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TO MARIE BOSEAU.

BY EXAMINING.
I'm thinking of the time, Marie!
When thou wert but a child,
And thou and I were both,
Thy infant life (dear!)
When thou wast not a thought of care
Beyond those little things,
And "gentle words" thy parents were
In thy young journeying.
I'm thinking of the time, Marie!
Thy summer hours, now
While thou art weeping well, Marie!
The latest round thy bow,
Oh may I rest, there, green and bright,
Gather new leaves with time,
And know again that care and sorrow
On that young hour of thine.
I'm thinking of the time, Marie!
When thou wast as well as I,
Shall ever as our pros, Marie!
And lay us down to die;
I know that thoughts of death to thee
Bring not despair and gloom,
Leaves of thine, I may be
Thy worth beyond the tomb.
PHILADELPHIA, August, 1851.

I saw Him do it—Worth Reading.

I saw a laborer, weary from his work,
stoop and take a stone, that lay in the
pathway of passing wheels, and cast it out
of the road. The sight did me good. This
stone might be struck by a passing wheel,
to the discomfort of the traveler, and, possibly,
the injury of the vehicle. It was
kind in the man to remove it.
—What a trifle for a newspaper paragraph!
says a captious one. Not so, my
friend. The act was small, but the motive
noble—that act, small; the principle
on which it is based, of unspeakable value
to the human race.

I love to trace things, especially such
things, to their fountain. That man had
emotion in his soul when he stooped to
pick up that stone. He felt right. I
have a right to think that act was but one
of the links of a chain—and never was a
chain made of better material—love for
the welfare of others. Such a chain is all
gold. The man had done such things before,
I could not doubt. He would do
such things again. It cost him something
to do this, for there was a pelting storm
of sleet, and he carried an umbrella, and
he must pause in his rapid walk to do it.
Well done, my humble friend; if every
other man would stop and pick out of the
path of his fellow travelers through life, the
things that vex and annoy them, how
many sunny faces there would be in place
of scowling ones! Drops make a shower;
give enough of them. Such acts as this
man's—give us enough of them—and how
great a shower of blessings! How much
misery would be prevented!

I shall not stop here. The man that
will do such things, will do greater things.
That will show what the fountain is. He
has a kind heart. He will remove larger
stones than that from the path of human
life. Give me that man for my adversary.
He who has honored the small draft, will
honor the greater. His good will not all
be exhausted by that effort.
It was a trifle, was it? Please, then,
think my friend, it can be but a trifle for
you to do such a thing. Do every such
sort of thing—anything that will remove
obstructions out of the path of human hap-
piness. Give your neighbor a job to do
so, too. Perhaps he will pass the jog
along, and we shall joggle some of the self-
ishness out of the human heart.—N. Y.
Evangelist.

Poisonous Candy.

The Albany Register states that on an
analysis of the green and red coloring mat-
ter of candy, they are found to be com-
posed of deadly poisons; the former is
made up of Arsenic of Potash, and the
latter generally of Lead and Mercury.
Several cases among children, which have
resulted nearly in death, have recently oc-
curred in that city, from eating green and
red candies. The green is the most poi-
sonous, and one of the largest hearts col-
ored in that way, on an analysis, was found
to contain enough arsenic of potash to kill
a child.

SIDE WALKS—Judge Pearson, said in
the Court last week, that no person was
allowed to stand on the pavements or side
walks, or at the corners of streets; and that
when requested by the owners or occu-
pants to leave, if they do not comply, they
have the right to drive them off, or as the
judge said, "kick them off." Side-walk
loungers have therefore fair warning to be
upon their guard.

The Cuba Tragedy.

The full official accounts of the progress
and termination of the Lopez invasion
of Cuba which we publish to-day establish
beyond cavil the following facts:

1. That the bodies of the prisoners shot
at Havana with Crittenden and Kerr were
not mutilated nor anywise maltreated, and
the story that they had been was fabricated
to excite indignation and procure reinforce-
ments in this country;

2. That the invaders achieved no impor-
tant success at any time, beyond the killing
of Gen. Enna and the consequent repulse
of the detachment led by him;

3. That they killed 2,000, 1,000, nor
even 200 of the Spaniards;

4. That they at no time were able to act
on the offensive, but fought for their lives
from the first, and were at length surprised
and utterly routed;

5. That, though they were landed in the
very quarter of Cuba where Lopez was
most likely to obtain aid, yet they received
none of any kind, and were not joined by
a single corporal's guard from the hour of
their setting foot on the soil of Cuba;

6. That the Creoles, or natives of Cuba,
so far from affording them such aid as even
cowards friendly to them might safely have
done, evinced the most active and deadly
hostility throughout to the invaders and
their cause. We can not doubt that they
furnished the information which led to the
surprise and route of Lopez; we know that
they finally deceived, betrayed, bound and
delivered him to Concha.

—These things should sink deeply into
the National mind. They should be re-
membered whenever lying emissaries assert
that Cuba is ready to revolt on the strength
of the sly whispers of disaffection from a
few exiles or grumblers. The Cuban Creoles
are of Spanish blood and faith—they
have the pride of that race, and its antipa-
thies to Foreign domination; they may
sometimes murmur, at their Colonial condi-
tion, but they are not prepared to see the
National flag under which they have thus
far lived trailed in the dust before the con-
quering march of adventurers of alien blood
and hostile creed. He who seeks honest-
ly to get up armed expeditions for the
conquest of Cuba is bringing brave and un-
informed men to certain destruction. Let
him be marked!

—We hope it is true that the lives of
the remaining prisoners are to be spared.
We trust that the good offices of our Gov-
ernment may in time be successfully im-
posed to favor their liberation. But to this
end the shameful outrages at New Orleans
on Spanish property and the Spanish flag
must first be amply atoned for.—N. Y.
Tribune.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONERS.
Washington, Sept. 9.—The R. public of
today publishes a despatch from Commodore
Platt, of the U. S. Ship-of-war Albany,
detailing an interview that he had with the
American prisoners at Havana.
He says he told them, before receiving
any communication from them, that they
were in full possession of the Spanish
government, and that nothing could be
done for them, but that anything they
might say would be forwarded to his
Government.

Capt. James A. Kelly, of New Orleans,
acted as spokesman in the presence of the
others. The number of prisoners is 135.
His statement is almost the same as that
of another prisoner, published in the Span-
ish accounts. He says they had five
battles, but he could not tell how many of
their number were killed. They brought
with them to Cuba 80,000 cartridges, and
captured more.

They soon found they had been deceived,
and became anxious to return to the United
States. The country people of Cuba gen-
erally fled at their approach, and none
joined them. At length, worn out with
hunger and fatigue, they threw away their
arms and ammunition, a week before their
capture.

Capt. Kelly stated that he had been
written to and prevailed upon by Mr. Sig-
ur, of the N. O. Delta, to join the expedition,
and he had persuaded many others.
He also says that when they were told
that Gen. Lopez was captured, a cry of
joy ran through the crowd.

Col. W. Scott Haines, of Tennessee, another
of their leaders, was, they thought,
still in the mountains.
The Republic says that on the receipt of
these despatches, copies of them were sent
by the President to the Spanish Minister,
to further enforce an appeal, already made,
that the Spanish government would deal
mercifully with the prisoners, in view of
the fact that they had been so grossly
deceived.

THE PRISONERS.—A majority of them
it appears are under 25 years of age. We
could have predicted this from the fact of
their joining the expedition. Only the
thoughtlessness and impetuosity of youth
could have induced men to risk their lives
in this unfortunate, injudicious and objec-
tionable enterprise. Deceived as they were,

they had yet been warned. But, in the
flash of youth, they believed the glittering
promises of Lopez, rather than the calm
advice of their real well-wishers. Cuba,
we believe, will now be left to herself.—
Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.
The Cuban expedition projects are now
entirely abandoned, and there are a great
many "liberators" in this city without the
means of returning to their homes. They
demanded money of the Cuban Committee,
when some disturbance arose and arrests
were made, but nothing serious has occurred
thus far. The Police are out in force in
case of any outbreak.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE has made an ex-
ample of one public functionary, in this
Cuban matter; probably only "the begin-
ning of the end." He has dismissed the
Collector at New Orleans for neglect of
duty, in permitting the Lopez expedition
to leave that port. Stringent orders have
been re-issued to the U. S. officers at the
various ports to frustrate all new expedi-
tions against Cuba, and our vessels of war
in the Gulf are directed to be on the alert.
It is next to useless vigilance now, since
the recent events have shown how little
Cubans are themselves interested in their
own liberation, and how determinedly the
Spanish Government preserves its rights.
—Milbionia.

THE LATE GENERAL LOPEZ.
Narciso Lopez, who has lost his life ig-
nominiously at Havana, was born of
wealthy parents in Venezuela, in 1796.
He was the only son of his parents that
grew to manhood, though he had a num-
ber of sisters. His father had a commer-
cial house in Caracas, a branch of which
at Valencia, in the interior, was placed under
the charge of Narciso at an early age. Dur-
ing the troubles of 1814, young Lopez sided
with the popular party, but afterwards en-
listed in the Spanish army, when for-
tune turned in his favor, and at the end of
the civil war he was made a Colonel when
only twenty-three years of age.

After the Spanish army evacuated Ven-
ezuela, Lopez went to Cuba, where he re-
mained and established himself in life,
soon making himself conspicuous by his
advocacy of liberal principles. During the
first Carlist troubles he chanced to be in
Madrid on private business. Having joined
the royal party, he was made aid-de-camp
to the commander-in-chief, Gen. Valdez,
and received several military decorations.
He was honored with several important
offices by the Queen, and finally was made
Governor of Madrid. Afterwards, as Sen-
ator from Seville, he is said to have made
the condition of Cuba his especial study,
and the expulsion of the Cuban deputies
from the Cortes induced him to resign his
office and return to the island. There he
held several posts under the Captain Gen-
eral Valdez. Finally he undertook the
re-working of an abandoned copper mine
in the Central Department, where he is
said to have employed his time in instilling
liberal principles into the minds of the
population.

In 1849, when he thought everything
was ripe for a revolution, he came to the
United States and got up the immature
and worse than useless attempt at an in-
vasion, known as the Round Island Expe-
dition. In May, 1850, the famous invasion
and sudden evacuation of Cardenas took
place. In August, 1851, he again
landed in Cuba at Bahia Honda. His fol-
lowers were speedily destroyed or captured,
and he himself, a fugitive among the moun-
tains, was taken on the 27th of August.
On the 1st of September, 1851, he suffered
the ignominious death of the garrote, at
Havana. These are the principal events
of a life, remarkable for its inconsistencies.
Lopez's integrity as a patriot has been often
questioned, but we are not disposed to dis-
cuss it now. He is said to have died bravely,
and we are willing to refer his errors
rather to his head than his heart.

A Reminiscence.

Some few years ago, the United States
were engaged in a war (quasi war) with
certain Indians. These Indians, being
driven from our territories, took refuge in
Florida, then belonging to the Crown of
Spain. The American army pursued them
into this neutral territory, compelled the
surrender of St. Marks by the Spanish
commandant, and occupied it as a conquered
country.

Two British subjects were made prison-
ers in the Spanish territory. A special
military tribunal was organized under the
orders of the American General, being
neither a Court Martial nor a Court of In-
quiry. The Court was directed to give its
opinion on the guilt or innocence of the
prisoners, and what punishment, if any,
should be inflicted.

The Court was organized on the very
day on which the order assembling it bears
date, and proceeded forthwith to examine
the case.

The first charge against Arbutnot was
in these words: "Exciting and stirring up

the Creek Indians to war against the United
States and her citizens, he, A. Arbutnot,
not being a subject of Great Britain, with
whom the United States are at peace."

Charge second:—"Acting as a spy, and
aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy;
supplying them with the means of war."

On the 28th of April the Court found
the accused guilty of the first charge, and
guilty of the second, leaving out the words
"acting as a spy," and sentenced him to
be hung.

On the 28th of April, the same Court
proceeded to the trial of R. C. Ambriester.
The first charge against him was "aid-
ing, abetting and comforting the enemy;
supplying them with the means of war, he
being a subject of Great Britain, at peace
with the United States, and lately an officer
in the British Colonial Marines."

Charge second:—"Leading and command-
ing the lower Creek Indians in carrying on
war against the United States."

On the same day the Court found the
accused guilty of both charges, and sentenced
him to suffer death by being shot.—
This sentence was reconsidered, and the
judgment of the Court was, that the pris-
oner receive fifty stripes on the bare back,
and be confined with ball and chain to hard
labor for 12 calendar months.

The Commanding General on the follow-
ing day, April 29th, approves the finding
and sentence of the Court in the case of Ar-
butnot; he approves the first finding and
sentence in the case of Ambriester, and dis-
approves the reconsideration of the sen-
tence. In General Orders he declares that
in Ambriester's case it appears from the evi-
dence and pleadings of the prisoner that
he did lead and command within the ter-
ritory of Spain (being a subject of Great
Britain) the Indians in war against the
United States, those nations being at peace.
"It is," he continues, "an established prin-
ciple of the law of nations that any indi-
vidual of a nation making war against the
citizens of another nation they being at
peace, forfeits his allegiance and becomes
an outlaw and pirate."

Both prisoners were accordingly execu-
ted. This transaction occurred in the year
1818. The place where the alleged offen-
ses were committed was the territory of
Spain, a neutral Power; the offenders were
the subjects of Great Britain, another neu-
tral Power; the Court was one not known
to the laws of the United States, sitting
within a neutral territory, and exercising
in a summary way a jurisdiction and au-
thority exclusively originating in a mili-
tary commander. That General was Andrew
Jackson.

It occurs to me that these proceedings
and the doctrine promulgated by the Com-
manding General are at least as apposite to
the case of the Cuban authorities as some
which I have seen applied to this case de-
rived from Vattel and from Mr. Webster.
C.—National Intelligencer.

The Crime of young Pharaoh.

The recent execution of George Pharoah,
in Chester county, at the early age
of 20, for the crime of murdering a young
woman for the sake of her gold watch,
ought to furnish a lesson for the improved
education of the young, and their employ-
ment in useful industry, that will place
them above the temptations of idleness,
poverty or want. Stephen Girard left his
immense fortune of seven millions of dol-
lars chiefly to secure to orphan youth a
sound moral education, and the means of
future independence, by "binding them
out to a trade." Statesmen, sages and phi-
lanthropists, in all ages, have labored to
provide poor youth with the means of sub-
sistence through honest industry, and giv-
ing them a control over their passions, by
wise and proper moral instruction in early
life. In his letter to his mother, just pre-
vious to his execution, Pharaoh expressed
his sorrow that he did not go back to his
employer, and "stay his time out;" from
which we may infer, that he thought such
a course of conduct would have saved him
from this revolting crime. Leaving his
employer, and "refusing to return," when
advised to do so by his mother, were ob-
vious causes that plunged him into guilt;
for the old saying is fully verified in his
case, that the "Devil is always whispering
mischief in the ears of the idle." The
condition of life being labor, useful oc-
cupation cuts off all temptation to wear
out the time by the gratification of the
bad passions; and as he who is idle must
necessarily become poor, robbery and mur-
der stalk in to entice the wretch to his
perdition. His words to his father could
perhaps be truly uttered by many who
now tread on the dizzy precipice of crime—
"Father! you know you have not acted a
good part towards me; you have never
afforded me a good example to follow, but
permitted me to grow up in ignorance and
vice!" What words are these, addressed
to a father, by a son standing under the
gibbet! But, if that father neglected his
duty, that neglect was no apology or justi-
fication for the crime of the son. This

fallacy is becoming too common. Parents
can not be too severely reproved for the
neglect of their children's minds and morals;
but murderers can not bring their crimes
home to their parents. No man is
so ignorant as not to know the devilish
turpitude of murder. We want more care,
however, over the minds and morals of
children, and less anxiety to pamper their
appetites, and gratify their passions. Moral
education can not begin too soon, nor
habits of industry, as a means of living, be
too early and too assiduously implanted in
their characters.—Public Ledger.

An Auction Scene.

Strolling through our city, we chanced
into an auction-room, to see what bargains
we could make. The auctioneer was upon
the stand with a piece of calico.
"Eight cents a yard—who says ten?"
"I'll give you ten," says an old lady.
"Going at ten! Going—gone! Yours,
madam; walk in and settle."
"I didn't bid on it," exclaimed the old
lady, advancing.
"Well, thank persons not to bid if they
don't want an article," said the auctioneer.
"Going, then, at eight! Who says more
than eight?"
"Nine cents," said an old gentleman,
opposite.

"Nine—nine—who says ten? Going
at nine—going—gone! Yours, sir. Cash
takes it at nine cents."
"I didn't bid," said the gentleman.
"I don't want it; I wouldn't give you five
cents for the whole piece."

(Auctioneer, getting mad): "If any
one bids again, they will have to take the
article or get into trouble," (throwing
down angrily the piece of calico). "Give
me something else. Ah! gentlemen, here
is a fine piece of diaper. What can I get
for this? What do I hear?—anything
you please?"

"I'll start it at five." "Ten," says
another.
"Twelve and a half," says a third.
"Thirteen," cries an old lady. "Four-
teen! fifteen!" cried several voices.

" Fifteen I am offered—fifteen—done at
once!—can't you sell—going—going—
going! Yours, sir. Step up, whoever
bid."

No one came up—all eyes staring in
various parts of the room.

"Gone, then, at fourteen! Yours, sir;
walk up here!"
But the bidder could not be made to
walk up.
"Thirteen, then, madam; you can have
it at your bid."
"I didn't bid. What do you think I want
of that article?" said the old lady, indig-
nantly.

"Here, I'll take it at thirteen," ex-
claimed a voice at the other end of the
room. All eyes were turned in that di-
rection, but no claimant stepped forward.
"Who says they'll take it at thirteen?"
"I do," said an old fat-faced farmer.
"Well, sir, walk up and take it."
"I'm afraid it's stolen goods!" says the
fat-faced man.

The auctioneer, now quite mad, sprang
down and was about collaring the old man,
when a person right behind him, cried:
"Don't strike him! It was me that
said you stole them!"
The auctioneer turned round, when a
big dog, apparently right at his heels,
snuffed and barked most furiously. With
a sudden spring upon his counter, he or-
dered the crowd to leave. An acquain-
tance at our elbow, no longer able to con-
tain himself, burst into a loud laugh, as a
grated little man passed out at the door,
whom he told us was Blitz, the *centroloquist*.
—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Gen. Scott's Prospects.

[A correspondent of the New York
Tribune, writing from New Hampshire,
July 29th, says:]
Five-sixths of all the Whigs of New
England prefer Gen. Scott, as their first
choice for the next Presidency, over any
other Whig whose name is now before the
public in any prominence for that office.
Judge M'Lean has many and strong friends
in all parts of New England, but they
looked upon him as entirely out of the
question, and they fall back cheerfully
upon Gen. Scott, and leave Judge M'Lean
upon the Bench, to bide his time, or die
in the office he now holds. I think all the
Whig delegates from New England will
go for Scott in the National Convention
next May or June, in whichever month it
shall be held; and then he will in Novem-
ber, 1852, receive all the votes for Presi-
dent which shall be given by New England
electors of President and Vice President,
as thousands upon thousands of Democrats
will give to electors friendly to him a most
cheerful support in November of that year.

New England is going for Scott, not
that she is in favor of encouraging the
"military spirit," but because her thoughts
are turned more in favor of "peace prin-
ciples." She looks upon Gen. Scott as a
"Great Pacifier," who has seen enough

of war to despise it; and she is going for
him because he has fought only when it
was necessary to fight to bring his country
safely and honorably out of wars, in be-
ginning which he had no agency. The
people are beginning to agitate and settle
the Presidential question pretty essentially
before the meeting of Congress in Decem-
ber next, so that members of Congress
may be relieved from the trouble of Presi-
dent-making, and may have time to attend
to the necessary legislation of the country.

The Census of Pennsylvania.

Counties	1840.	1850.	Increase Per Cent.
Adams	23,044	25,981	2,937 12
Allegheny	81,833	138,290	57,037 69
Armstrong	28,368	29,559	1,191
Beaver	29,368	26,689	-2,679
Bedford	29,365	23,052	-6,313
Berks	64,569	77,129	12,560 16
Blair		21,777	
Bradford	32,769	42,881	10,062 30
Bucks	48,107	56,090	7,983 16
Butler	22,378	30,746	8,368 37
Cambria	11,259	17,773	6,517 57
Carbont		15,086	
Centre	20,492	23,355	2,863 13
Chester	57,515	66,348	7,833 13
Clarion		23,565	
Clearfield	7,884	12,589	4,705
Columbia	8,323	11,207	2,884 34
Crawford	24,267	17,710	-6,557
Cumberland	31,724	37,849	7,125 19
Dauphin	30,953	34,327	3,374 10
Delaware	30,118	35,751	5,636 18
Elk	18,791	14,674	-4,833 24
Elk		3,551	
Eric	31,344	38,742	7,398 23
Fayette	33,074	35,112	2,038 16
Franklin		501	
Fulton	37,793	39,904	2,111 5
Greene	19,147	22,136	2,989 15
Huntingdon	35,484	24,786	-10,698
Indiana	20,782	27,179	6,388 30
Jefferson	7,259	12,857	5,598 77
Juniata	11,080	15,029	3,949 37
Lancaster	84,268	98,944	14,744 16
Lawrence		21,079	
Lebanon	21,872	26,071	4,199 19
Lehigh	25,787	32,479	6,692 22
Luzerne	44,006	56,065	12,059 27
Lycoming	22,649	26,157	3,508 15
McKean	2,975	5,254	2,279 77
Mercer	32,873	33,172	299
Mifflin	13,002	14,980	1,888 14
Montgomery	9,879	13,270	3,391 34
Montour		13,239	
Northampton	40,996	40,255	-741
Northumberland	20,297	23,272	2,975 14
Perry	17,070	20,088	2,988 17
Philadelphia	93,665	121,377	27,712 29
Philade. Co.	164,372	228,384	63,912 37
Pike	3,832	5,881	2,049 53
Potter	3,371	6,048	2,677 79
Schuylkill	29,053	60,703	31,650 108
Somerset	19,650	23,416	3,766 24
Susquehanna	21,195	28,688	7,493 35
Sullivan		3,694	
Tioga	15,498	23,987	8,489 53
Union	22,287	26,083	3,796 14
Venango	17,900	18,310	410 2
Warren	9,278	13,671	4,393 47
Washington	41,279	44,939	3,660 8
Wayne	11,848	21,809	10,964 84
Westmoreland	42,039	51,726	9,687 21
Wyoming		10,655	
York	47,100	57,180	10,170 21

1724,633 2,311,601 587,568 34

a. Blair county was formed in 1846,
from Bedford and Huntingdon Counties.
b. Carbon, in 1843, from Monroe and
Northampton.
c. Chester, in 1839, from Armstrong
and Venango.
d. Elk, in 1843, from Clearfield, Jeff-
erson and McKean.
e. Forest, from Jefferson. The Act of
Assembly contains no record of the crea-
tion of this county. It is believed to have
been created in 1849, by a resolution of
the Assembly. Its census was taken with
Jefferson, the total being 13,318. The
last legislature curtailed Elk by re-annex-
ing all south of Clarion river to Jefferson
county.
f. Fulton, in 1850, from Bedford.
g. Lawrence, in 1848, from Beaver and
Mercer.
h. Montour, in 1850, from Columbia.
i. Sullivan, in 1847, from Lycoming.
j. Wyoming, in 1842, from Luzerne.

Among the relatives of Gen. Lopez
in Cuba are, his brother-in-law, the Count
de Pozoblanco, a nobleman of great wealth
and high character; Madame Frias, widow
of a nobleman of wealth, his sister-in-law.
He had other near relatives. They all left
town previous to the execution, unwilling
to be near on such an occasion. Gen. Lopez
was 55 years of age. He has a son 18
years of age, in Switzerland. His wife is
in Paris. The General was very wealthy,
but spent his income as fast as he received
it. In the last, and previous unfortunate
expeditions, he lost very large sums.
The Cincinnati Nonpareil says Gen. Lopez
had two sons at Xavier College in that
city.