BY ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

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# The Daily Union.

VOLUME III. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 228.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1854.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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## IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

### Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1854.

### SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with law, a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and the number of arms and appendages made thereat during the year ending June 30, 1853; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with law, a statement of the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1853; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. SHIELDS, it was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PESIDING OFFICER also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 27th ult., relative to the experiments made to test the relative efficacy and usefulness of the Onondaga solar salt and the Turks' island salt in the cure and packing of provisions; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. BADGER, it was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the use of the Senate.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. CHASE presented a petition of judges of the courts and members of the bar of Hamilton county, Ohio, praying the division of the State of Ohio into two judicial districts; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLER presented the petition of John Boykin, praying a pension in consideration of the services of his father, Bias Boykin, during the revolutionary war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. W. also presented the petition of Edward Wheeler, praying a pension in consideration of the services of his father, Samuel Wheeler, in the revolutionary war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the petition of Judson R Osgood, of Indiana, praying the enactment of a law more effectually to protect the rights of patentees from foreign infractions; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. CASS presented the petition of George Fitzsimmons, praying to be allowed arrears of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. C. also presented the petition of David P. Weeks, praying to be allowed his pension, which was suspended during the term he was employed in the War Department; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CHASE presented a petition of C. H. Crawford and others, of Dayton, Ohio, praying the enactment of a law giving further remedies to patentees; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. C. also presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, held on the 30 h December, 1853, relative to the destruction of the railroad passing through the city of Erie by the citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania; which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the petition of R. W. Johnson, praying the establishment of a mail-route from Altoona to Camden, in the State of Arkansas; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. J. also presented a letter from F. Boothe, in favor of the establishment of a mail-route from Powhatan to Gainesville, in the State of Arkansas; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. J. also presented a memorial of chaplains of the army, praying the establishment of a corps of chaplains similar to the medical corps; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

Mr. ADAMS asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the memorial and papers in the case of George Barrell and S. V. S. Wilder, in behalf of themselves and other heirs of the owners of the ship Columbia and sloop Washington, and the heirs of Captain John Kendrick and Martha Gray, widow of Captain Robert Gray, praying the confirmation of their title to certain lands purchased of the Indian tribes in 1791, on the north west coast of America, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; which was agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the memorial of Robert M. Hamilton, United States consul at Montevideo, praying compensation for diplomatic services, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was agreed to.

Mr. P. also asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the memorial of the administrators of William A. Slacum, praying compensation for his services in obtaining information in relation to the settlements in Oregon, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was agreed to.

Mr. P. also asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate a memorial of the administrator of C. P. Van Ness, praying to be allowed the repayment of money alleged to have been paid erroneously into the treasury by said Van Ness while collector of the customs for the district of Vermont, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bell asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the memorial of A. J. Williamson, a lieutenant in the army, praying indemnity for his baggage and equipage, lost by the destruction of a transport vessel on board of which he was embarked in charge of a detachment of recruits for the army, and that the same may be referred to the Committee of Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the petition of William L. Meredith, of Kentucky, praying compensation for the services of his father in the army during the war of the revolution, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. SEBASTIAN asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the memorial and papers of William Lenba Factor, praying payment for services and loss of property during the Florida war, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. SHIELDS asked that Jean Baptiste Beaubien have leave to withdraw his petition and papers from the files of the Senate; which was agreed to.

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Department of War furnish the Senate, as soon as practicable, with a report of all the work done under the appropriations of 1852, in reference to western rivers and harbors.

Mr. J. asked that the resolution might be immediately considered if there was no objection to it.

Mr. STUART objected; and therefore it lies over one day, under the rule.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Mr. BENJAMIN submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence that may have taken place between the government of the United States and that of Mexico respecting the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, not embraced in the communication made by President Fillmore to the Senate on the 27th of July, 1852; also, under like limitation, to communicate to the Senate all information in the possession of the Executive concerning the action of the Mexican government in relation to the said right of way, and any proposed convention concerning it.

Mr. B. said: As this resolution is one of inquiry alone, I propose to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to its adoption at this time. Before doing so, however, in order to prevent any misapprehension of my motives in offering it, I desire to say a single word. The Senate has now under consideration a communication, from the Executive, made in response to a resolution offered by the senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] The discussion which is about to take place upon that communication, it must be evident to all, will take a much wider range than the simple interpretation of the treaty which is the basis of the call of the Senate. In that discussion it is not my intention to participate. I shall leave it to abler and better hands. But, sir, when that treaty comes under discussion before the Senate, together with all the communications between the two governments in relation to that treaty, it will be found that the treaty embraces the whole subject of isthmian communication. It embraces the communication across the very isthmus to which my resolution is pointed—a communication which interests particularly, not only my own immediate constituency, but nearly every southern State—every State, I may say, in the valley of the Mississippi, as well as the entire American population upon the Pacific ocean. I think, sir, that it will be found that that subject is one necessarily embraced in the discussion, and it will form a proper corollary to it; and in relation to that subject, I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate for a hearing; but it will only be after the general discussion is closed, and with a view that the Committee on Foreign Relations may be put in possession of the entire matter, so that their report may include all the American interests embraced in this isthmian communication. It is for that reason that I make the call; and I hope there will be no objection to the adoption of the resolution at this time, being, as I have said, merely one of inquiry.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. SEBASTIAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law post-routes from Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, by way of Wittsburg and Augusta, to Searcy, in White county, Arkansas; and from Jackson Port, in the State of Arkansas, to Wild Haus, in the county of Izard, same State; and from Jackson Port to Clarksville, all in said State.

Mr. FOOT submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be requested to communicate to the Senate the causes of the repeated detention of the northern mails, particularly between the cities of New York and Washington; and whether, in his opinion, any action is required upon the part of Congress for the effectual removal of those causes.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of lands to certain railroad companies, for the benefit of the States in which they are situated.

Mr JONES, of Iowa, gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Paymaster Stewart, who served in Mexico.

Mr DODGE, of Wisconsin, gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of the public lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Madison, the seat of government in Wisconsin, to the Mississippi river.

Mr. MASON gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the payment of invalid pensions in certain cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. BADGER, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 94) allowing a credit for a limited period for the duties on railroad iron imported into the United States; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BRIGHT, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 95) to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 96) to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAYARD, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 97) to provide for the public printing, engraving, and binding; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Subsequently, on motion by Mr. WALKER, the bill last mentioned was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. MALLORY, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 98) giving the right of way, and granting alternate sections of certain public lands to the State of Florida, to further the construction of certain railroads therein specified; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. M., in pursuance of notice, also asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 99) to provide for the establishment of a marine hospital at St. Marks, in the State of Florida; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1853, reported the following order, which was adopted:

*Ordered*, That ten thousand copies of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1853, in addition to the usual number, be printed; five thousand copies thereof for the use of the Senate, and the remainder for distribution by the Coast Survey Office; and that the same be printed and bound with the plates in quarto form, and that the plates be printed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Mr. H. said: I believe there has been no vote of the Senate ordering this document to be printed. I therefore now move that the usual number be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H., from the same committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing an increase of the force in the office of the superintendent of the public printing; which was read and passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed, together with a letter from the superintendent of the public printing which accompanied the joint resolution.

Mr. GWIN asked that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Rev. John Reynolds, a chaplain in the army of the United States, praying extra pay and traveling expenses, as it had been referred to that committee through mistake, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Amos Kendall and John E Kendall, praying that provision may be made for securing the payment of their claim against the western Cherokee Indians, out of the money due by the United States to those Indians, reported back the same, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. FOOT from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of Robert C. Steptoe and others, of Virginia, and of Daniel Brown and others, of Indiana, praying satisfaction for lands granted by the State of Georgia in 1784, and afterwards ceded to the United States, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 59) to amend "an act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts, and for other purposes," asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the bill confirming certain land claims in Louisiana, in the Bastrop grant, reported it back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Mary C. Hamilton, widow of the late Capt. Fowler Hamilton, of the army, praying a pension, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S 100) for the relief of Mary C. Hamilton; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. F., from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of the administrator of Michael Everly, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 101) for the relief of the children of the late Lieut. Michael Everly, a revolutionary officer; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. F., from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Daniel Nickel, praying a pension, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Albert G. Howell, praying the confirmation of the title to a certain tract of land to the legal representatives of William Weeks, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 102) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Weeks; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. B., from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Charles Derbigny and others, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 103) confirming a certain land claim in Louisiana, known as the Fleurian claim; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. B., from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of Francis B. Ogden, United States consul at Bristol, England, praying to be remunerated for expenses of removing the consulate from Manchester to Bristol under an order from the Department of State, submitted an adverse report thereon.

The Senate proceeded to consider the said report; and, in concurrence therewith,

*Ordered*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 1, 1854.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the following-described stocks of the United States, that this department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the first of June next, portions of those stocks, amounting in the aggregate to seven million dollars, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, by the parties who are to receive the amount thereof, must be transmitted to this department; upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value, or amount specified in each certificate.

2. A premium on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable November 12, 1856, of six per cent.; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, redeemable 31st December, 1862, of fifteen and a half per cent; on the stock of the loans authorized by the acts of 1847 and 1848, and redeemable, the former on the 31st December, 1867, and the latter on the 30th June, 1868, of twenty-one per cent.; and on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1850, and redeemable on the 31st of December, 1864, (commonly called the Texan indemnity,) ten per cent.

3d Interest on the par of each certificate from the 1st of January, 1854, to the date of receipt and settlement at the treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, on the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may direct.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Jan 3—dtlstJune Secretary of the Treasury.

VERY Superior Amontillado Sherry and Bucelas wines at private sale.—I have in store for private sale five pipes of very superior amontillado sherry wine, imported for his own use by his excellency A. Calderon de la Barca, late Spanish minister, from the celebrated house of Peter Harmony & Co., Cadiz, which will be sold by the pipe, demijohn, or dozen.

Also, a few dozen of Bucelas, Busa, and Malmsey Madeira wines, selected in 1841 in Madeira by a gentleman of Baltimore, who was perfectly acquainted with the trade and best vineyards of the island.

Persons desiring to secure really superior wines, such as are seldom found in the hands of the trade, need have no hesitation in purchasing these wines, as they are guaranteed to be as represented.

J. C. McGUIRE,
Dec 31—d2w Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

CHRISTMAS and New Year Presents for Gentlemen.—Superior dressing robes of silk, cashmere, French flannel, mousseline, French and English prints, of rich and beautiful styles, and of all prices, of my own manufacture. A large assortment now on hand at

LANE'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
Dec 21—d2wif Penn. avenue, near 4½ street.

CHAS. FRODSHAM'S improved chronometer watches, in plain and hunting cases, of every variety of style and size.

LADIES' WATCHES, of new and elegant styles, just received from the manufactory of Charles Frodsham, 84 Strand, London.

Also, watches from the most celebrated London and Swiss makers. For sale by

S. WILLARD,
Dec 24—d3m No. 9 Congress street, Boston.

AMERICAN Almanac for 1854—Expected this day from Boston; containing its usual amount of valuable commercial, political, and statistical information. Price $1.

FRANCK TAYLOR.
Jan 7

NOTICE.—Our customers are most respectfully notified that their accounts were delivered to them on the 27th December. As this is the commencement of the new year, we earnestly hope that all indebted to us will oblige us by calling at the store and giving us the money or their notes at short dates.

After the 15th January our collector will wait upon all who have not settled previous to that date.

Jan 6—6tif CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY, & CO.

A CARD.—All of our accounts will be rendered on or before the 27th instant, and we respectfully request that their respective amounts will be settled by cash before the 1st day of the new year. Customers cannot imagine the pleasure we take in pleasing their wants when their accounts are paid on presentation. It is both disagreeable to them and to us to be sending for the payment.

We have on hand a very large stock of dress silks, of all kinds, which we will sell very cheap.

A large stock of French mousseline delaines, to be sold very cheap.

A large lot of French merinos, to be sold very cheap.

A large stock of various kinds of goods, too numerous to mention, which we guaranty to sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Dec 23—dtaw3wif HALL & BROTHER.

EDUCATION.—The undersigned, a graduate of the University of Virginia, will open a select English, classical, and mathematical school on the 16th instant, at his rooms on 13th street, between F and G. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete academical education. The number of pupils will be limited to so many as can be carefully and thoroughly instructed by the principal himself, aided only in the department of modern languages. The school-room will be furnished with desks and furniture of the most approved style, and all its arrangements will be such as are best suited to preserve order, facilitate instruction, and promote the comfort and improvement of his pupils.

He has had long experience in teaching, and he feels warranted by his past success in assuring those who may commit the intellectual and moral training of their sons to his care, that their just expectations will be fully realized.

Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had, after a few days, of the principal at his rooms, or at the bookstores.

R. W. BUSHNELL, M. A.
Jan 1—3tw2w

By GREEN & SCOTT, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—On Monday, the 23d January, 1854, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at 5 o'clock, p. m., in front of the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Peck and wife to the subscriber, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 134, folios 99, 100, 101, and 102, one of the land records for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, all those several lots, pieces, or parcels of ground situated and being in the city of Washington, and known as lots numbered (7,) seven, (22,) twenty-two, (23,) twenty-three, (24,) twenty-four, (25,) twenty-five, and (27,) twenty-seven, in square numbered (106,) one hundred and six, in the said city, together with the several dwelling-houses, improvements, and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase-money cash in hand; the residue in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers to give notes for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale.

A deed given and a deed of trust taken to secure the payments of the notes. All conveyances at the cost of the purchaser.

If the purchaser should fail to comply with the terms of sale in three days thereafter, the trustee reserves the right to resell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser, by giving one week's notice of such resale in one of the newspapers of the city of Washington.

JAMES RHODES, Trustee.
GREEN & SCOTT,
Dec 25—2awkds Auctioneers.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT.—On Thursday afternoon, January 12, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, bearing date July 1st, 1850, and duly recorded in Liber J A S, No. 15, folios 173, 174, 175, and 176, one of the land records for Washington county, I shall sell part of lot numbered four (4,) in square numbered four hundred and twenty-four, (424,) being the most southern part of said lot, fronting fourteen (14) feet eight (8) inches on 8th street west, between M and N streets north, and running back the whole width to an alley in the rear of said lot, together with the improvements, consisting of a small frame dwelling-house.

Terms: One-half cash; the residue in six and twelve months, for notes secured by a deed of trust, bearing interest.

R. J. ROCHE, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE,
Dec 31—eodkds Auctioneer.

MALSTER & MOORE,

*Dentists, Pennsylvania avenue, near 10th street.*

I HAVE this day associated with me, in my dental practice, J. Hall Moore, surgical, operative, and mechanical dentist. By this connexion we are enabled fully to resume the mechanical operations of the office, which have for some time past been partially suspended.

WM. MALSTER,
(Late Barnuelo & Malster.)
Jan 4—eod6t [Intel.]

MADAME DELARUE would respectfully inform the ladies of Washington and its vicinity that she has just returned from New York with a very handsome assortment of French Nouveautes, just arrived by the Franklin—

Paris hats, handsome dress caps, head-dresses
Very rich sash and other ribbands
A large variety of lace goods, capes, sleeves, collars
Sets of Point de Venice, berthes
Real and blonde lace coiffures, and point lace handkerchiefs
Embroideries, collars, sleeves, chemisettes
Handkerchiefs, flouncing, skirts
Paris Lingerie, night and morning caps
Sets of jaconet collars and sleeves
Superior oriental cashmere carriage cloaks.

ALSO—

Walking cloaks, children's sacks
Embroidered and Lama ball dresses
Best kid gloves
Stamped muslins for embroidery, dress trimmings
Perfumeries, combs, brushes, &c.

The attention of the ladies is particularly solicited to a large and choice assortment of fine French flowers in sets, coiffure Resile Engenie, wreaths, bouquets, &c., &c.

Nov 27—3eod [Int.]

### From the Chincha Islands.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

CHINCHA ISLANDS, Coast of Peru, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1853.

The ship Albus, in which I am a passenger, arrived here from Callao, October 3. We found here a fleet of nearly 200 sail, all but three or four English and American. I shall send you a list of arrivals and departures for the last month with this. By it you will see how important these islands and all that relates to them are becoming, and how little is known respecting them at home.

The Chinchas are three small isles, neither of them more than a mile across, and about the same distance apart, lying in a line north and south, 14 miles from the main land, about 90 miles, following the bend of the coast, S. S. E. from Callao. Thy consist of porphyrite or volcanic rock, upheaved from the sea, and, except a few narrow beaches, their sides are naked precipices, jagged and indented with caves, and surrounded here and there with rocky masses. All of them are covered with nothing but guano, which lies upon the rock just as if it had been sifted upon it till it had formed rounded hills. The rocks are from fifty to two and three hundred feet high round the shores, and the guano is heaped upon them highest in the middle, where it may be 200 feet through. It has only been dug from the north and middle islands, and where they have been cut away they appear from the shipping like some very deep railroad cuttings through light ochre-colored alluvial hills. Upon the islands are numerous shanties or frail huts of bamboo-like cane, peculiar to the country, for the government officers and the Chinese laborers.

On the north island is the principal station. Here is a deputy commandant, (Serrate,) subordinates, interpreter, doctors, hospital, (so called,) a few soldiers, women, negro drivers, and the like. The habitations are mere flat-roofed huts of matted cane, except one or two of the principal. The guano blows through and through everything. I spent a night here with a gentleman in the medical department. The room was an attic of matting, just enough for a shelter from the nights, which are cool. The floor was carpeted with guano; books, clothing, everything was yellow with it. But it is not so annoying or any more annoying than would be so much soil; it is strongly ammoniacal, it has a cleansing property in washing; nothing lives in it worse that fleas, to which I am now almost insensible, and small lizards, which are glad to get out of one's way. The Peruvian soldiers are in reddish snuff-colored uniform; they average four feet, are broad in the beam, narrow in the shoulders, which are round and stooping, and have noses like the Mexican idols. Their appearance here and at Callao is extremely impressive. Have you any recollection of the armies of *supes* we used to see at the Park long ago?

On the middle island there are fewer laborers and shanties—only one appropriated to the overseer, who is, as fortune will have it, a Hungarian, and signs himself Kossuth. He calls himself Kossuth's brother, but I suspect, does not care much if intelligent persons doubt this. He told me, however, that he was one of those who came with Kossuth to New York in 1850; that finding Ujhazy had only got land, he pushed off South, went to Mexico, thence to San Francisco, joined Flores, and so reached Peru, where he entered the service, and now has got this place, where, he says, he "means to make some money." He has a good salary, and it is hinted that among all these ships waiting out the lay-days of their charter parties for their cargoes, there are those which find out that it is possible to secure his preference. The English say he rather favors the Americans; but this, and all things concerning him, are very mysterious. He is, I should think the general opinion to be, a smart scamp, who likes to direct matters, can give if not take a joke, is cruel enough for his place, and does not require to be taught anything in particular. The south island is an untouched hill of guano, scattered with the skeletons of sea lions, and usually covered with birds.

The guano is dug from the hills and conveyed to depots, or *mangueras*, as the Peruvians call them, on the edge of the cliffs in barrows. On the north island are two steam "paddies," which also cut it away and load cars, which are pushed to the same places of deposite on temporary rails. These places are large enclosures of cane, supported on the sloping face of the rock by chain cables, and reaching to the very verge of the cliff. At the lower ends of these are openings connecting with canvass pipes or "shutes," through which the guano is emptied into launches, or directly into vessels lying at the bases of the cliffs below. The shore is so bold that, notwithstanding the swell, ships may be loaded at the shutes at both islands. Overseers are stationed at the top to see how much goes into launches whose turn it shall be to get a load, &c. When a ship or launch is loading she is in a complete smother, as if ashes were poured into her from a hundred and fifty feet overhead. With their yards cockbilled, and rolling their royal masts almost against the face of the rocks, all covered with guano, you would hardly recognise some of the finest clippers, that, before they left New York or Boston were praised in the papers, visited by ladies, and, instead of guano, had their cabins perfumed by champagne. But the dust is easily washed off; the seabirds smooth their plumage when they commence their homeward flight.

The Albus, on board of which I am now writing, lies about midway between the north and middle islands. She is loading from launches. Around us are more than fifty other ships and barques, and there is a still larger number on the north side of the north island. I returned this morning from a visit there, on board the Tornado, the flag-ship of the fleet, which was just hauling from her anchorage to the shute. Through the stern windows I see the hull of the Plymouth Rock, which carried me to Australia; and near by, within a square mile, lie the Storm King, Witchcraft, Dacotah, Empress of the Seas, Governor Morton, (commanded by an old college friend,) New York, Danube, and many others, whose names are as familiar as the piers and wharves where I have seen them lying. The sun is within a few degrees of being vertical at noon, yet the heat is not oppressive, and the nights are cool. We have nearly the same change of breeze and calm every day. The loading goes on very easily after the ballasting, dunnageing, &c. And there is no lack of society. There are quite a number of ladies—the wives and daughters of captains in the fleet—and we make calls and visits, and even have evening parties. Every night I can hear, out of my state-room window, the sea-lions blowing.

Mackerel are abundant, and whales come among us almost daily. It was a fine sight to see one the other afternoon make a complete breach scarcely two ship's lengths from us. I might even boast of going in a boat as a tender to a whale-boat chasing them last week. We came very near, but did not succeed, in striking one. The rocks are bristling with pelicans, and the divers and guano birds are "too numerous to be mentioned." I have seen at least six acres covered with them at one time—the blue by themselves, and the white by themselves, in compact bodies, like some great army. The rocks and caverns of the islands are the most singular and romantic I ever beheld. No fairy scene upon the act-drop of the theatre could go beyond them in fanciful extravagance. The Ballista isles, seven miles south, are entirely perforated. We rowed through sublime arches, worn by the long swell of the great Pacific, and into dark domes, filled with loud echoes and the voices of ten thousand birds. Such antres vast are the palaces of the sea-lions. Over the bay, on the main land, is the town of Pisco, and beyond it the Andes, some of the loftiest peaks of which, if not the very loftiest, are said to belong to the range in this latitude. We see them sixty miles inland. In the afternoon they seem a long range of yellow summits—the sunlight gives the snow this look, I suppose—rising ten degrees or more above the horizon. And even these, I am told by a gentleman who has crossed them, are but the spurs of the great ridges which lie beyond. No view of them that I have ever seen conveyed anything like the effect of the reality. Indeed, these islands would afford the best studies for a landscape artist, who could do them justice. I would most strongly recommend some of our young artists to follow me in this voyage.

The guano is dug by Chinese coolies or laborers, who are brought here by English ships from the free ports of their native coasts. The poor fellows are made to believe they are going to do well, by engaging to serve as laborers for five years at a "real" (York shilling) a day, and a scanty allowance of rice. They fancy, it is said, they are coming to labor in the mines of California. However this may be, it is certain that they are shipped here in English vessels, and transferred, or assigned, (or whatever the word for such a transaction should be,) to the Peruvian government. I have known of Englishmen who spoke of having been engaged in the traffic. The government place them on these islands, avowedly under their original contract, to labor for five years; but who is to know how far this contract, if such it can be called, is adhered to? The truth is, the poor Chinamen are sold into absolute slavery—*sold by Englishmen into slavery*—the worst and most cruel, perhaps, in the world. Here are about eight hundred of the unfortunate creatures at work on these islands at a time; as fast as death thins them out the number is increased by new importations. The labor is severe—much more so than that of the negroes on our southern plantations. They are kept at hard work in the hot sun throughout the day. On the middle island they are "stented," each one, strong and weak alike, to dig from the hill and wheel to the *mangueras* five tons of guano each per diem. The guano is compact, like hard, clay-like loam, and as dusty, when dug, as ashes. On the north island it has to be blasted for the steam paddies. It has to be wheeled from a hundred yards to a quarter of a mile—the nature of the labor may be conceived. The Chinese work almost naked, under a tropical sun where it never rains. They are slender figures, and do not look strong. Negro drivers—the most ugly-looking blacks I ever saw—are stationed among them, with heavy thongs, which I have often seen them use. The poor coolies have no hope of reward—no days of rest. The smoke of their torment goes up on Sundays as well as on week days. It blows away in a yellow cloud miles to leeward, and I never see it without thinking what a hell on earth these islands must be. That I do not exaggerate in this account, any one who has been here will readily bear witness. The fact that some of the Chinese almost every week commit suicide to escape their fate, shows the true state of their case. Kossuth told me that more than sixty had killed themselves during the year since he has been stationed here, chiefly by throwing themselves from the cliffs. They are buried, as they live, like so many dogs. I saw one who had been drowned—it was not known whether accidentally or not—lying on the guano when I first went ashore. All the morning his dead body lay in the sun. In the afternoon they had covered it a few inches, and there it lies, along with many similar heaps, within a few yards of where they are digging. On the north island the Chinese carry heavy water-casks, slung on poles between two, up the steep hill. They can in this way, as well as in barrows, take weights altogether disproportionate to their slender forms. They look unhappy, as well they may. We know that the Chinese are strongly attached to their native soil. Wretched and half-barbarous as they may be, dark as may be their souls, they still have human feelings, and I am not so constituted that I can witness the injustice of their treatment and their suffering without compassion—without indignation. It ought to be made known wherever English law prevails, that these poor creatures are deceived and sold into a servitude from which they almost daily seek escape through death—by Englishmen. It is not domestic slavery in which they are placed; they were not born slaves; they are not protected by any laws; there are no women with them; their condition is worse than that of any criminals, exiles, or prisoners, in any civilized nation. It ought to be everywhere known. Americans who have to bear the reproaches of the English for institutions entailed upon them, and which they could not avoid, have a right to reply that the worst slavery that exists among the civilized nations of the earth is maintained by the British subjects, who transport coolies to the Chincha islands. It is not the fault of the English that the same system is not carried on in Australia. The coolies brought there, however, have not turned out a good speculation. But the taking and selling free men to such taskmasters as these Peruvians, who are little better than the Chinese, is an outrage to humanity, and a reproach to British rule. Let the next slaver the English cruisers capture be some one of their own ships, with a cargo of coolies for this market.

### Cuban Affairs.

[Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.]

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1853.

In this moulting season of our policy and administration of our laws, both new and old, the orders conveying the intelligence of the government for our guidance are scrutinized with much care and interest by those who yet retain some apprehensions to the consequences of so much power being vested in the will of one man. The last order, published in the Marine Journal of yesterday, gives a permanency to the military organization of our civil guard, detailing one-third from the troops, by selection from the infantry arm, and all to be commanded by officers selected from the cavalry, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, and three ensigns. This will probably have a tendency to give more efficiency to the corps by better instruction and discipline, and will not of necessity be the means of increasing the municipal expenses, while there is some probability of avoiding the corruption and incidental cash appliances with which safety is sometimes purchased or business facilities procured.

I have received information from reliable sources that several vessels are ready for the voyage to the coast of Africa, and that there is yet sufficient inducement in the prospective for fortune to justify those who have always been occupied with the slave traffic to continue the pursuit. The number of vessels now waiting favorable opportunity for clearing for southern ports of the Union, with such destination, are seven—two barques, three brigs, and two schooners—of which two are in this harbor, and belonging in the city of Havana. There will be stern justice to follow any discovery that may obtain in the traffic by this government, and Gen. Pezuela cannot be purchased for any evasion of the law, over which he has the whole power. He is himself in more than comfortable circumstances, and his tone of character is above the reach of the base metal which could be offered to him, while he will permit no such stain to rest upon his official honor. It is presumed by the persons interested in the last adventures, that, after a short period has transpired, the right to draw negro "colonists" from Africa will be conceded, and that then they can divert their business into a legal channel, and with far better results, from the want of restriction enabling them to keep their vessels in constant employment. Of this there can be no doubt, as I am assured from quarters that cannot be mistaken, and only a few days will pass before will be seen the pointing index in the columns of the advocate of government policy—our journal—showing the superiority of Africa, over all other countries on the face of the earth, for the consummation of their legalized piracy and the great hazard of introducing Asiatics, whom they have found it impossible to imbue with Christian docility, in the numbers required by the planting interests of the island. Wherefore, the necessity will be demonstrated of substitution, in the colonial law, permission for introduction from thence upon the same terms and under the same obligations as obtain for other favored regions. England has been overreached in her astuteness by Spanish diplomacy, while compliance has followed every *private* suggestion of my Lord Howden, and furtherance of complete defeat by the genius of Pezuela, in making application of British born policy; whereby it has become Spanish, and at the same time, I am happy to say, infinitely more consistent with Christianity and humanity.

The change wrought for the better has been caused by the force of public sentiment in the United States,