THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY C. F. WELSHER & CO.
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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than a dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1854.

No. 9084 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. X XVII.—Whole No. 7323.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 2, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, But our Baltimore and Washington papers changed did not arrive.

STEAM POWER PRESS.

The rapid increase in our circulation and advertising patronage, and the necessity of going to press at an early hour, have compelled us to discard our power press, and to resort to steam for printing the BEE. We ordered one of Hoe's improved steam presses, last summer, but owing to vexatious delays, it was not received until a short time since. It has now been in operation about a week, and works so easily and surely, that we think we can promise our readers hereafter, that they will be enabled to read their paper, under all circumstances, at an early hour in the morning.

We take occasion at this time, and at the close of the first year of our proprietorship of the *Bee*, to express briefly, but warmly our grateful sense of the obligations we are under to the public, for their liberal and constantly augmenting patronage. We shall labor unwearedly to merit their kindness.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BEE.—The pressure on our columns compels us to-day to issue a supplementary sheet, on which will be found a large number of advertisements, together with a portion of reading matter.

A STRIKING ARGUMENT FOR RAILROADS.

"What is the price of coal?" was a question we casually asked of a coal merchant yesterday. "Two dollars a barrel, or two dollars and a quarter, if the quantity purchased be less than five barrels," was the startling reply! There is food for thought in this simple statement.

Viewed in its most obvious application, we must regard the immense rise in the cost of fuel as the result of either scarcity of supply, or the high price of labor. No doubt both causes combine to produce the effect. Labor has risen every where, and in the mining business as much as in every other department of industry. We see for instance, that in New York, Philadelphia and, Baltimore, which are not far removed from the coal producing regions and where constant and ready means of transportation exist, for the yield of the coal fields, the article has greatly advanced in price though yet far below its cost in New Orleans. With us, the difficulty is increased ten fold. We have not only to contend against the same augmentation in the value of a product occasioned by the enhanced wages paid to the producer, but in consequence of the uncertain and irregular modes of conveyance, we are at one time nearly cut off from all supply, at another glutted with repletion. It so happens that in summer, when the river is high, our market is overstocked, and the price of coal is exceedingly moderate—just at the very time when it is of no earthly use. In winter, on the contrary, when coal is in active demand and absolute indispensable, the river is low, or frozen, transportation impracticable, the supply altogether inadequate, and the price enormous.

Most unfortunate is this condition of things for all whose purses are not plethoric. Think of poor people in this capricious clime of ours, where we are a thousand times more sensitive to cold in consequence of the sudden and rapid transitions—think, we say of the laboring classes, shivering at an empty fire place, or expending well nigh their last dollar in the purchase of coal. The laboring poor, as a class, and is felt by nearly every body, for the rich constitute but an insignificant numerical fraction of the whole population.

There are at least twenty thousand families in New Orleans, and the average consumption is fully twenty barrels to each family. Coal in summer may be purchased at 50cts. a barrel—say one hundred thousand dollars. The amount would have cost two hundred thousand dollars—at existing prices, the value is exactly quadrupled. Here are six hundred thousand dollars excess to be expended in fuel. Now, consider that if such an amount, or one half of it were contributed annually by our citizens towards the construction of railroads, in low water time we would cease to be dependent on the Father of Waters, and would be enabled at all seasons to secure an abundant supply of coal at prices within the means of every householder in the state. This is a subject not alone interesting to New Orleans, but to Baton Rouge, Natchez, Memphis, and to other towns in this and neighboring States. To the purely rural population the question is less important, because wood is abundant in the country and is the cheap substitute for coal. It is otherwise in cities, for our chimneys are constructed for the consumption of coal, and even could we burn wood, that combustible is just as dear as the other.

Whenever the citizens of New Orleans reflect that coal is two dollars a barrel, let them ponder over the principal cause of this exhorbitant price, and they will soon arrive at the conclusion that the truest economy they can practise, and the surest way to procure cheap coal, as well as a thousand other articles of prime necessity, is to aid resolutely, perseveringly and liberally in the work of our great railway conveniences. Let us become connected by iron bands with the West, and we shall see more complaints of the excessive dearness of coal.

RETURNS OF ELECTION.

We publish below the returns of the election held yesterday to fill the vacancy in the office of Judge, Hon. C. Lacoste, late Judge of the First District Court, and of the Hon. J. P. Slatter, late Third District Representative, both resigned.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

	1st div.	2d	3d	4th Algiers.	Total
J. B. Robinson,	1721	1126	471	45	3363
J. F. Poole,	760	465	301	178	1704

FOR REPRESENTATIVE THIRD DISTRICT.

	5th prct.	6th prct.	7th prct.	Total
J. J. McCormack,	194	121	196	511
H. J. Kelly,	153	247	194	594

☞ We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, for late California papers.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Donizetti's beautiful opera the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be performed to-night, with a strong cast. To be preceded by the Vaudeville of "The Grandsons."

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The laughable piece (for New Ladies Mad), song, by Mr. White, A Father's Love for the 8th time, Dancing; to conclude with the farce of Out for a Holiday.

ST. CHARLES.—The beautiful drama of "Love," in which Miss Julia Dean, and Mr George Jamison will appear. A dance by Mlle. Valleé, M. Schmidt and Mlle. Therese, and the farce of Bamboozling.

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE is nightly crowded. His store of attractions is seemingly inexhaustible.

RICE'S MUSEUM—At the Museum, the seven hundred and eighty pounder, Mrs. Graham, continues to gather together a multitude of visitors.

L. MORTAO GOTTSCHALK.—This distinguished artist dropped into our sanctum yesterday, looking as unassuming and modest as if he were merely an ordinary pianist. We trust he will receive a cordial welcome from his fellow townsmen. Will GOTTSCHALK not give us a musical entertainment or two before leaving?

CARPETS AND FINE FURNITURE.—At No. 67, Royal street, P. MAILLARD & Co., have one of the richest assortments of Carpetings we have ever seen, comprising Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Turkish and other varieties, together with rugs, table covers, floor-covers, &c., of the handsomest patterns and newest styles.

MAILLARD & CO., announce likewise a remarkably splendid stock of rose-wood, mahogany and oak furniture, and an endless variety of tasteful and beautiful fancy articles, in porcelain, bronze, crystal, &c.

MR. TRASTOUR AND THE TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.—We have received from Mr. SEGNERA a long memorial in French setting forth the claims of Mr. TRASTOUR to compensation for surveying and other services, rendered in behalf of said company, and which it is alleged, have been entirely preterminted. Into the merits of the question at issue we cannot enter, but it seems clear that the subject ought to be investigated and the claim of Mr. TRASTOUR either admitted or disallowed.

THE CROPS IN ST. MARY.—The Franklin *Banner*, of Saturday says: Most of our planters are done boiling, and we may now venture on an estimate of the crop. We have spoken to many planters and practical sugar boilers, and all agree that the present crop will about equal that of last year. Should this prove to be, it nevertheless shows the quality of the cane not equal, as the amount planted this year was some ten or twelve per cent over that of last—the extra quantity being about sufficient to counteract the difference in quality.

BOSTON, Dec 24.

THE MISSING CLERGYMAN.—Rev Mr Dean, the missing clergyman of New Bedford, has been heard from at Albany.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to write with ease and elegance, and become good Book-Keepers, can ascertain the Bee's Academy, 135 Camp street. Professor Bee is equally competent as an Instructor in Penmanship and all the branches of commerce.

☞ Speaking of angels, reminds Hogan he recently said—

"The Lowell Offering of Boston, within the last two years, have found homes, for twenty three hundred destitute orphan children, carrying on the warfare against ignorance and vice, and diffusing the spirit of the shrine, our Marytrs. What Robert's spirit is, he knows, the mother of Washington, Conservatism and Liberty the admiration and lessons of mankind."

INSURANCE AGENCY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. C. C. LATHROP has established in the Second District a branch of his Insurance Agency, and has associated with himself for this purpose, CHARLES DE ARMAS, of the firm of DE ARMAS & LATTON, at whose office, 178 Royal street, the branch is located. Mr. DE ARMAS announces that he is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, marine and river risks, and on the lives of white persons and slaves. We believe this is the first time that an INSURANCE Agency has been established on Canal street, and we think the movement emphatically a good one. The sixty or seventy thousand persons residing in the Second and Third Districts, will doubtless esteem it a suitable convenience. The reputation of the parties to this agency is a guarantee of honorable and correct dealing. The insurance on the lives of slaves is a feature that commends itself especially to the ancient population, most of whom are slave holders.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. Lines, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, which place she left on the 27th ult. at 3 A. M., making the run from where to where in six days.

The *United States* was detained thirteen days at Aspinwall, in consequence of the wreck of the *Winfield Scott*, the particulars of which have been published. The steamer *California*, which left San Francisco on the 7th ult. for the wreck, took the passengers, specie, and that portion of the mails which were saved, and brought them to Panama.

The steamship *California* sailed from Aspinwall on the 26th ult. for New York, with 350 passengers and $1,250,000 in specie.

The following is a list of the passengers brought by the *United States*:

John H Taylor, W H Michaels, W H Graves, Jno Shumon, Henry Herman, Jno Ferron, John Lean, Wm Lean, James Warren, R W Collins, J D Conner, Samuel Lockie, E Houston, F Pinkard, W S Clegis, Charles H Kirkpatrick, Charles H Miller, J Hugin, W C Caldwell, John Hollerton, Thos Stone, G S Siphon, John G Mathews, Duncan Arthur, Jersey Collins, Francis Chilton, J R Miller, M Miller, W Drone, sr, P S Peterson W Beslot, Mrs Jones, and about one hundred steerage.

PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

By the arrival of the steamship *United States* we have received our files from Panama to the 19th, and from Aspinwall to the same date.

The Panama Railroad has been built so far as Matasano, a further extension of two miles, thus cutting off a river transit of three and a half miles, and escaping the difficulty of navigating the rapids between Barbacoas and Cruces.

A man by the name of Franklin Poor was most brutally assaulted and maltreated by one Robert Crawford, a few days ago, at Panama; the cause so far as his life is considered is danger.

Some one hundred and twenty Cartagenians, workmen for the Panama Railroad Company, arrived at Aspinwall in the last British steamer.

A large party of workmen left Aspinwall on the 12th ult. for Escribanos, the centre of the operations of the Veraguas Mining Company.

H. B. M. Consul at Aspinwall, Hon T R Crawford, has arrived at that port in the last British steamer from Carthagena.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 16th inst. has the following:

A number of American captains have arrived in our city from Callao, whose vessels were condemned and sold at Callao. These gentlemen are on their way home. Annexed is a list of these vessels, with the amounts for which they were sold:

Slipe-Caldebaran, Proctor, Boston $10,000. Leopard, Boston, Graves, $6000. Carolus, Boston, Hard, $11,000; Naragansett, N. Y., Shanklan, $6,000.

Barks—Wallace, Boston, Turner, $2,950. Black Squall, N.Y., Faulkner, $12,000.

When our informant left, there were some hundred more vessels at the Chincha, loading and waiting to load.

The trip from Panama to Aspinwall was recently made in ten hours. There has been a good deal of boisterous weather in Aspinwall, but no material damage was done.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dates from Valparaiso to the 16th November, and from Callao to the 26th, have been received at Panama. There is little news of importance.

In Chili, business is duller than usual at this season. The country is very tranquil. The Valparaiso correspondent of the *Stars* says:

We have had but two arrivals from the States since our last, which we give as follows, viz: 26th inst., American bark *Martha Allen*, Captain Burditt, 107 days from Savannah, with rice, and on the 12th inst., British bark *R. T. T.*, Captain Marston, (owned by an American firm in this city,) with an assorted cargo 123 days from Boston.

From Peru we learn that Heizo, after invading five days, from Brazos Santos, with a party of passengers, among whom were Jos. K. K. Lemon, United States Marshal; E. J. McLean, James and the Brownsville; W. W. Nelson, Clerk of the District Court; D. Hickey, City Clerk of Brownsville; T. Diegas, Vice Consul of the United States at Matamoras; W. W. Dowlan, late Mayor of Brownsville; Dr. H. Webb, E. Basse, M. H. Herd, Charles Carolan, Wm. Merriweather, R. B. Pendleton, Rev. R. Chamberlin, A. Washbake and M. Maguin.

The news by this arrival is not important, as nothing of interest has transpired on the Mexican frontier since the proclamation of the Empire of Santa Anna.

E. D. Kotzman has been elected Representative in the place of Dr Sutherland, deceased.

The schooner Star is ashore at the Brazos, and will probably be lost.

Carvajal and a number of other filibusters are on their way back to this city, to take their trial before the U. S. Court.

Dr. Geo. W. Emmwiler died of yellow fever in Brownsville on the 14th instant. This individual fought a duel, about the commencement of the Filibuster movements, and killed his antagonist, Lieut. Moss, of the Filibuster army.

On the night of the 9th instant, an attempt was made to rob the store-house of Mr. Stillman (formerly the old custom house,) in Brownsville, by a Mexican, which was frustrated by the robber having, in attempting to enter the premises through the chimney, stuck fast and given the alarm, when he was captured.

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1853.

There is of course, little of political gossip stirring here during the holy-days, people having more pleasant topics of conversation, and many of the politicians having returned home to enjoy rational pleasures with their families. In the old conflicts between the Messrs and Spaniards it was not unfrequently the case that hostilities were suspended for a few days that the gallant and chivalric warriors might have an opportunity of a friendly encounter in the gay and exciting tournament, where the only contest was that of courtesy, and the prize to be awarded by some fair and comely damsel.—These customs served to give a high and chivalric tone to the manners of the belted knights of that day, and to divert their bloody encounters of that savage and ferocious character which belonged to the wars of this more northern and eastern nations.

The recurrence of the holy-days it is to be hoped may have something of the same happy effect upon the feelings and manner of those who will soon again be arrayed against each other in the political arena; though it must be admitted that there has been very little fierceness of animosity exhibited among those between whom whatever warfare there may be during this session, it is to be carried on. As for the whigs, they are so completely in the minority in both Houses of Congress that they are utterly powerless except as a "balance of power" party. The war will not therefore be between them and their old antagonists, but between the two factions of the democracy, the "hards" and the "softs" (or the opposers and supporters of the administration.

The speech of the Irish Exile, Mr. Mitchell, made to his friends a few days ago in New York, has been the topic of conversation here among public men since its appearance, and I have yet to learn the first word of approval or commendation of it uttered by any one. His arrogance and inflated self conceit, as exhibited in his speech, are excessive. Openly and unblushingly avowing that he is "a professed revolutionist, and adventurer, and a seditious propagandist," he declares his intention "to make use of the freedom guaranteed to him as an inchoate citizen of America to help the revolutionary refugees of Europe, and that America shall be to them the very standing ground prayed for by Archimedes, whereon they may plant a lever that shall move the world."

It is well that Mr. Mitchell has so frankly avowed his intention of making use of the hospitality and protection which our laws accord to all foreigners, for the purpose of venting his fancied wrongs and embroiling us with European nations with whom we are at peace. We know now what his object is, and how to appreciate his "burning patriotism"—simply his burning desire of revenge, and to figure as the champion of Ireland. On his arrival in New York, no man in the United States enjoyed a larger share of the sympathy and good feeling of the American people than Mr. Mitchell; now "few so low as to do him reverence," *no American* I am sure. Like Kossuth, he landed in a "blaze of glory," and amid the deafening huzzas of hundred of thousands: but like Kossuth, his self-conceit, his inordinate vanity, his entire misconception of the character of the American people have "taken the wind out of his sails," and henceforth he may drift about wherever he pleases and none will care.

It is to be hoped that the Americans will have *quantum suff* after a while, of these "adventurers, revolutionists, and seditious propagandists," and have to estimate them when they come among us, at precisely what they are worth. They are courtiers or damagogues, just as interest dictates, ready to serve any master provided they can have office and station, or the *people* the dear, down trodden people in case their services are not appreciated according to the value they themselves put upon them, by Kings, Princes, Lords and Commons. Whether Mr. Mitchell's great efforts are to be directed to the liberation of Cuba or Ireland, or are to include "all the world and the rest of mankind," he has not yet been pleased to inform us. I learn from official sources that the imports during the year ending the 30th June last, amounted in round numbers, to $267,000,000; and the exports for the same period were $230,000,000, showing a difference of $37,000,000 against a difference of the same amount, last year, on the other side of the ledger. The exports of specie during this period were $27,000,000, against $42,000,000 last year, and $27,000,000 the year preceeding.

The latest political *ducks* we have had here, were that Mr. ex Senator Clemens confidently expected to be called into the cabinet in case Col. Jefferson Davis should be elected to the U. S. Senate. Another is that Cobb or McDonald of Ga., is to come into the vacant post of honor. Mr. Clemens has lately written a rehashing letter to some national democrats of Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation to address a meeting in that city, and fortnight published his letter in one of the papers in this city. All of which circumstances the opposition that he is more than willing to become a part and parcel of Gen. Pierce's administration. Mr. Cobb, too, has been addressing some meeting at Milledgeville, and taking occasion to reprimand his late friends, the Union democrats for the course they have thought proper to pursue—the straight forward course—instead of following him in his tortuous windings into the camp of his enemies, where he gets more kicks than copers. A friend of his in Congress has declared *positively* that Mr. Cobb is to succeed Col. Davis in the War Department in case of a vacancy. This accounts for his unusual zeal in the cause and a friend of the administration. What a contrast does this statement present to his political crossings and recrossings, and tortuous gyrations! Three years ago, and even two years ago, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Clemens were denounced as "*submissionists*—that was the word, and treated with scorn and derision by the very "State rights democrats"—"fire eaters," who spit upon the Compromise, whose vocabulary did not furnish words of sufficient force and meaning to express their utter abhorrence and detestation of the "adjustment measures," who now constitute, with the freesoilers of the North, the peculiar friends of the administration, by which *they* are recognized as the true democratic party!

Who are the *submissionists* now? Who are dwelling with the abolitionists of the North, like brethren in unity? Who stand, or *profess* to stand with the Van Burens, Wilmot and others of Buffalo memory, upon the Baltimore platform? Is there no honesty in men, or do they cast it all away and become open and avowed profligates and rascals the moment they become politicians?

The organ of Mr. Marcy and the administration in New York, is belaboring Mr. Buchanan, who I learn has no special love for those in power, while his opponent wing of the democracy in Pennsylvania, is in open rebellion.

MAISON ROUGE.

☞ A telegraphic despatch to the Charleston *Courier* communicates one or two additional items concerning the late disastrous conflagration in New York on the 22 ult. It appears that in Front street the bakery of Messrs. Treadwell & Son, and the stores of Messrs. D. W. Mainwaring & Co., Jones & Rowland, C. Harris & Co. and R. W. Reynolds & Co., Duskenbury's large bell foundry, and David Low & Young's crockery establishment. The wind was blowing a gale at the time.

The destruction among the shipping was awful. Mr. Donald McKay's huge clipper ship *Great Republic*, of 5000 tons burthen, which was nearly ready to sail for Liverpool was totally destroyed, all attempts to save her and her cargo by scuttling having failed in consequence of the shallowness of the water. She was insured for $300,000—the greatest portion in New York offices. Her cargo—consisting among other articles of about 9000 bbls of flour, 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of corn and wheat, 1000 bales of cotton, 3000 bbls rosin, 1000 tierces of beef, &c—was valued at $600,000, but it is not yet ascertained how much of that amount was insured.

The packet ship *Joseph Walker* was also destroyed. She was, however, insured for $90,000. The clipper ship *Red Rover* was not much injured. The clipper ship *White Squall* was towed down the river enveloped in flames, and when cast off floated to the New Yard, where she was secured to the water's edge. She was owned by Messrs. Wm. Platt & Sons, of Philadelphia.

☞ A despatch from Buffalo says that the riot in Erie on the 27th ult., was much more serious than at first reported. Several railroad men were shockingly beaten, and an attempt was made to hang Dennis, the Superintendent. One rioter was shot, but not killed. The Company refuse to run beyond the State line. There is great excitement in Buffalo, and it is feared that unless Government interpose, there will be a movement among the people of that part of New York, and terrible disasters follow.

INTERMEETING TO SHIP-MASTERS.—In the case of Potter vs. Pettis, the Supreme Court of Rhode Island has recently decided that vessels have a right to use a warp in getting in and out of the harbor of a navigable river, and to extend the warp across the entire channel; but on the approach of another vessel it is the duty of the vessel using the warp to take notice of such approach, and so to lower the warp as to give a free passage through the ordinary travelled part of the channel, and to indicate to the approaching vessel the precise place where the warp is lowered. The approaching party is not bound to pay at the place indicated, but may pass at a distance of fifty feet, if he properly thinks it can be done, without risk of loss, or injury, and if such case he will be liable for the damage which accrues, unless he can prove that he exercised the skill of ordinary care and prudence, and that the injury or loss of the other vessel was the result of the exercise of proper skill, care and prudence.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th, has a special correspondence from Washington dated the day previous, which we copy in full. It is somewhat curious that of those repeated rumors respecting filibustering expeditions to Cuba, should be well founded, we have in New Orleans, where the preparations are said to be going forward, should be in absolute ignorance of the fact. The "Lone Star" keeps its secrets closely, or the alarmists in Washington and elsewhere have been egregiously humbugged.

WASHINGTON, Dec 25, 8 P. M.

We are enabled to state that the government has received information which they deem of a reliable character, that a formidable expedition has been organized, and is about sailing from New York and New Orleans, for the purpose of landing in Cuba, with a view to the independence of that island. The expedition is represented as being in such a state of forwardness as to render it probable it will sail within a few days.

Orders have been dispatched from here for the immediate apprehension of the parties said to be implicated in the movement. It is believed by well informed persons, however, that the efforts of the government in this respect may be little avail, and that a portion of the expedition will, at all events, get away.

Should this be the case, although we doubt it, a very serious difficulty may arise, involving the question of peace and war with England, and perhaps France. Mr Marcy, by direction of the President, addressed a letter of instructions to Mr Buchanan, some months ago—probably before Mr Buchanan left here—upon the subject of British interference in the affairs of Cuba, the joint propositions of England and France to the United States to guarantee the continuance of that island in the hands of Spain, and, more especially, the views laid down in the famous letter of Lord John Russell to Mr Crampton, and which letter was at the time published exclusively in the New York Herald. The peculiar character of Lord John Russell's letter precluded the possibility of our Minister to Spain from noticing it in any other way than in general instructions to our Minister in England, Mr Buchanan. I telegraphed you when Mr Marcy's letter of instruction was written, and the principal points he made. With that Mr Marcy has instructed Mr Buchanan to inform the British government upon the first opportunity, that the President is determined to maintain the Monroe doctrine in its most ample meaning, and is prepared upon any violation of that doctrine, to see that it is practically carried out. That this government will regard as a violation of that American principle upon the part of any European nation other than Spain in the affairs of Cuba, and that the President does not acknowledge the right of any European power to thrust itself into any controversy or negotiation which may arise between the United States and Spain.

It is but justice to the President to state that his views are entirely in accordance with our fully keeping with the sentiments of the inaugural, and such as will be responded to by every citizen who properly appreciates the dignity, power, and interest of our country. There is no equivocation, nor is there any bravado. The principles of the Monroe doctrine are endorsed and set forth as the recognized principles which will govern the American people, as necessary for their safety.

England has threatened that she will adopt the most active measures to protect Cuba, and to destroy any expedition which may sail from the United States, with a view of effecting a change of the political condition of that island. The excitement consequent upon the rumor of England's intention to aid Spain in the event of a revolutionary attempt against the Queen of the Antilles, is the principal cause of the present rumors respecting filibustering expeditions to Cuba. Should the