



COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

Mr. H. P. Doan is our authorized agent to obtain new subscriptions to the DEMOCRAT and receipt for the same.

The college of Presidential electors met at the Capitol in Jackson on Wednesday, the first day of this month, to cast the vote of Mississippi, of course for Pierce and King. D. Walker, Esq., editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel was appointed Messenger to carry on the vote to Washington City.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We would invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Robinson, Executor. The property offered for sale by Mr. Robinson is decidedly the most valuable that has been in the southern market for many years. Capitalists, here is a rare chance for you.

BLACKBOD.—The November number of this magazine, which has come punctually to hand, opens with a beautiful piece of poetry, entitled "The Golden Age." Katie Steward, a sweet little Scotch story is concluded and "My Novel by Bulwer is continued. The other articles in this number are Fictions for French, Irish, Sides, the Restrictive Tariffs of Foreign countries, Queen Mary &c. &c. By the way, our attention is called to the fact that under the new postage law, the postage on this Magazine is reduced from \$2.40 to 24 cents, and on the four English Reviews published by Leonard Scott & Co. from \$1.12 to 12 cents per annum. All these reviews with Blackwoods can now be obtained for the very low price of \$10.00, postage included.

Mr. O. T. Keeler acts as agent for all these works at this place.

J. H. Terry Esq., who was for sometime a citizen of this place and associate editor of the Primitive Republican, has become joint Editor and Proprietor with Mr. Youngblood, of the Alabama True Democrat, published at Eaton, Green county. Mr. Terry is a polished and forcible writer, and "every inch" a democrat. We wish him much success in his new enterprise.

The Argus, once more.

Monieur Tenues, come again!

Our neighbor of the Argus seems much "exercised" in mind and deeply perplexed in his calculations, because we will not come out at once openly and declare for Gov. Foote as our favorite candidate for the U. S. Senate. This he intimates, is the "accepted time," we must now make our pronouncements for Gov. Foote, or else we give him the cold shoulder. Really our neighbor is a little impatient as well as unreasonable. We are sorry that we cannot, without departing from our usual custom, relieve him from his tribulation just now. He must be content for the present when we tell him that we have not abated one jot or tittle of the high opinion which we expressed of Gov. Foote in 1851. We stand now just where we stood that year, both in regard to men and measures. If this is giving either Gov. Foote or the Union cause the cold shoulder, let the Argus make the most of it. We do not acknowledge his or any other man's right to dictate to us, and we will not do his bidding.

We would thank the Argus, when he pretends to quote us, not to put words into our mouth which we never used. In his leading article this week, the following sentence occurs, "he (we) now says the Union question was a mere abstraction." We never said any such thing, nor can such an idea be fairly inferred from any remark that we have made during the last six months. It is true, some weeks ago, we used the following language, "let us know no Union or disunion party—let us forget man and go for principle;" but that was said in reference to the future and not to the past. No one could have misunderstood us. The Union question was a practical one in 1851, and we so treated it, but the September and November elections of that year resulted in a complete triumph of the Union cause. The danger was passed, the question was settled, and all parties—whigs, Union democrats and southern rights men acquiesced in the decision. We then counseled peace in our ranks, and an amnesty of the past—letting bygones be bygones and returning to the status quo ante bellum. If the Argus will look to the proceedings of the late whig meeting in Kemper, which he has just published, he will plainly see that his party too are for adopting the same policy, and if he condemns us, he must condemn them too. We are both fighting with the same weapons, but for opposite causes and opposite principles. They for whiggery, we for democracy.

The Argus again, for the third or fourth time, charges us with taking advice from the enemies of the Union cause. This, of course, in regard to what happened immediately preceding the presidential election. Our neighbor had better beware and not touch that subject any more. When he does it, he is in dangerous ground—he is in a glass house and ought not to be the first to throw stones. We don't wish to revive unpleasant reminiscences—we would tread lightly on the ashes

of the dead. But our neighbor knows that he and the late whig party supported for the Presidency a man whose nomination was procured by such such men as Seward, Johnston and Greeley, the bitter enemies of southern rights and southern institutions. The advice which we took, came from what quarter it may, was given and acted upon to aid in the election of a good Union, compromise candidate, and could in no way affect injuriously the Union cause or the interests of Gov. Foote.

The Argus has a "word" about what he calls our "classical proclivities," and a very long word it is. He begins with Tom Jones' Dominie, the honest Mr. Thwaekum, goes through the Latin rudiments, from orthography to prosody, from the compound pronoun *quidquid* to *metathesis* and *paragoge*, and with an affected modesty, but real self-complacency, makes such a display of grammatical lore as would have excited the wonder and admiration of Dominie Sampson, and called forth from that famous book worm his favorite exclamation, *pro-di-gious!* Our neighbor is a great linguist, no doubt, and to him

Latin is no more difficult than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

But notwithstanding his high authority, we must contend that *quidquid* is the proper word, and the one Virgil invariably uses.—Our neighbor's two editions must be incorrect, we don't care where they were printed or when published. We have two editions, a French and an American; there are also several at the Columbus book store, and we venture to assert that they all verify our statement. But it is clear we cannot convince our neighbor—Virgil couldn't if he were to rise from the grave. He has said the horse is sixteen feet high and he means to stick to it. The Hudibrastic adage applies to him.

A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.

So let him and his, not Virgil's, *quidquid* pass. One word more and we have done with Latin and the classics, for the present at least. In our allusion to the Greek Rhetorician and Hannibal, it was clearly our purpose to put Virgil and not ourself in the place of the Carthaginian General, for we had assumed that the Argus was criticizing and passing judgment upon the Mantuan bard and not upon us. We will now turn our neighbor over to his "proxy" from a certain ancient writer, and to the Rochester rappers whose aid he has invoked. Perhaps the latter may be induced to use the "proxy" as a medium to evoke the ghost of defunct whiggery, who, doubtless, if he is an honest ghost, will confess that there was rather too much bragging, united with not a little inordinate betting on his side, previous to the political battle of November. We don't know for certain, but that's the way, we think, they would talk just now in the dim, cephusular land of whig spirits.

CONNECTION.—We stated last week that there had been a little flurry between the United States and Chili about the Lobos and Guano affair.—We should have said Peru instead of Chili. Lobos is an island, or rather a cluster of small islands situated some distance off the coast of Peru.—They were discovered and visited more than three hundred years ago by the Spaniards. Guano is found on them in large quantities, deposited by sea birds. This has proved to be a source of extraordinary richness, and hence the islands, otherwise valueless, have become an object of much importance in a commercial point of view. The difficulty between this country and Peru in regard to these islands has been amicably adjusted, as will be seen from the following:

THE LOBOS DIFFICULTY IS SETTLED.—The National Intelligencer contains the official announcement that the President and cabinet acknowledge the rightful title of Peru to the islands. Mr. Clay, the Peruvian minister at Washington, has addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he engages that the Peruvian government will on its own account freight, at \$20 per ton, all vessels which have left the United States for those islands between the 5th of June and the 25th of August, and that the Peruvian government will buy at a fair price the implements and utensils carried by those vessels, to be used in procuring guano; and also that vessels on the Pacific chartered under orders sent previous to the 25th of August, and which could not be countermanded, shall be included in the arrangement on condition that they report to the agent of the Peruvian government within the U. S. before the first of January, 1853.

ASKED OF MR. WEBSTER.—A correspondent of the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial, who writes from Kingston, over the initials P. L. N., relates the following: We find daily, in every paper, incidents and anecdotes of our lamented Webster. I offer one which, however it appears to others, to me is full of the most weighty and consoling truth. On the 8th of May, 1852, five months before his death, I was called to him in great haste, as a physician, he (the messenger represented) being thrown from his carriage and nearly dead. After making all necessary inquiry, and he becoming more comfortable, the crowd dispersed, and left me alone with him and his private secretary.

While I was dressing the wound on his noble forehead, which was much contused, and somewhat lacerated, Mrs. D. the lady of the house, entered the door of the chamber and passed to the opposite side of the room, with seeming awe, as if fearing to approach. Mr. Webster, casting his eyes on the woman as she passed, said, "Madame, how very diversified is the lot of humanity, in this our world; a certain man passing from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves, and was ill-treated. A man passing from Marshallfield to Plymouth, fell among a very hospitable set of people and was taken care of."

Behold the picture! here lay the mighty man—his physical powers but just recovering from a shock which, on any other subject, would probably have suspended them forever, scarcely awake as yet, to know things about him, his consciousness of outward life rising, like the rising beams of a Summer's morning, calm and majestic, the first utterance the teachings of the blessed Jesus.—These teachings and precepts of his divine Master he applies to himself, as still a passing pilgrim of earth. "A man passing from Jerusalem to Jericho."

No one could see this picture as I saw it, without the assurance that although "all that is mortal of Daniel Webster is no more forever," yet he "still lives," not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but by his counsels of wisdom, but that "Mortality (with him) is swallowed up of life," the "Life of Christ in God."

Re-Establishment of the French Empire.

As the re-establishment of the Empire in France is one of the most important political events of the age—one calculated to affect deeply not only the destiny of France itself but all Europe, we have thought proper to lay before our readers, in full, the *Senatus Consultum* adopted on the 4th ult., the proceedings of the Senate thereon and the address of the Prince President, Louis Napoleon.

Let us pause for a moment and take a retrospective view of France since the re-establishment of the first empire in 1804. The mind is lost in wonder and admiration at the grandeur of the events which have transpired in that country within the last fifty years. "Wonderful people! Ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits." Such were the words of President Washington in reply to the French Minister in 1794, upon the presentation by the latter of the tri-colored flag of the new Republic; and the prophecy has been fulfilled.—Another age has read those exploits with astonishment, but that astonishment has been frequently mingled with feelings of disappointment and condemnation.

When Napoleon assumed the imperial crown in 1804, he was at war with England, and was deeply engaged with his projected invasion of that country. That project, commenced on the grandest scale, fell through, owing some say to the inefficiency or treachery of the French Admiral.—Then followed the coalition between England, Russia, Austria, Sweden, &c., against France; and in quick succession, the destruction of the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, the brilliant victories won by Napoleon at Austerlitz and Jena; the bloody battles of Eylau and Friedland—the former resulting in a partial, the latter in a decided French victory, enabling Napoleon to dictate the terms of peace at Tilsit. France was now (July, 1807) the mistress of nearly all continental Europe, and Napoleon at the height of his power and glory. The war in Spain followed, which continued for some years and was in the end disastrous to the French arms. War again broke out with Austria and the victory of Wagram (1809) again placed that power at the feet of Napoleon.

The year 1810 witnessed the divorce of Josephine by Napoleon and his marriage with Maria Louisa of Austria. From that time, his good fortune seemed to desert him, and his power waned. But he was still at the head of the most powerful army that Europe had ever seen, and in a fatal moment he resolved upon the invasion of Russia. (1812.) The burning of Moscow and the necessary retreat of his army, the most disastrous recorded on the page of history, defeated all his plans, and the battle of Leipzig (16th, 17th and 18th Oct., 1813) followed as it was by the defection of the Senate of France, and of several of his ministers, completed Napoleon's downfall. He abdicated the throne of France in April, 1814, and went into banishment to the island of Elba, where he remained about eleven months, during which time France was under the *ancien regime*, with Louis the Eighteenth as King.

On the 1st of March, 1815, Napoleon again landed in France and was hailed with acclamation by the troops and the great body of the people. King Louis fled from Paris, and the reign of "the Hundred Days" commenced. The battle of Waterloo was fought on the 18th of June, 1815, and was fatal to Napoleon. He again abdicated in favor of his son, Napoleon II., and after a vain effort to reach the United States, he surrendered himself to the British government, who showed their hospitality and magnanimity by sending him to the desolate island of St. Helena, where he remained a close prisoner until his death (May 5th, 1821).

In 1815, the Bourbon dynasty was again restored, and they ruled France in the persons of Louis XVIII and Charles X until July, 1830, when another revolution broke out, which for the third time drove the Bourbons into banishment and elevated Louis Philippe to the throne. He was, in the main, a prudent and sagacious monarch. He added the province of Algeria in Africa to the dominions of France, and cultivated and maintained peace with all the powers of Europe. But too much devoted to the exaltation of his family and the strengthening of his own power, he became regardless of the rights and privileges guaranteed to the French people by the revolution of 1830. He attempted to play the tyrant by restraining the free utterance of public opinion and prohibiting the social banquets in Paris. This was too much for the proud citizens of that gay and brilliant metropolis to bear. They were driven to desperation, and rising en masse, early in the winter of 1830, they hurled Louis Philippe from power, and forced him to flee to England, where he lived some three years, in banishment and obscurity, a most striking example of the mutability of human affairs.

This third or fourth revolution—we write from memory, and may not have kept the count correctly—was peaceful and bloodless. A provisional government managed matters for a brief time. Then a constitution, based upon democratic principles, was adopted and the Republic was proclaimed. A president was elected by universal suffrage and the choice fell upon Louis Napoleon, whose chief recommendation was that he was the nephew of the great Napoleon and bore his name. France possessed the semblance at least of a republican government for some three years.—But matters were fast ripening for another outbreak. Louis Napoleon had abused and transcended the powers granted him by the Constitution, and he was about to be brought to the bar of public opinion to answer for his misdeeds, when by one bold stroke, the famous coup d'etat of the 2nd of December, 1851, he trumpeted at once upon the Senate, the Constitution and his oath, and made himself the supreme dictator of Paris and of France. Every thing was done in his order. "Let my orders be obeyed" was his constant cry, and they were obeyed with all the obsequiousness of Russian serfs. Paris was declared to be in a state of siege, and a brutal, drunken soldiery shed

down the peaceful, unarmed citizens in the streets and even in their houses, without mercy and without cause. This was done for the purpose of intimidation, and it produced the desired effect.—Those of the leading republicans, who were refractory and could not safely be otherwise disposed of, were banished. A new election was at once ordered, and soon we see Louis Napoleon elevated to despotic power for ten years, under the title of Prince President. The French people now lost sight of the Republic, and the Empire loomed majestically in the prospect before them. Instead of *vive la Republique, vive l'Empereur* became their cry, and watchword. They prayed for a King to rule over them, and their prayer has been granted. Louis Napoleon was no doubt crowned Emperor under the title of Napoleon III., on the 2nd of this month.

What will be the effect of this new state of things on France and the rest of continental Europe, time only can disclose. If we are to judge of the future by the past, the new Empire will scarcely last through the period of a Roman *lustrum*. But Louis Napoleon has certainly manifested more tact and talent than he has generally had credit for, and he may possibly be able to hold on to the reins of power, and transmit it to his descendants, or in failure thereof, to those of his uncle, the great Napoleon.

The following are the articles of the *Senatus Consultum* and the proceedings of the Senate thereon:

Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is re-established. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor under the name of Napoleon III.

Art. 2. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte from male to male by order of primogeniture to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

Art. 3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he has no male child, may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms of adoption are regulated by a *Senatus Consultum*. If after this adoption male children should be born to Louis Napoleon, his adoptive children cannot be called on to succeed him until after his legitimate descendants. The adoption is interdicted to successors of Louis Napoleon and to their descendants.

Art. 4. Louis Napoleon regulates, by an organic decree addressed to the Senate and deposited in its archives, the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate, or adoptive heir.

Art. 5. In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir of Louis Napoleon, and of the successors in a collateral line, who shall derive their right in the above-mentioned organic decrees, a *Senatus Consultum*, proposed to the Senate by the Ministers formed into a Council of Government, united to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative body, and of the Council of State, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, names the Emperor, and regulates in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. Until the moment when the election of the new Emperor is consummated, the affairs of State are governed by the Ministers in office who shall form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

Art. 6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the succession, and their descendants, of both sexes, form part of the imperial family. A *Senatus Consultum* regulates their position. They cannot marry without the authorization of the Emperor. The marriage without such authorization, entails privation of all hereditary right, as well for him who contracts it as for his descendants.

Art. 7. The constitution of the 15th January, 1852, is maintained in all provisions which are not contrary to the present *Senatus Consultum*; there cannot be any modification made in it, except in the forms and by the means therein prescribed.

Art. 8. The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the French people in the form determined by the decrees of the 2d and 4th of December, 1851: "The people wish for the re-establishment of the imperial dignity, in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary right in his direct descendants, either legitimate or adoptive, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the *Senatus Consultum* of the 4th of November, 1852."

M. Mesnard, first Vice President of the Senate, presenting the above *Senatus Consultum* to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:

Monieur—When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the first duty of the political body to which she addresses herself, is to listen and reply. Such were the ideas of your Highness in calling for the meditations of the Senate on this vast movement of public opinion, which has manifested itself with so much *raisonnable* and energy. The Senate has understood that this striking manifestation is justified at the same time by the immense services which you have rendered, by the name which you bear, and by the guarantees which are given to the future by the greatness of your character and the wisdom and firmness of your mind. It has understood that after so many revolutions, France feels the want of putting her destinies under the shelter of a powerful and national government, which only holding to the past by the *sentiments* of her glory and the legitimacy of her origin, now again finds in popular sanction the elements of its force and of its duration. The Senate glories, Monieur, in being the faithful interpreters of the wishes and sentiments of the country, in placing in your hands the *Senatus Consultum* which calls you to the Empire.

The Prince made the following reply: *Messieurs les Senateurs*—I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the *Senatus Consultum*, which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When forty-eight years since, in this same palace, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied in these memorable words: "My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when I shall cease to merit the love & the confidence of the great nation." What now most affects my heart is the thought that what now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his ideas guide me, that his shade protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come, in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant occupation will be to labor with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France.

Not the least remarkable feature of the *Senatus Consultum* is the power it gives to the President over every member of his family, and the absence of all mention of Prince Jerome Bonaparte by name, or of his son.

The President's Message.

We have just received a copy of the President's Message. We find it in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 7th inst., the day after it was read before Congress! This is quick work. We suppose it must have been sent on by express from Washington some days before the meeting of Congress. We have as yet barely had time to glance over the message and can express no opinion as to its merits to-day, except that it is quite brief and seems to be a plain, business like document. We shall publish it in full next week with such comments as we may think it deserves. The following is all that the President has to say in regard to the Cuban difficulty; it will be seen that he is decidedly opposed to the incorporation of the island into the Union at the present time:

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct towards the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts in opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

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LARGE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Estate Sale.

ON Monday, the (7th) seventh day of February next, I will sell at

AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE.

At the Plantation, near Linden, all the Horses, Mules, Wagons, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, &c. And on the following MONDAY, (14th,) the fourteenth day of February next, at the Court House, at Linden, in Madison county, Alabama, I will sell at

Public Auction, without Reserve.

To the highest bidder, ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PRIME AND LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late

JOHN ROBINSON, of South Carolina.

Among the Negroes are four valuable Carpenters, and a very superior Blacksmith.

Dwelling House.

Also, all that PLANTATION lying in said County, and situated two miles East of Linden, the County seat, containing about 2800 acres, the greater portion of which lies along the Chickasawhogue Creek, and is very rich Cotton and Corn Land. There are about 1,000 acres under cultivation. On the plantation is a very neat and commodious

Plantation.

with all the necessary offices, &c. There are ample accommodations for 200 Negroes. The Overseer's house, negro houses, and all the buildings on the Plantation are framed, and built in the most substantial manner.

Plantation.

The Plantation will be sold at Private Sale, entire, or divided into two tracts, viz: all that portion lying to the North of a line running through the centre of Section 23 and 24, in Township 16, Range 3, East; and on the Chickasawhogue Creek, containing 2200 acres, all of which are the richest and best Cotton and Corn Land. The Lands lie in Sections 15, 21, 22, 23, 28, 27, 33 and 34 of the above named Township and Range; on this portion are located the Settlements, including two large Gin Houses, extensive Barns, Stables, &c. &c.

Conditions of Sale.

The Negroes and other Personal Property, all sums under \$500, each; all sums over \$500, one half cash, balance in notes payable in twelve months, with interest added and two securities.

For the Plantation, one-fourth cash, balance in bonds, payable in equal installments, in one, two and three years, with interest from date, secured by mortgage and personal security.

WM. ROBINSON, Executor.

N. B.—If the weather permits, the sale will take place at the time specified, or the first fair day thereafter, and continue from day to day, until the property is sold.