PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1852.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ OLD TYPE FOR SALE.—Several hundred pounds of Old Type for sale at this office. The type being all of the smaller descriptions, is the best kind of metal for various kinds of machine work, being the hardest and most valuable type metal made.

The important revelations we publish to-day, concerning an attempt made by Mr. Polk, to purchase Cuba, are interesting as matters of history, but they possess a more immediate importance at this time, from the fact, that there exists a large faction in this country determined to acquire Cuba at all hazards, and for this purpose would recklessly involve this country in a war with Spain, regardless of ulterior consequences, or the honor of the Government and people. The correspondence of Mr. Saunders shows, that Spain will not give up Cuba peacefully, at any price, and that we cannot take it by force, in the present state of our relations with her Catholic Majesty's government, without a gross violation of the faiths of treaties and of the plighted faith of the nation.

OLD MASSACHUSETTS.—The telegraph informs us, that the Whigs have carried the Legislature of Massachusetts, never, all the coalitions against them, and will, consequently, elect the Governor, United States Senators, etc. This does not much look like the Whig party being broken up. They rallied in the state immediately after the Presidential election, and have since carried all before them. It is very probably the precursor of Whig victories all over the Union.

ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The annual report of the President, John N. Purviance, Esq., has been published, from which we learn that the work is now finished from Allegheny city line to Anderson's, a distance of eleven and a half miles, with the exceptions of about 80 rods of planking, which will be completed in a few days. At this point there is a connection with the Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike Road. The distance between Anderson's and Bakerstown is five miles, of which three miles are under contract and the grading nearly done. This portion of the work will be urged to completion as rapidly as practicable and the remaining two miles will be put under contract and finished with as little delay as possible.

From Bakerstown to Butler the road will be finished next year. During the winter, some five miles of the road from Butler south will be put under contract, and the remainder to Bakerstown in the spring. The company have a portable Saw Mill on the line which turns out six thousand feet of oak plank per day.

The cost of construction of the River Division being the four and a quarter miles from Allegheny city to Etna, including expenses for repairs since its completion, is about sixteen thousand dollars. From this is to be deducted, when received, eight hundred dollars due from the State for building retaining wall along the canal. The cost of the Valley Division from Etna to Anderson's, a distance of seven miles and twenty-two hundredths, is twenty-seven thousand one hundred and two dollars and ninty seven cents; or $3757 87 cents per mile. This expenditure is not regarded as too much, and has been unavoidable in consequence of the heavy cutting of solid rock through hills—extensive side cutting and embankment, and large stone culverts, deep filling of ravines, and the construction of eleven well finished and substantial bridges, with abutments and wing walls of neatly hammer dressed masonry, and the removal of large hill sides at unfavorable seasons of the year.

The amount collected from 1st Nov. 1851, to 1st Nov. 1852, on the River Division alone, is $3375 59. In the course of a week a toll gate will be erected on the valley division, when the toll will be largely increased. The receipts for tolls on the River Division, have been greatly increased during the last year. In Oct. 1851, the tolls were $243 00; in Oct. 1852, $478 75—an increase of $235 75.

More stock is called for, to complete the line, and as the above result shows a handsome profit there ought to be no difficulty in procuring it.

THE CRESCENT CITY AND PURSER SMITH.—Yesterday's *Union* asserts that "every citizen of the United States has the right, not by international comity, *but by actual treaty stipulations*, to land on the Island of Cuba in the prosecution of business or for pleasure." Having laid down this broad proposition without adducing any evidence in support, the *Union* proceeds to assail the Administration for not quarrelling with Spain because the Captain General of Cuba refuses to permit Purser Smith to land there. Our affirmation of the contrary doctrine is pronounced "monstrous."

Our treaties are all in print in the public statues, and if there be such stipulations the *Union* can easily produce them. We venture to affirm in opposition to its assertion, that there are no "treaty stipulations" between this country and Spain that authorize any of our citizens to land upon the Island of Cuba; and we challenge the *Union* to present them or any of them, that the public may judge between us. Here is a plain, direct, and an important issue; will the *Union* meet it—*Republic.*

We copy the above for the purpose of directing attention to the opinions, and the position taken by the *Washington Daily Union*, the governmental organ of the Democratic party. It is evident that if the *Union* correctly shadows forth the policy of the incoming administration, our relations with Spain rest on a very precarious foundation. There is no doubt whatever, that all this excitement and ado about Purser Smith originates from a foregone determination on the part of Mr. Law, who controls the movements of the Crescent City, to create a difficulty between the United States, and the authorities of Cuba, in order to foster the object of the Pillibustemers, in obtaining forcible possession of that Island. While Mr. Fillmore controls the government there is no danger, but if the *Union* represents the views of Mr. Pierce, or those who may be expected to sway to a greater or less extent his administration, then the aspects of the question are sufficiently alarming to gratify the most desperate propagandist in the country.

THE CRESCENT CITY AND PURSER SMITH.—On the last trip of the Crescent City, no obstruction was placed in her way at Havana, except Mr. Purser Smith was forbidden to go ashore; but as the vessel was about leaving Capt. Davenport was officially informed by the authorities that the same leniency would not be extended, should the vessel return with Mr. Smith aboard. Capt. Davenport replied that Mr. Smith would return in the ship, and that the consequences, whatever they might be, would rest with the Spanish authorities. Since the Crescent City's return the Government has very properly removed Capt. Davenport from her command, and has sent him, as a sort of punishment for his rashness, not to call it folly—on a three year's cruise to the Pacific.

The Crescent City, as probably most of our readers know, is the mail steamer between New York and New Orleans, touching at Havana, with mails and passengers, on going and returning. She is owned by a company at New York, the head of which is Mr. Law, who controls all the movements of the steamer, who appoints all the officers except the Commander, who is an officer of the Navy, and is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Davenport is the grand officer whom the government has removed for a similar offence. The conduct of Mr. Law, and all others concerned in the matter concerning Purser Smith, is justly reprobated in the following extract from the *Philadelphia Bulletin*:

"The owner of Mr. Law, principal owner of the Crescent City, that his vessel shall go to Havana again with Purser Smith on board, and that the United States Government will not protect him, she will go prepared to prevent herself, at least taken possession, considering it amount to the federal authorities. If he succeeds, it appears to us to be a declaration that, if the United States will not allow him to embroil it in a war, he will undertake hostilities on his own account. He probably fancies that, if he can bring on a collision, the prejudices of the people here will take fire and the Government be forced into a conflict. Surely there must be some remedy, in the hands of the federal authorities, against presumptuous interference like this? But if the law affords no means of prevention, the good sense of the people, we are sure, will frustrate this deep-laid scheme, by leaving the Crescent City, Mr. Law and Purser Smith to the retribution which they have provoked. In the whole range of history we find nothing to rival in effrontery the conduct of the parties engaged in this transaction. The will of a great nation, expressed through its constituted authorities, has never before been so flagrantly defied, as that of Spain has been by this company of irresponsible merchants. Nor has there ever been such persevering attempt at insult so patiently endured and put aside, especially by a people so punctilious as the Spaniards."

It is announced in the New York Herald that the steamer Crescent City is not going back to Havana. The reason for this is said to be an injury she received in her last trip up the Mississippi, which renders it necessary that she should undergo repairs. The Cherokee is to take her place, and the officers and crew of the Crescent City, including Mr. Purser Smith, are all to be transferred to her. So the matter remains precisely as before, unless Spanish punctillio should be satisfied with the mere change of vessels.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE ACADEMY VOCALIST, or Vocal Music arranged for the use of Seminaries, High Schools, Singing Classes, etc. By Geo. F. Root, Professor of Music in several Institutions; including also a complete course of Elementary instruction, Vocal exercises and Solfeggios. By Lowell Mason. New York; published by E. J. Huntingdon and Mason & Law.

This is a charming selection of vocal music for the parlor and private circle, as well as for select schools. The pieces are chosen with taste and discrimination, and are adapted to the advancing state of musical knowledge in this country.

THE MUSICAL VADE MECUM: a Manual of the Science of Music, adapted to the wants of Teachers and Scholars, with an alphabetical index. By Hermann S. Saroboni, editor of Marx's Musical Composition, etc. New York; published by Mason & Law.

This is a collection into one condensed volume, of all the information on the science of Music, which is now found scattered in so many works, and the arrangement of this knowledge in a manner to render it intelligible and convenient for the reader or learner. All the facts in musical knowledge, necessary to a perfect musical education, are here collected, and it only needs application and taste to enable the amateur musician, or the scholar, to acquire from this book great erudition in musical knowledge.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for October, presents an attractive table of contents. What a mine of literary wealth, is contained in one number of this Review, and yet how cheap the American reprint is, only $3. Gildenfenny, on 4th street, and Hiner, on Smithfield, agents for the work.

PICTORIAL SKETCH BOOK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This is an admirable work, and one that has long been wanted. It contains a full description of the scenery, internal improvements, resources and agriculture of this old and honored Commonwealth. The author of the work is Eli Bowen, Esq., author of the United States Post Office Guide, and for a long period connected with the General Post Office. The work is very handsomely illustrated with over two hundred engravings, representing the principal cities and villages of the State, together with innumerable sketches of the varied and beautiful scenery that meets the traveller's eye in every part of Pennsylvania. It forms in fact a complete guide to every object of interest in the State. We sincerely thank Mr. Bowen for giving us so useful and entertaining a work, and trust that a copy of it will be found in the dwelling of every family in the State. To our manufacturing and agricultural population it will prove particularly interesting and valuable. The book is published by Willis P. Hazard, 178 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. William Bromwell, of 195 Chestnut street, is the sole agent for the sale of the same.

The Butler Whig says the names of the wretched beings who burnt Gen. Scott in effigy, in that borough, will be published in due time.

The Washington Republic announces that the President's Message will be transmitted this year by special messengers to the principal points of the Union, in the same manner as was pursued last year.

HON. WALTER FORWARD.

The following account of the disease which produced the death of our lamented and universally respected fellow-citizen and fellow-townsman, Judge FORWARD, whose obsequies took place yesterday, has been furnished us by the physicians who attended him in his last illness, and who made the post mortem examination:

In view of the interest taken in whatever pertains to the death of the late Hon. WALTER FORWARD, the following particulars are communicated to the public.

Although suffering some indisposition, he was on the Bench on Monday morning last as usual; but being seized with violent pain in the region of the stomach, he was compelled to leave the Court. This symptom with occasional retchings, continued till after 9 o'clock at night. The pain was exceedingly intense and agonising, and was relieved at last only by large and repeated opiates. When it subsided he fell into a tranquil sleep, and passed the night comfortably. On Tuesday afternoon his retchings recurred, and although his bowels were sufficiently relieved in the evening, he became restless, and soon exhibited evident signs of sinking. He expired on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, retaining his intellect to the close.

On making a post mortem examination, decided marks of inflammation were discovered over a large portion of the inner surface of the stomach, a great part of which, at least, indicated recent disease. The extreme urgency of the symptoms in the beginning of the attack had led to the inference that, in addition to the inflammation of the stomach, of which there could be no doubt, there was also some obstruction in the duct leading from the liver to the bowels. On examination it was found, to contain nine *biliary calculi*, or gall stones, of large size, by which the duct was greatly distended, above the point of its entrance into the bowel. The duct itself and the parts adjoining were also highly inflamed.

The liver was somewhat indurated, and its substance more of a grayish color than natural.

The causes of his death being thus satisfactorily ascertained, other organs not suspected of disease were not examined. H. D. SELLERS.

JAMES B. SPEER.
JAS. KING.

November 25, 1852.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

A CARD.

The undersigned deems it his duty, and regards it as a privilege, to make grateful acknowledgements to the agents who minister providential favors, as well as to the great Giver of 'every good and perfect gift,' by whom such agents are employed. During the late afflictions through which a beloved member of his family has been passing, and since her release from them, the kindness of many friends has created a debt it is a pleasure thus to recognize. Especially the attention shown to one so worthy, and whose happiness in heaven is heightened if she is permitted to know that the obliging friends she loved on earth, are gratefully remembered by those whose sympathies and affection made them participants with herself in the substantial proofs of their friendship.

To my Young friends' also, though unknown, I beg leave in this connexion, to tender my acknowledgments, for their note received yesterday, so obliging in its substance and spirit, and so appropriate to the occasion.

On all, I invoke Air blessing, whose favor is better than life, and who, in another state of being, will suffer no good deed to go unrewarded.

C. COOKE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1852.

STRIKE AMONG STEAMBOATS—HIGH WAGES.—The steamer Magnolia, whose usual hour of leaving port is five o'clock on Tuesday evening, was not, as we learn, enabled to leave port until an early hour yesterday morning, in consequence of the exorbitant wages demanded by white crews. The boat had been paying sixty dollars wages for some time past, and when on the point of leaving port the crew struck with a demand of one hundred dollars per month. They were offered sixty-five dollars, refusing to take which the captain determined to have a crew of blacks, and succeeding, shipped them at two dollars and a half per day. Things should continue after this fashion, the situation of deck hand on a packet steamer might well be termed a sinecure and well worthy the attention of the unemployed.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 24, 1852.

The business of crowding two days' work into one, caused by the recurrence of the Puritan substitute for Christmas—Thanksgiving—has made the city quite active, and to morrow, the pleasing duty of holding the high festival upon the fat of the land, will be faithfully performed, and business suspended in toll.

The reception of the steamer's news this morning, announcing a continued decline in cotton, had rather a depressing influence upon affairs in Wall street; but it has measurably worn off, and financial operations, indicating an advance, are entered into with great readiness. The late rapid and large rise in securities was a little checked yesterday, by a sudden fall in Canton stocks, which affected all others. This afternoon, the tone of the money market is stronger; and a further advance seems certain. As a specimen of the profits the Philadelphians have made upon Long Island stock, it may be mentioned that several parties yesterday realized at a profit of twenty per cent. made in the short space of a few weeks.

Judge Paine's slave decision continues to be kept warm in remembrance by the exertions of the Lemmon party, who begged the price of the negroes, and by the Tribune, which exerts itself to raise funds for the poor creatures, who have been turned upon the cold charity of the North. Several parties who had intended to pass through New York with their servants, have been deterred by the late decision, and are careful to keep their chattels where the peculiar institution has more respect paid to it than is accorded in New York. The decision is a most righteous one, and demonstrates to the back bone, New York,—in spite of Castle Garden politicians, means to carry out her peculiar views of the peculiar institution, and will turn loose all the slaves brought here, as certainly as South Carolina makes an *auto da fe* of what she calls incendiary publications.

The rush of Members of Congress towards Washington, is very great, and a quorum can be raised in this city readily. These gentry are much beset by parties having pecuniary claims on Congress, and many strange acts could be readily understood, could one get at the organs now making here. The transfer of passed Midshipman Davenport to the Pacific Squadron, where he can cool his feelings for three years, after his Havana expedition, has given great satisfaction to the merchants here, and they could be and Purser Smith be sent off for John Franklin, their departure could be hailed as a just reward for their pompous and idle conduct on board the Crescent City. The Cuban question is a sore subject here, and is destined under the incoming administration, to receive a solution by the acquisition peaceably or otherwise, of the Island. Gen. Pierce is obliged to open some entrance to the treasury, and can find no more feasible expedient than this, which is in sympathy with the masses, and profitable in a national, as well as an individual point of view. The Irish elements runs riot this evening on Common Council, and the right has been sold to lay a track from the South Ferry at the Battery, to run up through Washington street, to the west side of the town. The up-town roads have also been allowed to extend their lines to the Park, in front of the Astor House, and in a few years only, the omnibuses of our city, will be as fully thrown out of sight, as have been the stage-coaches of the country, by the iron-horse. The fever is upon us for city railroads, and will only subside by the building of a railroad upon every city route now occupied by stages. The Erie road has earned and will declare a dividend of four per cent. on the first of January, and more next July. It will soon pass off the list of fancy stocks, and be deemed more valuable than United States six per cents. C.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA—IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

Early last February Congress called for documents from the State Department, as to the policy of this Government in relation to the island of Cuba. In July, a large number of instructions and diplomatic despatches were sent in, covering the years from 1822 to December 1848. These valuable documents, it seems, just now only, see the light for the first time though they have been five months on the table of Congress, where they remained, according to the Intelligencer, six or seven weeks without being opened.

The last six documents are within the administration of the late President Polk, and as they are not only the most recent, but perhaps the most important, we proceed to give the substance of their contents.

The object, of course, was the purchase of the Island of Cuba. The offer was made by President Polk, entirely on his own responsibility, and, though a vast sum of money was tendered, it appears that the Executive did not deem it necessary to ask the consent or approval of Congress for so large an enterprise and expenditure.

The correspondence opens on the 17th of June, 1848, with a letter from Mr. Secretary Buchanan to General Saunders, the American Envoy in Madrid. Mr. Buchanan sets forth very fully the value, importance, and character of the island of Cuba; declares the determination of our Government never to allow it to become the colony of any other European power than Spain; and after various calculations as to its income and pecuniary value, authorizes General Saunders to offer the Spanish Cabinet one hundred millions of dollars for its cession.

Mr. Buchanan is very minute in his directions as to the mode in which the subject is to be broached to the Government of Spain, and he not only requires that all the communications shall be entirely verbal, but he sets forth the very language he wishes the Minister to use. The utmost secrecy is enjoined. The delicate despatch is sent to Madrid by a private hand, and the Minister's reply is required to be returned in the same way.

In July, 1848, Mr. Saunders received this order to attempt a negotiation, and after some discreet deliberation as to the time and person to whom the secret should be broken, he resolved to make the offer to Narvaez, President of the Council, and "soul of the Cabinet." The result of the interview and the tone of the communications are shown in the following extract:—

It was arranged I should call the next day, when he would receive me at an early hour. I accordingly called at the hour appointed, and opened the conversation by stating the information which had been given by Mr. Campbell relative to the threatened insurrection in Havana; your instructions to our consul as to the caution to be used in his words and actions, to avoid even the suspicion of encouraging the insurgents; and the positive order of the Secretary of War to Major General Butler, to prevent any attempt on the part of the invading troopers, in their return from Mexico, from stopping at the Havana. He expressed himself as thankful for the information; as entirely satisfied with the conduct of our Government; and requested me to express *mucha gratitud*; many thanks, to the President for his course in the business. He further said they had their difficulties to contend with, both in Cuba, and at home; but should always look with confidence to our great country, from the friendly relations which had so long existed between Spain and the United States.

He requested to be furnished with copies of your answer and of the Secretary's order. I promised to give him a copy of the order to Gen. Butler, and of so much of your letter as referred to the subject; with the understanding that the information given by Mr. Campbell was not to be used in any way to excite prejudice against him as our consul.

I considered this a favorable moment to introduce the subject which had been the peculiar object of my visit. I began by saying: "His Excellency would allow me to advert to another matter in regard to the Island of Cuba, which, though one of delicacy, was of great importance to us, and I trusted he would receive my communication in the same friendly spirit in which it was made." He replied it would afford him much pleasure to hear any thing I might have to say. I continued: "His Excellency was fully aware of the very deep interest which the United States felt in every thing connected with the present condition and future prospects of Cuba; its position, its great importance to our commerce, the condition of a portion of its population, were well calculated to increase the interest we felt in its fate." He expressed his full assent to all of this. I said, "that whilst the President and our people were perfectly content that it should remain a colony of Spain, and did not by any means desire to change that relation, several events had recently taken place well calculated to excite our fears, and to create some alarm on the subject. I should content myself by referring him to a few of them. The recent revolution in France, and the order by its Provisional Government for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the French islands, and the fatal consequences which had followed, had produced great anxiety in the United States as to its effects on the Spanish islands."

He would doubtless recollect the speech of Lord George Bentinck at the last session of Parliament on the subject of the Spanish bond-holders, and of the reply of Lord Palmerston, asserting the right of the British Government to wage war against Spain for the recovery of these debts whenever it might deem it expedient. His Excellency very emphatically signified his recollection of those speeches. "Those circumstances, in connexion with the recent suspension of all diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, had added to the anxiety of the United States as to the condition of Cuba. They had led the President to believe the time had arrived when it was prudent for him to give to the Minister at this Court authority to treat on the subject of Cuba, if it should be the pleasure of her Catholic Majesty to enter into such a negotiation. I had been honored by the President with a special commission for this purpose; a fact which I had been directed to communicate to the Government of her Majesty in confidence, and which, from the respect I entertained towards his Excellency, had induced me to make it known to him." He said in reply, "That he received the information with much pleasure; that whilst he should consider it as confidential, it might be best that the Minister of State should be made acquainted with it; that he enjoyed his full confidence, and might be implicitly confided in." I rejoined: "I did not doubt on that score; but had thought, from the nature of the subject, as the Minister of State was just about to enter upon the duties of his office, it was most proper to make the communication to his Excellency."

Here our conference ended. As you will see, I was somewhat guarded in the latter part of my expressions, and that the Minister was not very explicit in his reply. He evidently was pleased with the communication. He was not only courteous and respectful, but manifested the greatest attention and interest during the whole of the conversation. I deemed it most prudent not to use the word "cession," and as being authorized to treat for the cession, or merely for the security of Cuba. At all events, I did not think it politic, at this stage of the matter further. I has proceeded the subject, approved him of my authority, and on hereafter advert to the subject as circumstances may justify. I am well satisfied nothing will induce the Spanish Government to part with Cuba but the apprehension of a successful revolution in the Island, or fear of its seizure by England.

After this interview, Mr. Saunders examined the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Spain, and found the following passages in Mr. Forsyth's correspondence with Mr. Vail in July, 1840:

"You are authorized to assure the Spanish Government, that in case of any attempt, from whatever quarter, to wrest from her this portion of her territory, (Cuba,) she may securely depend upon the military and naval resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering it." This assurance was accordingly given by Mr. Vail, and again repeated by Mr. Irving, under his instructions from Mr. Webster.

"With this guaranty for the safety of the Island, the Spanish Government has rested in perfect security. At the time of Mr. Bulwer's dismissal, when public apprehended a rupture with England, it was a common report in the Puerta del-Sol—the great theatre for political discussion—that the United States would aid us in the protection of Cuba." Now, whilst I would not formally withdraw this assurance, I suggest the propriety of changing our tone, by saying, in a war between Spain and England the United States might feel greatly embarrassed, from her friendly relations with England; that she is not only our ally, with whom we are at peace, but with whom at present we have the most intimate commercial relations; that whatever we may think of her colonial policy, in the extension of her commerce, and for the advancement of her manufactures, the United States would feel great reluctance in an open rupture with her at this time; besides, she might claim from us the same neutrality in a war with Spain as she had observed in our late contest with Mexico. This language might do good; and, as I think, could do us no harm. And whatever might be our secret resolution—that under no circumstances could we allow Cuba to come under the control of England—still it might be as well for us to keep this resolution to ourselves. In my interview hereafter with the Minister I shall venture to present this view of the subject, as a reason why we should greatly prefer the purchase of Cuba to any interference to prevent its falling into the power of England."

On the 15th of August, Mr. Saunders had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he was more explicit in his proposal, and the Minister more candid in reply:

"I repeated the interest which the United States felt in the present and future condition of Cuba, and the belief of the President that possibly the existing state of things might render it desirable for her Majesty to enter into negotiations on the subject. He said he had been informed by General Narvaez of the nature of my communication to him, and of my authority; that if I wished to press the matter further at this time, he should like to hear whether I proposed to treat for the cession of Cuba to the United States, or for its security to Spain; and, in the event of a difficulty with England, whether Spain could rely for any aid from the United States.

"I answered that it was from the fear of a difficulty with England, and the threat on her part, of seizure on Cuba, which had, in part, induced the President to give me the special authority he had done at present; that, as his excellency would see, an open rupture between Spain and England—the allies of the United States—might greatly embarrass her as to the part she should take in a contest, might find it necessary to take; that, whilst self-preservation and the interest of her commerce might prevent her from remaining passive in the event of any pressing danger, she would greatly prefer a direct purchase of Cuba to involving herself in a war with England on that account. He fully understood our difficulty; that, from the present state of things, he did not anticipate any thing of the kind; that it was but candid in him to say he could not hold out any prospect of a cession at present; that probably time might bring it about.—Cuba was reported to them as being secure, but there was no telling how long it might remain so. He was pleased to receive my communication; should treat it as entirely confidential; and if any thing should occur to change the present state of things, he should not fail to inform me of it."

September, October and November passed by without anything definite from the Spanish Cabinet; but under date of the 14th December, 1848, we find Gen. Saunders communicating the *finale* of his Cuban diplomacy. He remarked to the Minister that:

"An impression had been produced in the United States, in consequence of some recent publications on the subject, that Spain might be induced to make the transfer, if terms sufficiently liberal should be offered; and I desired to know if he was willing to hear anything further on the subject. He answered, he understood, from our former conversation on the subject, that I had not been instructed to make any direct proposition for the cession, but was authorized to enter into negotiations whenever it might please her Majesty to signify her wish to do so. In reply, I stated that I was fully satisfied I was authorized to offer things to remain as they were, so long as Cuba should continue under the dominion of Spain. With this understanding, my communication had been well received, and was entirely satisfactory; that, so understanding me, he had no reason why we should greatly prefer the purchase of Cuba to any interference to prevent its falling into the power of England."

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"I answered that it was from the fear of a difficulty with England, and the threat on her part, of seizure on Cuba, which had, in part, induced the President to give me the special authority he had done at present; that, as his excellency would see, an open rupture between Spain and England—the allies of the United States—might greatly embarrass her as to the part she should take in a contest, might find it necessary to take; that, whilst self-preservation and the interest of her commerce might prevent her from remaining passive in the event of any pressing danger, she would greatly prefer a direct purchase of Cuba to involving herself in a war with England on that account. He fully understood our difficulty; that, from the present state of things, he did not anticipate any thing of the kind; that it was but candid in him to say he could not hold out any prospect of a cession at present; that probably time might bring it about.—Cuba was reported to them as being secure, but there was no telling how long it might remain so. He was pleased to receive my communication; should treat it as entirely confidential; and if any thing should occur to change the present state of things, he should not fail to inform me of it."

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"An impression had been produced in the United States, in consequence of some recent publications on the subject, that Spain might be induced to make the transfer, if terms sufficiently liberal should be offered; and I desired to know if he was willing to hear anything further on the subject. He answered, he understood, from our former conversation on the subject, that I had not been instructed to make any direct proposition for the cession, but was authorized to enter into negotiations whenever it might please her Majesty to signify her wish to do so. In reply, I stated that I was fully satisfied I was authorized to offer things to remain as they were, so long as Cuba should continue under the dominion of Spain. With this understanding, my communication had been well received, and was entirely satisfactory; that, so understanding me, he had no reason why we should greatly prefer the purchase of Cuba to any interference to prevent its falling into the power of England."

On the 16th of August, Mr. Saunders had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he was more explicit in his proposal, and the Minister more candid in reply:

"I repeated the interest which the United States felt in the present and future condition of Cuba, and the belief of the President that possibly the existing state of things might render it desirable for her Majesty to enter into negotiations on the subject. He said he had been informed by General Narvaez of the nature of my communication to him, and of my authority; that if I wished to press the matter further at this time, he should like to hear whether I proposed to treat for the cession of Cuba to the United States, or for its security to Spain; and, in the event of a difficulty with England, whether Spain could rely for any aid from the United States.

"I answered that it was from the fear of a difficulty with England, and the threat on her part, of seizure on Cuba, which had, in part, induced the President to give me the special authority he had done at present; that, as his excellency would see, an open rupture between Spain and England—the allies of the United States—might greatly embarrass her as to the part she should take in a contest, might find it necessary to take; that, whilst self-preservation and the interest of her commerce might prevent her from remaining passive in the event of any pressing danger, she would greatly prefer a direct purchase of Cuba to involving herself in a war with England on that account. He fully understood our difficulty; that, from the present state of things, he did not anticipate any thing of the kind; that it was but candid in him to say he could not hold out any prospect of a cession at present; that probably time might bring it about.—Cuba was reported to them as being secure, but there was no telling how long it might remain so. He was pleased to receive my communication; should treat it as entirely confidential; and if any thing should occur to change the present state of things, he should not fail to inform me of it."

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Dancing.

MR. and MRS. GILBERT respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they have engaged Arthur's Hall, on Grant street, where they will teach all the Fashionable Ball Room Dances. The Class for Gentlemen will commence on Monday evening November 29th, at 7 o'clock; and at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon for Ladies.

For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Gilbert, Grant's Hotel, corner of Fourth and Grant street.

N. B.—Private Lessons given at any hour during the day. no27

TEN DAYS OUT!!!

New Goods!! New Goods!!!

THE subscriber has this day commenced receiving by the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY through from Philadelphia in TEN DAYS, a large and beautiful assortment of *WINTER DRY GOODS*, comprising of the Latest Importations, and all others who wish to purchase New Goods at *low prices*, are respectfully invited to call at No. 75, Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond. PHILIP ROSS.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the name and style of BRYANT, KENNEDY & CO., for the purpose of transact. ing a general Milling business, in the city of Allegheny.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
ROBERT T. KENNEDY,
J. S. BRYANT,
WM. DAGALEY,
H. OBILDS,
J. P. CHILDS,
HENRY P. SCHWARTZ.

Canal Basin, Allegheny City, June 12th, 1852.

TO MAS BILL.....J. S. LOGETT

BELL & LIGGETT.

FLOUR FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in General Produce. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. no27

SUNDRIES—

5 bbls. Tallow,
10 " Hickory Nuts,
3 " prime red Butter,
6 " pure Saleratus,
6 " Navy Beans. Rec'd and for sale by

S SHRIVER & CO.

GROCERIES ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.—100 Half chests Young Hyson, G P, and bik Tea.
170 barrels prime Rio Coffee.
50 packets Old Gov Java Coffee.
50 bags Pepper.
20 barrels Allspice.
20 barrels Cassia.
100 boxes assorted brands Va Tobacco.
60 kegs $1.00 Sweet
20 half do do Cut and Dry
60 Gross Mrs Miller's Fine Out
20 boxes fresh bunch Raisins.
60 Half boxes
50 bbls pulverized N O Sugar.
100 bbls N O Molasses.
50 bbls Syrup.
100 boxes Sperm Saleratus.
100 bbls N O Tar.

S SHRIVER & CO.
Nos 130 & 132 R-road St.

STONE PIPE—200 boxes superior Stone Pipe; rec'd on consignment, and for sale by

R W POINDEXTER, 22 Water st.
(Journal copy.)

FEATHERS—28 bgs to arrive, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water and Front streets.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land situated in Hopewell township, Beaver Co., on Ohio river, 2 miles below Economy, being part of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common character, and a valuable remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigation physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that it is medicine purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the fountains of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. V. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse.

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords, and I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to suffer so, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but in two days after I commenced taking it it began to come to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a sure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of tetter ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and a public benefit, if properly introduced and extensively used, whenever medicine had failed.

D. V. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,
NO. 57, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of imported and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. no19

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX SPICES,
PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield st. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. n18

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, Is located on the Second Story, Fifth street, opposite R. Wilson's Drug Store, Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirable to obtain likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with superior light and skylights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate resemblies of the human form with all the expression of animated life in all weathers.

Miniatures, Paintings, &c. accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original Daguerreotypes.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in the most delicate and visionly manner.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Entrance to the Museum.

ly22&nov27

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge. Having lately added a large and best arranged Kiln and Skylight over contructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the principal artists of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. Sellers himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a perfect Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Rooms open and operating, from 8 a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m. n18-3m&ly

SELLERS & POWLAT.....JAMES PARK.
S. S. SELLERS.....DAVID M'CLELLAND.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

NO. 89, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Shovel Shovels, Spades, Solid Box Vices, Hoes, Hay and Manure forks.

All articles made of the best materials and warranted equal to if not superior to any in the market. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. n18

Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood st., is now in receipt of a large lot of