

ted me on a wagon. After the battle I got permission to leave the service, as I thought I had been fighting enough; and, as soon as my wounds would admit, I returned to Saltillo; but I found that death had been in civil affairs as well as on the battle field, and that my Carolina had fallen the victim of a fever soon after I left.

For some time I did not know what to do with myself, but finally concluded to go home and see what they were all doing after a lapse of nearly two years. I started and reached home; the people were all glad to see me, but father, who, as usual, was sorry and sorry enough to make vinegar blush. Soon after, peace was declared, and the famous California gold country was discovered, and I like many other wild, reckless adventurers, thought I must go and see if I could not find a lump as big as my head, or worth a million or two. So, packing up my duds, off I started and came to New York, where I engaged my passage in a vessel going around the Horn. After some delay, she finally sailed. There were on board fifty jolly young fellows and five women, two of whom were accompanied by their husbands; two of them had husbands in California, and one was not married; but she was so "humblly" that I dare not speak to her, so I became "chummy" with one whose husband was in California. She wished me to clope with her when we got to California, and said she would not let her husband know she had arrived. I thought it best for me to leave her, so meeting with a good chance to sell my berth, I sold out and removed my duds ashore. The vessel sailed immediately after, and I have heard nothing of the woman since. The Herald gives a couple of columns more of his adventures, but the statements are evidently the merest romance.

### From Nebraska.

I pen this note in the neighborhood of an Indian camp. The yellow-skinned have just received the amount of their annuities for the present year, paid by the Government at Washington, and are going it now like sailors recently paid off and discharged from a man-of-war ship.

I have just returned from Table Creek, distant about one hundred miles above. The route has been through a more magnificent section of the country than I had ever before seen. The more I have traveled in the Nebraska Territory and observed the lands, and examined its resources, the higher has risen my opinion of the country; and I emphatically pronounce it as unequalled by any other section of the United States.

I have taken much pains to gain correct information of the number of emigrants who have this Spring set out for the Plains, and upon the best information, I cannot state the number at more than 6,000, including men, women and children, and of these, by far the large portion are bound for Oregon. The greatest number of wagons were crossed at Council Bluffs, and proceeded on the North side of the Nebraska River; say seven or eight hundred wagons, each having about three persons. The number of wagons crossed at Table Creek, below the mouth of Nebraska, and which proceeded up that river on the South side, was two hundred and twenty. Of these one hundred and fifty-five were for Oregon, thirty-five for California, and thirty for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The others crossed the Missouri at St. Jo, and Weston, and put out from Independence and Kansas. Since the emigrants commenced their march from the banks of the Missouri, I have heard from each of the several lines, and learn that the people are generally healthy and are making good progress.

The entire of the lands on this side of the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Kansas, (with the exception of several small sections obtained from the Indians for military purposes,) is claimed by the remnants of a number of Indian tribes, who remain over the country and keep out the hand of the cultivator, while they do not maintain for themselves a state of destitution and condition of wretchedness scarcely to be conceived by those who have not witnessed them. I have the information from the Sub-Indian Agents, and from many of the Chiefs of the tribes that inhabit the westerly shores of the Missouri, between the Kansas on the South and the Big Sioux on the North, that those tribes are unanimous in a desire to dispose of their title to the lands which they now respectively claim, and to be removed South of the Kansas.

### Great Land Sale.

All the surveyed lands in this district amounting to near 3,500,000 acres, will be offered for sale at this place in the month of August next. This is, we believe, the largest amount ever before offered for sale at only one time, in any Land District in the United States, and embraces a tract of country extending nearly from the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, and north to the head waters of the St. Croix. The first sale will commence on the 11th of August, and close on the 15th. This sale will include the lands lying on and between the Black, Chippewa, O'Clare and Nemadji rivers, which is valuable for its immense tracts of pine and numerous water powers on these streams. The second sale commences on the 11th of August, and includes all the surveyed lands between the Chippewa, Mississippi and St. Croix, which is one of the finest sections of farming land in the State, and possesses advantages of timber, prairie and water, not enjoyed by any other portion of the west. We apprehend that the lands in this immediate vicinity, and along the borders of Lake St. Croix and the Mississippi river, will meet with a ready call, and soon be thickly settled by a set of industrious and enterprising inhabitants. The various tributaries of the St. Croix furnish an abundance of water power for manufacturing and lumbering purposes, and the vast quantities of pine to be found at the heads of these streams will warrant the use of any amount of capital in building mills, and manufacturing lumber for the southern market as well as our own.

### Circulation near 2000.

### The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

### A Railroad Meeting.

Largely attended, was held at Catawissa, Pa., on Monday, the 28th ult., at which Henry Johnson, Esq., of Muncy, presided. The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to attend the general meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the 25th of September next, and in obtaining a full subscription to warrant their putting the whole line of the railroads forthwith under contract from Philadelphia, by way of Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie road to Lake Erie. The meeting was addressed by Edward Bidle, of Philadelphia, Col. Joseph Paxton, and Mr. Osborne, the chief engineer. Very enthusiastic resolutions in favor of the object were adopted.

The Philadelphians seem to have awakened from their lethargy, and are now going to work in earnest in adopting measures to put the whole line under contract, from Catawissa via Williamsport to Erie on the Lake. This in our opinion will be made one of the most productive Railroads in the State. The New Jersey Central road from New York to its terminus at Easton will be finished by the close of the present year. The Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna road forms a connection with the New Jersey Central road at Easton, and intersects the Catawissa Road at or near Tamaqua, in Schuylkill county, and at Black Creek, above Mauch Chunk, where the Catawissa Road strikes the river Lehigh. This road it will be seen opens a thoroughfare to the great harbor at Erie on the Lake in the West; and from New York, the great emporium in the East. Since, however, the Philadelphians seem ripe for securing the trade of Northern Pennsylvania, they should also keep a watchful eye on that of Northern Pennsylvania, and construct a road to connect with the one now building along the valley of the Lehigh, somewhere in the neighborhood of Allentown.

### Iron Imported.

The New York Tribune gives some tables which show the amount of iron imported into that port during the first six months of the years 1849-51. The total for the first six months of 1850, was 99,605 tons. For the first six months of 1851, 107,209 tons. The above shows the fruits of a low Tariff. While the iron works of Pennsylvania are lying idle, we import more than a hundred thousand tons of foreign iron in six months. This iron at an average cost of \$30 per ton, is over \$3,000,000 out of the pockets of the working people of our country. No wonder the specie travels out of it so fast!

### Draught.

We learn that a great draught now prevails throughout the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, and Berks, which has very materially injured the corn and late potatoes, while the second grass crops are literally parched up. The farmers in our own immediate neighborhood inform us that their cattle suffer greatly for want of pasture, and in addition to this, the grasshoppers have attacked the corn and potato leaf, and from our exchanges we learn that these insects are very general throughout the county.

### Imports and Exports.

The imports of foreign merchandise into the port of New York during the month of June, amounted to nearly ten millions of dollars, while the exports ran up to only a fraction of ten millions, leaving a balance against us of upwards of five millions of dollars! During the same period, the amount of specie imported into the same port was one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$121,234). The amount exported was six millions four hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars (\$6,462,267). This shows that in one month at one port over six millions of dollars more specie were sent out of the country than were brought in! Who is surprised that change is scarce—prices of grain low and trade somewhat depressed?

### American Shawl Manufacture.

The Bay State Mills have recently sold 100 cases, numbering nearly or quite 5000 shawls, for the Canada market, to a regular dealer there, who can afford to pay a duty of 12 per cent, and sell his goods alongside of British productions at a profit! The productions of shawls from some of the principal mills of the current year will be as follows: James & Co., nearly all long shawls of beautiful designs, 30,000; Bay State Mills, the great pioneers in this work, 385,000; Waterloo Co., 22,000; Empire State Mills, 30,000; Peaceable Mill, Duncan & Cunningham, and one or two smaller makers, say 25,000; making a total of 492,000, or nearly half a million of the medium and better class of goods, produced in this country in a single year!

### City Markets.

The Philadelphia Sun of Tuesday says:—The following is a list of the prices of the principal articles exposed for sale in our markets yesterday morning:—Beef per pound, 11 cents; Mutton per pound, 8 cents; Chickens per pair, 50 a \$1.25; Butter per pound, 28 a 31 cents; Eggs per dozen, 16 cents; Potatoes per basket, 62 cents; Stringed Beans per peck, 32 cents; Tomatoes per peck, 25 cents; Water Melons per single one, 15 a 25 cents; Moon Melons per single one, 10 cents; Pears per half peck, 18 cents; Peaches per half peck, 27 cents; Plums per quart, 18 cents; Blackberries per quart, 10 cents; Corn per dozen, 18 cents; Sweet Potatoes per pound, 10 cents; Green Apples per basket, Squash, Egg Plants, &c., without change.

### A Father's Advice to his Son.

The time draws nigh, dear John, that I must go the way from which none returns. I cannot take thee with me, and leave thee in a world where good counsel is not superabundant. No one is born wise. Time and experience teach us to separate the grain from the chaff. I have seen more of the world than you; it is not all gold, dear son that glitters. I have seen many a star from Heaven fall, and many a staff on which men have leaned, break; therefore I give thee this advice, the result of my experience.—Attach thy heart to any transitory thing. The truth come not to us dear son; we must seek for it. That which you see scrutinize carefully; and with regard to things unseen and eternal, rely on God. Search no one so closely as thyself. Within us dwells the judge who never deceives, and whose voice is more to us than the applause of the world, and more than all the wisdom of the Egyptians and Greeks. Resolve, my son, to do nothing to which this voice is opposed.—When you think and project strike on your forehead and ask for his counsel. He speaks at first low, and rises as an innocent child; but if you honor his innocence, he gradually loses his tongue and speaks more distinctly. Despise not any religion; it is easy to despise, but it is much better to understand. Uphold truth when thou canst, and be willing for her sake to be hated; but know that thy individual cause is not cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded. Do good for thy own satisfaction; and care not what follows.—Care no grey hairs to any one; nevertheless, for the right even grey hairs are to be disgraced. Help and give willingly when thou hast, and think no more of thyself for it, and if thou hast nothing let thy hands be ready with a drink of cold water, and esteem thyself forth no less, not always what thou sayest. Not the apparent devout, but the truly devout man respect, and go in his ways. A man who has the fear of God in his heart is like the sun that shines and warms, though it does not speak. Do that which is worthy of recompense, and ask none. Reflect daily upon death, and seek the life which is beyond with a cheerful courage, and further, go not out of the world without having testified by some good deed thy love and respect for the Author of Christianity.

### Rules for Detecting Counterfeits.

The following excellent "Rules" we copy from the "Clinton Tribune." By carefully examining these Rules, and with such other information as may be derived from the Counterfeit Detectors, persons need seldom be imposed upon with counterfeit or altered notes.

1. Examine the appearance of a bill. The genuine have a general dark, neat appearance.
2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.
3. Examine well the faces, see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and lifelike. Particularly the eye.
4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, shows the folds distinctly.
5. Examine the medallion relief and heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.
6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or if sloping, of a uniform slope.
7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of letters, &c., see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even; counterfeit looks as if done with a file.
8. Observe the round hand writing engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope and smooth. This, in genuine notes, is invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff as if done with a pen.
9. Notice the "imprint" or engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeits seldom do this well.

### Fourth of July in Paris.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Paris by a banquet, at which a large number of citizens of the United States were present. Among the toasts were:—"To the President of the United States,"—"The President of the French Republic,"—"George Washington,"—"La Fayette,"—"The American Army and French Army." A brilliant orchestra had performed the *Marseillaise* several times, when an order came prohibiting it from being repeated. The guests immediately protested to the utmost of their power against the enormous presumption of Louis Napoleon's police. They then went to Mr. Goodrich, our new Consul at Paris, who gave a ball that evening to his countrymen. The "National," in relating the circumstance, adds, "As Frenchmen we thank the American citizens for having associated the French Revolution and the Republic with the celebration of the anniversary of their glorious Republic. The time will come when such manifestations, far from being regarded with distrust by the public authorities, will be greatly extended under a true Republican Government.—N. York Tribune.

### Mr. Printer!

As there appears to be a discussion going on between the two political papers in your Borough, the "Republican" on the one side, and the "Patriot" on the other, in regard to the increase and decrease of our State debt—and as this is a matter in which every taxpayer is directly interested, it necessarily becomes a question much discussed, and in which each refers to the paper of the political creed to which he belongs. But as you are well aware political papers are said to gable extracts to make them appear plausible, so that but little dependence is placed in what they say. There must be some authority, however, or from which facts can be elicited that cannot be controverted, but as we have not the documents for reference, will you be good enough to give a statement in the Register, as regards this fact.

### A NORTH WHITEHALLER.

"We are unable to comply with the request of our 'North Whitehall' correspondent, as we have had for the last five or six years little or nothing to do with political matters, hence did not deem it of interest sufficient to preserve the documents received from time to time, we will however, try to answer the question in our next paper, provided we can procure the proper documents.

### Lehigh County and a Bank.

The subject for conversation now uppermost in the minds of the people of this part of the County, is about a Bank for Lehigh, and it daily becomes more and more evident, that all are favorable to the measure.—The Whigs and Democrats, the professional men, the merchants, the farmers, the mechanics, and the laboring men, all seem to make this the most desirable object they have in view. All are anxiously looking forward to the consummation of that event which will secure to themselves those rights and privileges which they are entitled to enjoy. As the time is hastening on when it becomes us to look around for means to obtain this much desired end, it will in the first place be absolutely necessary to send to our next Legislature a representative who will exert all his energies and influence in behalf of a bank; and unless we are thus represented we may forever pray, and bid, and petition for banking privileges, and all in vain. Let us then overlook party barriers, break through party ties, and choose from amongst us a man who has spirit, energy, and firmness of character sufficient to lead our cause without fear or trembling; a man who knows the great resources and wants of Lehigh County, and who will boldly and fearlessly stand up in defence of her vested rights. Of all the names mentioned in connection with the office of Representative, that of Col. Jonathan Cook stands pre-eminently at the head.—Combining as he does all the above necessary qualifications for the office, he has always been known as a bank man, one who has at all times most strenuously exerted himself to obtain a charter. And by this and nothing else ought the people of Lehigh to be guided in electing a man to the next legislature. Although Mr. Cook is a Whig in politics, yet where we are engaged in a common cause, where the efforts of both political parties seem to be united, it is a matter of very little moment, to what party the man may belong who is made instrumental in obtaining their object. Again the people of Lehigh county are rejoiced, if they seriously desire the establishment of a bank to act in concert and select a man without regard to politics in whom they may safely trust their confidence.

### A VOICE FROM LOWER MUNCY.

The political canvass in the Keystone State is going on with considerable spirit and no little acrimony. The candidates for Governor are, on the Whig side, the present incumbent—William F. Johnston, and on the Democratic side, William Digger. The respective friends of the candidates are diligently engaged in the usual electioneering vocation of crimination and recrimination—each striving to convince the voters of Pennsylvania that his candidate is the only one qualified to discharge the executive duties of the great Commonwealth satisfactorily. One of the issues that have been raised in the canvass, is the compromise of the last Congress, and singular enough each party assumes to be its special friend and supporter. As far as parties can be bound by resolutions, both the Whigs and Democrats of Pennsylvania occupy the same position, in respect of their relation to, and affection for the compromise. Within the last month, both have held conventions, and the following resolutions, showing both the faith of each were then adopted:

### DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS. WITH RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democratic Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania measures of sylvania are true to the last Congress shall Union, the Constitution be faithfully observed and the laws, and will not be respected by the faithful observe and Whigs. Resolved, That an unalienable and inalienable determination of compromise to maintain the supremacy adopted by the late majority of the Constitution for the partition and laws, has been pose of settling the ques and is now, one of our tion arising out of do cardinal doctrines, and mistie slavery; and this that while others have not only from a sense of duty, the history of of duty as good citizens the Whig party dem of this republic, but also sustains that, in the so from the kind and storms of adversity or friendly feelings which the sunshine of prosy their cheeri towards 'perly, this guiding star their brethren of the 'our country's hope slaveholding States. has never been dimmed by its action or council.

### THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

We find, in the National Intelligencer, the following notice of the celebrated Whiskey Insurrection. In the year 1794 an army of over seven thousand men, under Gen. Lee, of Virginia, encamped at Bedford, on its way to quell the celebrated whiskey insurrection. Governor Mifflin was reviewed in person by President Washington.—Another army of six thousand men encamped at the same time at Fort Cumberland, thirty miles to the south of Bedford. We of the present day can form but little idea of the excitement which prevailed throughout the Union in reference to this insurrection, but it must have been intense and threatening, or the sound discretion of Washington would not have called for an army of thirteen thousand men. That the President did believe the danger to be imminent is evident from the fact that, before returning home, he addressed a proclamation to the troops, complimenting them for their patriotic zeal in maintaining the constitution and the laws, and exhorting them to combat and subdue all who may be found in opposition to the national will and authority.—One of the paragraphs of this address is as follows:—"No citizen of the United States can ever be engaged in a service more important to the country. It is nothing less than to consolidate and preserve the blessings of that revolution, which, at much expense of blood and treasure, constituted us a free and independent nation. It is to give to the world an illustrious example of the utmost consequence to mankind. I experience a heartfelt satisfaction in the conviction that the conduct of the troops throughout will be in every respect answerable to the goodness of the cause and the magnitude of the stake."

### Another Fire in San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1.—The steamship Alabama has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz with California news, received via Mexico; to July 1st, two weeks later than previous advices. By this arrival we have the news that on the 22d of June, just seven weeks after the terrible conflagration of May, San Francisco suffered from a similar calamity. The whole of the blocks bounded by Montgomery, Dupont, Washington and Merchant streets, are now a heap of ruins. The property destroyed covered three squares, and the loss is estimated at something over one million of dollars. The fire was the work of incendiaries, who have been arrested by the Vigilant Committee. Their fate may easily be surmised. Many lives are said to have been lost by this terrible fire, which, coming so closely on the heels of that from which the city had not yet recovered, inflicts a severe blow on the prosperity of the inhabitants.

### Bank of Salisbury, Md.

The Baltimore Sun says:—We have frequently urged our citizens to decline receiving the notes of the Bank of Salisbury, Md., but regret to find that some of them are still in circulation in this city. We copy the following from the Kent (Delaware) Beacon, as confirmatory of our views of the character of this Bank:—"The Salisbury Bank, or rather the Bank of Salisbury, Md., is believed by those who ought to know, to be a worthless, rotten concern, and will shortly explode like the late worthless Havre de Grace Bank. Almost the entire stock of this institution is held by New York Wall street brokers, as was also the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Millington, and the Havre de Grace Bank. We caution the public against the current funds, the issues of this bank, or they may become the sufferers in the end. This bank is but about forty miles distant from us, and strange as it may seem to some its notes do not circulate in this community; none are offered, and if offered would be refused. Its issues have never passed current in this community, and the institution has always been regarded as unsound and unworthy of any confidence."

### Strange Phenomena.

Several times this season, the people of Chicago have been startled by the sudden rising of the waters of Lake Michigan to the height of several feet, without any apparent cause. On the 26th July, according to the Chicago Journal, the lake played its antics all day, the water rising from two to four feet every half hour or so, and as suddenly receding.—At dusk, while the Lake was as smooth as a mirror, without wind or any apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. What has caused this great commotion with old Michigan, is a mystery. It is certainly very unaccountable.

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### Cuban Declaration of Independence.

### The Chief Points.

This document has evidently been prepared with considerable care. It is dated "Puerto Principe, July 4th. Its chief points may be summed up briefly thus:—The Cubans have been deprived of all rights and guarantees—have no security of person or property—and live under conditions imposed by the pleasure of tyrants. They have appealed in vain to the mother country, and the island is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban is watched by a guard, and has to pay for watching him. All attempts by legitimate means, to restrain the excesses of their rulers, have been visited upon the Cubans as acts of attempted rebellion. They exhibited their opposition to the unlawful Slave Trade, and as a consequence, General O'Donnell, satiated his vengeance by involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free people of color and slaves of the estates. All the laws of society and nature have been trampled under foot. Accused persons have been shot without form of trial—free colored people have been first lacerated by the lash, and then hurried to the scaffold. An attempted rising of the Cubans in behalf of independence, has been immediately followed by threats of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. Publicly and by legislative act, has Cuba been deprived of the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and conceded by nature and the laws to nations the least advanced in civilization. Publicly have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the State. Publicly are the unlimited powers of every description granted to the Captain Generals of Cuba; who can refuse to those whom they condemn, even the right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal. Public and permanent, in the island of Cuba, are those courts martial, which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State. Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba, the threat of converting the Island into ruin and ashes, by liberating the slaves, and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans. For these and other reasons, the people of Cuba solemnly declare that the Island of Cuba, is, and by the laws of nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish Government, and the individuals composing it, owing submission only to the authority and direction of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionally charge themselves, with the command and Government of each locality, and of the military forces. An indirect appeal is made to the various classes—colored, white and military—as well as the old Spaniards, and the Declaration, which is well calculated to produce a strong sensation in the popular mind, concludes with this language:—"It, notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish government should find partisans obstinately bent upon sustaining it, and we have to owe our liberty only to the force of arms. Sons of Cuba! let us prove to the Republics of America, which are contemplating us, that our having been the last to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence."

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