen five hundred acres with flax-seeds; and Col. Baker, of Illinois, is largely engaged both in the cultivation and preparation of the plant.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

Philadelphia Saddlery Warehouse
No. 6 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

MANUFACTORY NO. 10 DECATUR ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

MAGEE & KNEASS.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Friends, Wholesalers, and Retailers in the Saddleery, to view and examine their stock of Goods, which for durability and fitness of make, cannot be surpassed. Their prices are as low as any establishment in the country.

SADDLERY is a very large and well selected, being of every article of
Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Trimmings and Acces-
sories. Mason, L. O. O. and Tools of Temperance
in all its varieties.

For General Agents for the Boston Belting Company, for the sale of Belting for Gin and Mill Belts, Packing for steam Pumps, etc. Also, Hose and all descriptions of India Rubber Goods.

JOHN G. RUSH.

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Attn: Correspondence of the True Delta.

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So, after remaining in port five days, during which we took in fresh supplies of bread and water,

we again steered, in the teeth of contrary winds, to Vigo, a distance of about 100 miles, which we accomplished in fifteen days, dropping anchor before Vigo on the morning of the 1st of December.

On the morning of the 2nd, we sailed up the Bay to the quarantine ground, where we were allowed to go ashore for a few days, and where the British subjects first received official assurance of their pardon.

While at quarantine, one of our number, Mr. Morgan, a man of about fifty, whose constitution had been broken by exposure in the mountains, and who had been very ill during the voyage, died, and was taken ashore.

After quarantining eight days, we again dropped down before Vigo, where, on the 11th, a letter from our excellent Minister reached us, containing the welcome intelligence of our restoration to freedom, and on the 13th we were put ashore, and once more breathed the pure air, free and untrammeled.

Of our treatment here, we cannot speak very highly.

Our Consul, Mr. Harcey, is a Spaniard, who neither speaks nor understands one word of our language, and the boys do not go along with him unassisted as we could wish.

In clothing us he has too rigid a regard to economy, and such is the quality of our apparel,

that long before we reach New York we will be all but nude.

He evidently fears that some difficulty may arise regarding his remuneration.

At all events, this is the only plausible excuse we can assign for the course he has pursued towards us.

The American ship *Premier*, has been chartered to take us home, and we will probably get off about the 25th inst.

Capt. Woodbury, who commands her, is a perfect gentleman, and we have nothing to fear as regards treatment, or the quality of provisions, the selection of which he himself superintended; but respecting tools, our Consul will have to furnish them, and we fervently trust that he will reflect upon the probable length of our voyage and the season of the year, and give us much bedding as will insure comfort and warmth.

This voyage is to be the last of our trials, and we hope that upon arriving in the States, we will be better received than the English subjects,

who were turned loose without money or friends, and were forced to beg to avoid starvation.

Vigo is a well-fortified city surrounded by a strong wall, and beautifully situated in a small cove, formed by an arm of the sea that extends for some miles in the country.

The city itself is built upon a hill, and presents quite an antiquated appearance when viewed from the bay, but there are some very fine and massive buildings inside the gates that beautify the place and render rather charming what would otherwise seem quite commonplace.

The buildings are all built of stone and are very solid and substantial.

Timber is very scarce and enormously high;

wood is sold by weight and consists principally of logs.

Provisions and clothing are very low, six or eight copperas will furnish a family with food for a day, that is, the poorer classes.

To an American the distinction drawn between the richer and the poorer classes here is quite novel and affords good food for speculation.

We can at any moment of the day see the sons of the rich strolling the lawns, while the latter must bear it patiently, and does not utter one word in remonstrance.

It is such an exhibition as those that call us to our native country,

where the poor and the rich are alike amenable to the laws, and where justice is shown alike to the pauper as it is to the Cossack.

May the time be short before we are once more under the protection of her banner, and crowning her well beloved soil!

It so happened that Mr. Thrasher was at the question, and we had the pleasure of visiting him on board; with his usual liberality he presented us with fifty dollars' advances from him at C. C., informing us that as yet he has not been released.

None can regard this more than we do, for he has

endeared himself to every man of us by the

interest he has taken in our welfare, we

are more indebted than to our kind friend, Capt. R. M. Griden, who had charge of us on our voyage over.

Holding a shankless office, he successfully arranged our affairs as to merit and receive the thanks of every man amongst us, who was not biased in his opinion by some obvious consideration.

He will return to the States with an enviable popularity, and but still, the consciousness of having merited his present high reputation.

Upon landing at Vigo, we were compelled to leave on board the Hungarians, the Germans and the Cubans, who came over with us.

These were taken to Cadiz and imprisoned.

We learn that the Cubans have been

dispatched to Africa, and the others kept back until claimed by their respective nations.

Many of them were American citizens,

but had not their papers with them to prove this important fact.

We trust, however, that Her Catholic Majesty will extend to them the same clemency she has kindly extended to us.

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