encouragement, and the thanks, and the greetings of my partial countrymen, for all I have done. [Loud cheers.] My friends, on your part, your worthy Mayor has made me a very flattering speech in your name. [Applause.] You may not, perhaps, have heard all he said, but he alluded to those public services with which I have been connected, in terms infinitely flattering and gratifying to my heart. I am yet too young to fight my battles over again, [laughter,] nor am I old enough yet to shoulder the crutch and describe the scenes of military service I have gone through. [Great laughter and applause.] In some twenty years from this time I shall have attained a respectable age. [Great cheers.] I am now but sixty-six, and when I have reached the age of eighty-six, I shall, no doubt, go over all my battles, sitting in some old chimney-corner upon a long winter night. [Loud applause.] But until that time I shall say nothing of "the tented field" or of battles—I shall be silent upon that subject. Allow me, after flattering myself by standing in your presence upon Jersey soil, to return my grateful thanks for your kind welcome upon this and other occasions. God bless you.

The cheering which greeted the General at the close of his remarks was exceedingly enthusiastic, and continued for some minutes.

The venerable Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, unable longer to restrain his feeling of admiration for the gallant old veteran, expressed himself in the following brief remarks, and with an impressiveness of manner that added much weight to his language. He said:

Gen. SCOTT: As an humble member of the delegation from Newark, to invite you to visit our city, and at the request of my friend the Mayor, by my side, I now tender you a welcome once more to our shores—to the consecrated soil of New-Jersey—consecrated to freedom by the blood of our fathers, and where, come what will, freedom will be perpetuated. General, you have led our arms to victory upon many a momentous occasion, and now we once more hail you as a leader to a glorious but bloodless victory at the polls in November. [Loud applause.]

Gen. SCOTT then replied: My venerable friend the Chief Justice, and you, Mr. Mayor, and Delegates from Newark, you have done me great honor by your invitation. I am happy to say your place is on my direct route for home; and I accept your kind invitation, and will accompany you presently. [Loud cheers.]

After a brief delay, during which the old hero was surrounded by eager admirers, strangers and friends, all alike anxious to pay their respects to the "First Captain of the age," the Newark delegation, comprising Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, Mayor QUIMBEY, (of Newark,) Ex-Governor PENNINGTON and A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., took the General in charge, and being safely lodged on board the cars, accompanied him to

NEWARK.

Upon reaching Newark the General found an immense concourse assembled at all points around the Dépôt, awaiting his arrival. The German Rifles and Continentals of that city were drawn up in line fronting the Dépôt, accompanied by a lively band, which discoursed some spirited airs, appropriate to the occasion.

As soon as the General made his appearance three cheers for WINFIELD SCOTT were called for, and the demand responded to by thousands there assembled, as with one accord, whilst the sharp brayings of "iron dogs of war," let loose "for this occasion only," commingled with the joyous acclamations of an exultant people, welcoming to his home their favored son, their steadfast friend, and sure hope—the gallant WINFIELD SCOTT.

The General, escorted by his friends, entered a handsome barouche, drawn by four spirited horses, and a cavalcade was formed headed by the military and the Whig Clubs, after which came the carriage containing the General, followed by a large number of citizens in carriages and on foot. The cavalcade then slowly took its way up Market-st. until it reached Broad-st.; it then turned to the right along the Park, and entered that enclosure by the gate opposite the Mayor's residence. All along the way of the procession (if we may so term it) the sidewalks were densely crowded, every window was raised, and many a fair face beamed forth with smiles of welcome for Old Chippewa. Shouts rent the air, white handkerchiefs waved, eager friends rushed alongside the carriage—often at the hazard of their toes—to grasp the hand of the gallant soldier, until at last the citizens realized that Gen. Scott *was* at home.

Several thousand persons had assembled in the Park, expecting to hear the General speak from the platform which had been erected for that purpose. As soon, therefore, as the General alighted, he, with some little squeezing, was conducted to the platform, the military being drawn up in front of it, and was cordially received by the assemblage and ex-Governor PENNINGTON, who, advancing toward the General, said:

Gen. SCOTT: I have great pleasure, Sir, in complying with the wishes of his Honor, the Mayor, and my fellow-citizens generally, in welcoming you to this city, and in welcoming you to this the State of you adoption, and to assure you of the very great honor we all feel as Jerseymen that you have accepted our State as the land of your home. [Applause.] We feel, Sir, that no greater honor could have been paid to this State; and I trust and believe that the people of New-Jersey, appreciating this distinguished favor, will not be unmindful of you and your cause in the coming November. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] I hold, Sir, that the man who is entitled to preside over the destinies of this great country should have rendered some service to his country. And that is the very reason you are this day our candidate. [Loud cheers.] You have stood up, Sir, in very trying times in our behalf in your earlier days and in your later days; and we think that as you have stood for us and the nation so long, it is time that we should for once stand up for you, as we shall in the coming election. We regard you, Sir, with feeling of no ordinary character; you are no stranger to us. You have lived in our midst; and it affords us much pleasure to say that age makes no inroads upon your noble front, and may God grant that you and all men that serve their country as you have done, may have their lives and influences perpetuated for the good of the country. (Cheers.) We regard you, General, permit me to say it, as a friend of the Constitution and the Union. (Applause.) And while we value the services of men in the national councils, that have stood by the Union in good report, and evil report; yet you will also allow us to honor the man who has stood by the stars and stripes of his country. (Vehement cheering.) And, if any man should ask me as a private citizen, who our candidate is—who Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is—I will not answer him by name. I will point to the stars and stripes and say, "his name is recorded *there*." (Continued applause.) General, some men have hinted that you were not a friend to the Union. But let me say, that no honest heart in this country will assert that that man not a friend to the Union who carries the wounds he received in its defense, upon his own body. We congratulate you upon your position in the view of the country—honored by all men, and trust that your life may be prolonged, and the evening of your days be happy and glorious.

Enthusiastic plaudits greeted the close of Governor PENNINGTON's remarks; and as soon as silence was comparatively restored, Gen. SCOTT came forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEWARK: A feeling of home, "sweet home," is coming over me. I am within five miles of my adopted home, here in the bosom of my adopted State. I am here already surrounded not only by partial countrymen, but by neighbors and friends. I have just been addressed powerfully and eloquently in your behalf by an ancient neighbor and honored friend, and I am surrounded by other dear and honored friends. I say, therefore, fellow-citizens of Newark, that a feeling of home is at this moment strongly passing over my whole system and mind. [Cheers.] What shall I say to that eloquent address? What shall I say to your pleasing and manly countenances? How shall I reply to your greeting and to your applause? That I have been a devoted servant of our country is no more than might be said of thousands. I have been a devoted servant of this Union and of our glorious Constitution, and I have ever been ready to die for that Constitution. [Applause.] If I be not national in all my feelings, and ready to die by that Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance to it, then has been the whole of my previous career a lie and a mockery. If that Union were in danger now, as it perhaps has been in danger within a few years last past, I should dwell longer upon that subject than it might now be proper to do. Under the smiles of Providence, and under the happy skies which we enjoy, speaking figuratively of this Union, there can be but little made in professing devotion to that Union. But let the storm come from what quarter it may—and in my time the Union has been menaced from several quarters—I shall be, as heretofore, in the gap, and ready to uphold that Union, or die in the attempt. [Prolonged applause.] This sentiment of devotion to the Union, on the part of New-Jersey—glorious Jersey—glorious in her Revolutionary history, and glorious in all her subsequent history, shows that this Union is destined to be, I trust, eternal. [Loud cheering.] Fellow-citizens, nothing has been said—powerfully and eloquently said—of my little services in the cause of our country. In my early boyhood—in my early manhood—I made a sacred vow to God, that with his blessing, and with his favor, I would endeavor to do something which my countrymen might cherish, and which they would be unwilling to let die in oblivion. I have labored hard, and I have the pleasing conviction, at this moment, that I must have had some success, or else I would not now be surrounded by troops of my countrymen, nor by troops of kind friends. [Applause.] This is the soldier's greatest reward—it is the richest reward that can be enjoyed under heaven. And, as I said upon several occasions, if I were to die to-night, the last words I should utter would be that my countrymen have amply rewarded me for whatever I have done or suffered in the cause of our common country. In allusion to that vow which I have spoken of several times of late, I remember a maxim of a great patriot of another country, "that every man favored by fortune," that is, by circumstances, "should either write something worthy of being read, or do something worthy of being recorded." I have labored to do the latter part, and I now have the pleasing belief that I have done something which is agreeable to the present generation, and may be remembered by the people that are to follow. [Applause.] I again recur to the pleasing fact that I am once more in the State of New-Jersey, surrounded by friends whose plaudits could not but be agreeable to me. And, barring all political topics, I am narrowed to a very small range in the few remarks which I make. I do not meddle in party politics: to do so, would be unworthy the position I occupy; and I have to return my thanks for the warm reception you have given me upon my return to my home—to my adopted State.

The General was very enthusiastically applauded at the termination of the foregoing remarks.

Judge DAY, a venerable old soldier, who has seen good service in his country's cause, was then introduced to the General, who warmly greeted him.

Gen SCOTT then, turning toward the military who stood in front of the platform, said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I have been very happy to receive the compliment of your presence to-day. I am much gratified with your fine military appearance, and exceedingly proud of the honor you have contributed to do me to-day.

The military gave three stentorian cheers for General SCOTT, and were heartily aided by the enthusiastic crowd around.

The General then left the Park, and, accompanied by several private friends, visited the families of the Mayor and ex-Governor PENNINGTON, Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, and others.

In the afternoon the military companies, Scott and Graham Clubs, and citizens generally, accompanied the General to his residence at Elizabethtown, where he remained over night. He goes on to Philadelphia by an early train this forenoon.

LOCAL POLITICS.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—For proceedings of this Committee our readers are referred to the "General Notices" in first page. Ex-Alderman KELLY of IInd Ward eminently deserves the tribute paid to him with so much unanimity by those who have been so long associated with him in efforts for the success of the Whig cause. The resolutions on internal improvements are well timed.

WHIG MEETING AT GREEN POINT.—The Whigs of the county towns of Kings Co. are making preparations to hold a grand Mass Meeting at Green Point on Monday evening next (Oct. 25). Several eminent speakers have consented to be present and speak. Whig Clubs from New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, will also attend at this meeting.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT MANHATTANVILLE.—The independent voters of the XIIth Ward assembled at the Mansion House, Manhattanville, on Monday night last to ratify the nomination of R. C. ANDRUS, Temperance candidate for Assistant Alderman. Addresses were made by EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., and others.

The meeting was respectable in numbers and character, and manifested in their proceedings a determination to sustain their candidate irrespective of opposition from either of the regular parties.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance, in this Ward, are without Representation in the Common Council, the present Aldermen having violated their pledges, in regard to the abatement of *rum* nuisances, with which this Ward so fearfully abounds.

Resolved, That we are determined no longer to vote for men who are so trammeled by party that they dare not sustain measures for the general good.

Resolved, That in the nomination of R. C. ANDRUS, we are proud to present to the good citizens of the XIIth Ward, for their suffrages, a man whose past life is a guarantee for future fidelity, in the performance of duty.

☞ The Whig County Convention of Hudson Co., N. J., for the nomination of Sheriff and Coroners, will assemble at Bergen Corners on the 21st inst.

GRAND RALLY OF THE JERSEY WHIGS AT NEWARK TO-DAY.—A State Mass Meeting of the Whigs of New-Jersey will be held to-day under the auspices of the Young Men's Whig General Committee of Newark. Delegations are expected from Middle and West Jersey and Hudson Co., and also from New-York. It is arranged that they will arrive by 12 M. The Mass Meeting will take place at 2 P. M. In the evening a German meeting will be held, to be addressed by Messrs. ESCHOFF, TRESCHMAN and others, from New-York.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Organization of the Cuban Junta.

The first meeting and organization of this body took place last evening at the Apollo Saloon, Broadway. The attendance was quite large, including about fifty ladies. All present appeared to be of a highly respectable class of residents, who manifested by their deportment a deep interest in the proceedings. At the back of the rostrum the stars and stripes and flag of Free Cuba were tastefully arrayed. To the former was affixed a shield bearing the name of CRITTENDEN, and to the latter was appended a shield, inscribed upon it the name of PRAGAY; and between the two national emblems engraved likenesses of LOPEZ and others were conspicuously displayed.

The meeting having been called to order, the proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Rev. PADRE VALDES.

The following named gentlemen took oath of office:

President, GASPAR BETANCOURT CISNEROS.

Vice-President, MANUEL DE J. ARANGO.

Secretary, PORFIRIO VALIENTE.

Vice-Secretary, JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ.

Treasurer, DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA.

The manifesto of the Junta was then read by Signor VALIENTE, the Secretary. It is as follows:

MANIFESTO OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

When one people which depends upon another, arrives at the knowledge of the right which all men have to enjoy the benefits of Liberty, of which it sees itself deprived—if the generality of its natives ardently desire to occupy a suitable position, to give it a just and beneficent Government, the revolution is accomplished in the idea, and lacks only for the fulfilment of its desires the struggle which is indispensable with the power which oppresses it, and the power to enable it to destroy a work of iniquity, and erect upon its own foundations the grand edifice of its regeneration. Cuba is this people. While she remained uncultivated, depopulated, and poor she suffered all that is possible for men to suffer from ignorance and misery; by and by she arrived at a certain state of civilization and aggrandizement, by which she learned her rights and her strength, and aspired to Independence. The world has been witness of her endeavors to achieve that independence, though until now they have been unsuccessful.

A multitude of vast conspiracies to commence the revolution have been discovered at different times; and those concerned in them have been punished by banishment, imprisonment and death. The cry of independence was raised in Puerto-Principe and Trinidad by their valiant sons, and their blood shed upon the battle fields, and upon the scaffolds, sealed the general voice of the villages of Cuba. Twice these same Cubans, of their own means, and aided by generous strangers, led on by the valiant General LOPEZ, of everlasting memory, planted the standard of Liberty at Cardenas, at Las Pozas and other points, where their blood ran on the fields of battle and in silent sacrifices offered as a holocaust to the idols of tyranny.

Great as is the enterprise, arduous and difficult as is its execution, the misfortunes of the first efforts should not intimidate strong minds, decided and resolved to conquer independence at any price; and in the midst of the profound grief caused by the death of so many martyrs in the months of August and September of the year last past—a mournful wail which welled up from the breasts of all the Cubans, and which echoed from one end of the island to the other—the valor of the unfortunate caused new and great hopes to arise of the union of all among those who labored in the sacred cause of Liberty, and in the lessons of experience. A considerable number of powerful men joined in the assiduous work of organization, and when the basis of operations had been agreed upon, and the time of action had arrived, the day was set in which to nominate their delegates to this classic land of Liberty, and to solicit its co-operation and assistance.

The undersigned contend that they have deserved the confidence—not only of those Cubans resident in the United States, but of all those natives of the Island, who, having alluded the vigilance of their oppressors, are enabled to express their sentiments freely; and that they are sufficiently authorized to represent, sustain, promote, and carry on to a successful termination the interests and the views of their revolution. Humanly speaking, it is impossible for us to have a more complete representation under the circumstances in which our country is placed.

Tyrannized over and robbed on the one side, and receiving on the other the flame of liberty which is breathed all over America, even to our shores, the most decided aspirations of the people of Cuba tend naturally to destroy the yoke which oppresses, degrades and debases them, and to obtain an absolute independence of the Spanish power. The Junta which represents the people of Cuba cannot profess other principles than these: to sever the ties which bind it to Spain by the only available means of the revolution, and to take in the sight of all nations a free and independent situation, to the end that Cuba should give herself a suitable Government by means of her representatives freely elected by the people. Such shall be the end to which the labors of the Junta will be directed, holding no manner of transactions with the tyrants who oppress our country.

Far be it from our intentions to abuse the hospitality and the sympathies of the American people. The Junta will carefully limit itself to guiding and directing that co-operation which they have obtained, or may obtain, under circumstances sanctioned by history and by precedent.

Cuba desires to be free—she has manifested this desire conclusively, and she repeats it now through our voice. She has a right to be free, by the title which the breach of all human and divine obligations by the Spanish Government gives her. But in her exceptional position, which presents to the world the instance of a whole territory converted into a jail—a whole people in confinement—she is obliged to seek it for aid from abroad; and she comes to seek it in that place where she finds the principles of revolution consecrated as sacred dogmas of liberty; she comes to seek it the midst of the American people, brought together by Providence, at the head of a regenerative civilization, which, initiated in former times, will, in the end, make all the people of the earth happy.

This assistance—these auxiliaries have been vouchsafed, by departure from established principle—by monarchical people—to people who have conquered their liberty. The French assisted the United States in their glorious struggle for independence. How much more appropriate would it be that this nation—the freest upon the face of the earth—whose institutions have so natural a force of extension, should extend a generous hand to another nation of America, which desires to imitate it, which sends its representatives to ask its favor, and which, in the midst of its chains, has not even sufficient liberty to make use of all its pecuniary means, but only of that small part which it is enabled furtively to remit to those who are laboring in its cause? Celebrated writers, on the other hand, admit the interposition of foreign aid in circumstances similar to those in which Cuba is placed.

But, perhaps, it will be said that the desire of Liberty is not sufficient—justice and public decorum demand once more the foundations upon which Cuba rests her pretensions; and, then it will be asked, what causes, what reasons, what grievances exist in the Island of Cuba, to justify its separation from the mother country? When Spain pledges herself to prove to the nations that her colony is happy under the paternal government with which she is ruled, and that peace and contentment reign on the island, the people of Cuba owe to the glory of their cause an exposition of the complaints and motives which guide them in thus asserting their outraged rights, as well as to show that the mother country has presumed to add mockery to injustice.

Cuba, fortunately, is not planted in the midst of Africa. Situated in a part of the globe where all the civilized nations meet, who does not know the horrible condition to which she has been reduced by the Spanish Government? Shall we fear denial? We will appeal to the conscience of these people who know us.

Included in the Spanish Code of the Indies, are the laws which incorporate in the Spanish nation all the people who have been conquered in America. The Island of Cuba was consequently an integral part of the nation. With her she shared her glories and her disgraces—the same general laws governed the Peninsula and the Provinces of Spain in America. In 1812, 1820 and 1834 the Code of Cadiz, and Royal the Statutes which gave to the Spanish people institutions more or less free, comprehended the Island of Cuba in their provisions; and she, for her part, sent her Deputies and Representatives to the Spanish Cortes. This body was convoked in 1836, to reform the newly promulgated Constitution of Cadiz. The Island had her Representatives in the Cortes. The doors of the Congress were closed against them—the present Constitution of 1837 was passed and sanctioned, and to the scandal of morality and justice, disregarding the acknowled rights of Cuba, unheard and depreciated, she was excluded from all participation in the new institutions.

From being an integral part of the nation, Cuba was condemned to the humiliating condition of a colony, which she never was. To make this violation of the fundamental principles of public right more contemptible, the legislators and the Queen-Regent of Spain threw into the face of Cuba the declaration that the Cubans were not Spaniards, but the slaves of Spain; proclaiming, for the first time, in the second additional article of said Constitution of 1837, that the island should be governed by special laws. The Cuban deputies protested; and from this moment the social compact which united Cuba to the mother country was annulled and became of no force. Monarchical Spain, with an absolute King, called her sister; and the comparatively free Spain of the present day reduced her to slavery. Cuba, in consequence, has the indisputable right to proclaim, in the sight of the nations, that she no longer belongs to the Spanish family. The throne and the Cortes of Spain deceived us, after the faithful and solemn promise that they would give us special laws. Fifteen years have elapsed, and in place of laws, they give us Governors whose supreme will, always inimical, is our only colonial code. A royal decree of 1825, yet in full force and vigor, invests the Governors-General with the supreme power of Governors of places under martial law.

Cuba is destitute of all right of representation, political or administrative. Neither can her sons forward their petitions and complaints to the throne, and he who presumes to do so is severely punished.

The Press is condemned there to the most absolute surveillance, even to the faculty of thought; and the sin of printing is punished by banishment and death.

The exclusion of the Cubans from any command or employment on the Island, has established a new principle in our colonial regimen.

As a means of alleviating the condition of the colony, the Home Government created in Madrid a Colonial Council of Spaniards, upon whose recommendation the taxes were increased, and that system of oppression confirmed, which, in 1834, was commenced by the Captain-General DON MIGUEL TACON. Another Captain-General, DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA, although also inimical and blood-thirsty, endeavored, being influenced by the force of circumstances, to mitigate, though in a very diminutive degree, the oppressed condition of the Island. The Government dismissed him with indignation.

Another succeeded him, and, a vigorous soldier, he limited his action like that of an automaton to consigning to sepulture all elevated ideas, to carrying the military system to its greatest extreme, and to restraining the aspirations of liberty by terrors, torments and the scaffold.

Neither old men, nor respectable matrons, nor inoffensive virgins, nor the merits of the most approved honor, nor the guaranties of riches—nothing is safe; no one is exempt from going to the jail, to the chain-gang, or the garote.

A law of the Spanish code of the Indies, permits the Viceroys and Governors of America to send to Spain those inhabitants whom they may deem dangerous persons, under the express provisions that a statement of the motives of the measure should be sent with them. The Cubans have not even this meagre satisfaction under the present *régime*; a great number of them have been sent into confinement upon the Peninsula without the justification of cause.

The actual Governor of the Colony applies now, in all departments of the Government, and for all classes of offenses, a most immoral proceeding: it is paid with gold, and recompensed with offices.

Under the pretense of propagating Christianity, Spain conquered her vast possessions in America, with the cross of CHRIST in her hands, and foreswore herself in the sight of Divinity; yet it is mournful to see that even the capital cities scarcely have a church worthy of containing an altar at which the faithful may at all times offer up their devotions;—that whole territories have no spiritual care taken of them, and moreover, if the rector of a district does not earn his bare subsistence by some industrial pursuit, foreign to his sacred calling, he is every day called upon to suffer the most inconvenient privations. And this notwithstanding that the laborer works ever so hard, even without taking rest, and pays his tithes, lessening the bread he should give to his children!

The Corporations of Cuba are not vouchsafed their due rights, and their deliberations proceed from the orders of the Government.

The Police is erected into an instrument of tyranny, the Government having obliged the municipalities to declare that their maintenance shall be a charge upon each District.

The administration of criminal justice is intrusted to Courts-Martial, instituted for the punishment of political offenses. In these Courts the Judges are our enemies, because they are all Spaniards, and even to the Counsellor, the officers are all Spaniards, and therefore predisposed against the defendant. A favorite maxim of these Courts is, that political charges need not be proved, the moral conviction of the guilt of the prisoner in the minds of the Judges, sufficing to apply the punishments of the laws. To be born in Cuba is a crime.

The offices and the appointments are reserved exclusively for the Peninsulars, and they are sold for gold or for immoral and illegal purposes, by the Ministers of the Crown, to ignorant and corrupt men, who use them as means of harassing the people.

The Judges derive their titles from this sink of iniquity, and pollute the sanctuaries of justice with their tremendous political hatred against the children of Cuba.

Against the will of the people, manifested in petitions and reports to the Queen through the Corporations and many distinguished persons, an inhuman slave trade has been continued for the convenience of the Government; thus flagrantly violating solemn treaties for the suppression of this traffic in African negroes, made with the English nation.

Cuba is obliged to pay twenty thousand soldiers to subjugate and oppress her.

The productions of the island, at a price reduced by foreign connivance, pay heavy export duties; and the most necessary articles of import are subjected to enormous contributions, unprecedented among civilized nations—a barrel of American flour, for instance, pays *eleven dollars!*

The tobacco, the principal and great element of the riches of the island, is monopolized by the Peninsular Government.

Every free inhabitant of the island is obliged to pay an annual tribute of forty dollars in advance. In 1847 the entire receipts at all the Custom-houses alone, according to the official documents, exceeded $16,739,528 68, and the disbursements amounted to $11,995,984 18. The balance was all taken to Spain, although there are in Cuba more than one hundred thousand children, who receive neithrr primary nor religious education. The lower classes of our cities, and nearly the entire population of the rural districts are born, live and die knowing almost nothing of the first duties of Christianity, and completely ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet. Thus, the millions of the island go to minister to the corruption of the Cortes and the culpable abandonment of the Government, would indicate an intention to sink the people in ignorance. Moreover, we have hardly any public roads or canals, nor are any other means employed to improve the elements of the public wealth.

By a royal decree of July 31, 1850, the armies of the Island were ordered to be increased. The primary cost of making this increase exceeded $915,555, and its ordinary expense for one year amounted to $1,250,391 25. Neither the primary cost nor the second—which is the annual expense—can be defrayed by the existing overplus. The taxes have been increased, and the people, already loaded down in the most extraordinary manner, have suffered, and will have to suffer, this new burden, at the same time that foreign connivance has cheapened the products of the Island.

Instead of conceding commercial privileges to the Island, new restrictions have been laid upon this element of wealth. A just reciprocity formerly existed, so that the duties upon the products of the Island imported into the Peninsula, and upon those of the latter sent to Cuba, were equalized. The Government has broken this fraternal arrangement, protecting the mother country at the expence of the colony.

The colonization of white laborers has been an object of anxious desire among the Cubans. The Government has apparently encouraged the enterprise, and has imposed duties to secure its accomplishment. Its protection has always been converted into antagonism, inspired by the horrible policy of opposing the Africans to the elevation of the liberal principles of the Cubans. The duties imposed have gone to fill the coffers of the tyrant. What nation upon the face of the globe in similar circumstances has presented so many instances of oppression and tyranny, of injustice and cruelty, of an absolute forgetfulness of the principles of morality and equity in a Government whose first duty, before God and man, is to promote the happiness of the people?

Is life supportable in Cuba, under so desperate a situation that the least of the evils which a man suffers is the loss of his personal dignity? And yet we have not particularized all our grievances. Demoralization, espionage, domiciliary visits, are other arms of which the Government daily tests the value. The outrages, degradation and insolence with which the Cubans are treated by all the officers, from the Captain-General down to the meanest policemen, are the means used to remind us every instant of our miserable condition of slavery. And the public robberies which the authorities and the Spanish officers commit under the guise of the ins administration, the violation of the laws and many other excesses, calumnies, acts of revenge, the atrocious and unheard of deeds which Spain commits in Cuba, are more barbarous than those of the worst government of the middle ages. So many evils united must justify the cause of Cuban independence, and the measures which the Junta have taken to secure it, in the sight of the whole civilized world.

Constituted to be the organ of the Revolution, it will be the principal object of the Junta to unite all those means upon which they count to commence their labors. The considerable means already in their hands, and those which they have a sure hope of receiving from the people all over the Island, shall be applied religiously and under a rigid accountability to the great end in view. The Junta will be the center of all the Cubans in this country, but will not arrogate to itself any undue authority. At it is impossible to establish it at present upon the Island, the liberating standard of our country has been raised here, and around it our brethren have rallied as a guard, in its prompt support, together with all others who sympathize with a people struggling for liberty under circumstances which we have described. The measures to be adopted by the Junta will be great in design, as efficacious in results as human foresight can make them, and its acts will be confined to the struggle which is pending between the forces of the Spanish Government and the Colony. And when we see the independence of our native country achieved, we shall resign our trust, and having concluded our mission here by bringing it to a successful termination, we will present to the first National Convention of Cuba an account of all our labors.

Sons of the Island! let us all rally to the support of the great work of our salvation. Let us not forget, even for a moment, that in union there is strength, and that the people which truly desires liberty is not disheartened by all the combinations and forces of tyranny. There is not a single nation in Europe which will take active hostilities against us. The interests of our cause are the first interests of humanity; and nations like England and France, who find themselves at the head of European civilization, who never retrograde, but always advance great philanthropic ideas, cannot offer the spectacle to the world of one enlightened people binding the hands of another people which desires liberty, for the sole end that Spain should continue in power, and institute a more grievous system of slavery. They will not fulfil the odious role of assistant executioners; and this calumny started by the enemies of Cuba; this anachronism which would cause them to retrograde to the ages of barbarism, will not be realised during our struggle for independence, as it was not realised during the revolution of our brethren of the Continent.

Spaniards—residents of the Island!—read in a future near at hand, that our revolution is already a fact before God and before the world, and that its consummation will be the work of arms, according to irrevocable destiny, which the Metropolitan Government has desired to subject to its will. Our contest will be with it, not with you, if you do not assist its endeavors in the commencement, or if you remain neutral during the strife. In Cuba, separated from your body politic, and two thousand leagues distant from it, you will not possess the essential affections of your nationality to such a degree, that you will preserve for her the most precious treasures of the heart. Will you take part in her demand to sacrifice your lives and the results of your labor to sustain a Government which will reward you with the blacket ingratitude? Do you doubt it? Open the history of the war of Independence of the Hispano-American Republics, and hear the testimony of innumerable families who yet remain in misery for having sacrificed their all to an impiously unworthy country.

Free People of the World, brothers of North and South America! the people of Cuba, borne down beneath the weight of a tyranny which afflicts humanity, and dishonors the age in which we live, implore your assistance in their unalterable resolution to achieve their liberty. Our defense is yours; our principles those of the holy cause of Equality. Come over to us and assist us to crush tyranny, and our gratitude will be positive and eternal.

And thou, Omnipotent Being, the God of Goodness, who abaseth the proud, and raiseth up the weak and oppressed, protect our cause. Cast thine eyes but once upon the unfortunate soil of Cuba, and the task of our liberty will be the task of infinite justice!

At this juncture Sig. LINA came forward with a splendid silk flag of Free Cuba, with a note requesting its acceptance, from CARALOTA MORA DE GOICOURIA and JULIA ECHARTE DE VALIENTE. The announcement was received with deafening applause.

The PRESIDENT then delivered an effective and patrictic address, which drew forth frequent and long continued cheers.

He was followed by Sig. F. DE ARMAS, whose allusion to the beautiful flag which had been presented to the Junta deeply affected those present, and one young gentleman was so moved as to spring forward, embrace and kiss it repeatedly.

Mr. EDMON BLANKMAN next addressed the meeting in English; after which Sig. ANTONIO BETANCOURT delivered a poem in reference to the affairs of Cuba.

Sig. M. T. TOLON then briefly addressed the meeting in Spanish, and was succeeded by W. BROWN, Esq., (lawyer,) of Philadelphia, in English, and Sig. JUAN B. LUNA, in Spanish.

After the delivery of another poem by ANTONIO BETANCOURT, and giving three rounds of cheers for the cause of Cuba, the meeting adjourned in high spirits.

[Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to give reports of the addresses that were made.]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—A number of Cuban patriots, together with a portion of the Empire Club and others, met in the Park yesterday afternoon, and after firing a salute formed in procession and proceeded to the foot of Warren-st. The procession was headed by a band of music, and there was a piece of artillery, the patriot flag of Cuba, several American flags, and a banner on which was inscribed, "The American flag shall not be insulted." On arriving on the pier opposite which the Crescent City was riding at anchor, a salute was fired in honor of Capt. D. D. PORTER, and was answered by the guns of the C. C., and the Company's steamer Illinois, moored at the next wharf. At this time some 2,000 persons were present, when a meeting was organized and addresses delivered by Capt. RYNDERS and DANIEL B. TAYLOR. After this the procession was formed again and marched to the headquarters of the Empire Club and dispersed.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—An adjourned meeting was held at the corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Second-av., last evening, to take into consideration the late outrages offered to American citizens in Cuba, at which some 200 men and boys were present. Previous to the meeting being called to order, a procession was formed of the persons present, headed by a part of SHELTON's band, and marched to a Loco-Foco Ratification meeting at the Union House, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Third-av., in order to "make a show" there, as it was feared the Ratification meeting would prove a failure. After a short time they again returned, and the meeting was called to order. Mr. W. TAYLOR was introduced, and made a short speech, in which he alluded to the slaughter of the Cuban prisoners, and the recent insults offered to the American flag. At the close of the speech, three hearty cheers were given for the speaker.

A motion was then made by a person in the crowd, to "put that drunken man off the stand," which motion was seconded and unanimously carried, but as there was a possibility of not getting the right man, the motion was not acted upon. A man from New-Orleans was then introduced, and after uttering several words, was evidently "stumped," and retired by request, in confusion, not, however, until he finished with an oath, saying that they "could not put him down." After other ineffectual attempts to speak, the meeting was adjourned.

MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH.—In respect to the statements of our private London correspondent, published in *The Tribune* yesterday, we have received the following correction from an authentic source:

"The journey of the Hungarian General, VETTER, to Italy, was not political. KOSSUTH, previous to the General's departure, particularly insisted upon his in no way interfering in politics. Respecting the supposed report of the state of Italy which he is represented to have made on his return, the last letters of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI mention nothing about it. We need only state that though an excellent officer and patriot, VETTER is about the last man who would be selected for a political mission; and MAZZINI and KOSSUTH have both of them ample means of constant communication with their respective countries, and the committees there established.

"From the dignified bearing of the population of Italy, it is not to be believed that a cold calculation of dollars and cents can have entered into the middle or any other class in that country—other reliable letters state quite the contrary. Were any persons in Italy disposed to make arithmetical calculations, they could do so practically by calculating the expenses of the armed foreign intervention—of the martyrs daily assassinated by courts martial—of those in prison and in exile.

"KISS has written here by the last steamer. He is in Paris, but *without any mission whatever*.

"LELEAL was a member of the Polish Provisional Government. He is a thorough republican—the inexorable enemy of Russia.

"The world will presently discover that the cause of Liberty in Italy is not in such a state as to induce the leaders to listen to proposals from *any Prince*. Those princely and Palmerstonian bubbles brought about the defeat of the popular cause in 1849, and such faults will not be again committed, and last of all by MAZZINI and KOSSUTH. Moreover, if any one Prince can be more than another deserving of antipathy and of mistrust, that one is the Prince President BONAPARTE."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

FLORIDA ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

Mr. CABELL, who is at Richmond, Va., says he has sufficient returns from Florida, to satisfy himself that he is elected to Congress, and that GEORGE T. WARD, Whig, is also elected Governor.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

A letter received by *The Savannah Republican*, from an intelligent gentleman residing at Jacksonville, says: "The returns of the Florida Election are all received, except from two or three small counties, showing that BROOME (Dem.) is elected Governor by 150 majority, and MAXWELL (Dem.) to Congress by 190. It is presumed the Democrats have carried both Houses."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Election of Wright, (Dem.) in the Eleventh Congressional District.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

The following are the official returns from the Eleventh Congressional District: WRIGHT, (Dem.,) 7,513; FULLER, (Whig,) 7,340. Majority for WRIGHT, 173.

OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 18, 1852.

Returns have now been received, official and unofficial—mostly, however, official—from 57 Counties, and the Whigs gain 11,780 votes on the vote for Supreme Judge over the Democratic majority for Governor last year, which was 26,080. There are 28 Counties yet to be heard from entire, in which, if the Whigs gain as they have done in those already heard from, the Democratic majority of 26,080 will be reduced to not more than five or six thousand.

No Letter from Mr. Webster—His Health Improving.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

A special messenger from Marshfield to-day, to *The Courier* and *The Bee*, announces that Mr. WEBSTER has signed no letter advising his friends to withdraw his name from the Presidential contest.

Mr. WEBSTER's health continues to improve.

Congressional Nomination.

GOSHEN, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

The Whig Convention, which met here to-day, nominated SAMUEL FARNAM, of Newburgh, for Congress for this District.

New-Jersey Free-Soil State Convention.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

The friends of Freedom in New-Jersey met in State Convention in this city to-day. ENOCH MIDDLETON, of Burlington, presided. B. M. BAKER, of Camden, was appointed Secretary.

A Business Committee and a Committee to nominate Presidential Electors was appointed, when the Convention adjourned for dinner.

A very small number of persons are present.

Severe Gale in Florida—Great Damage to the Shipping, &c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1852.

A very severe gale occurred in Florida on the 9th inst., doing a great deal of damage.

The Newport Court House was blown down, and the goods in it were all considerably damaged by the tide overflowing the wharves, which also sustained slight injury. The steamer Spray and brig Sampson, lying at Newport, were uninjured.

At St. Mark's, the damage to the shipping at the wharves was most disastrous. The schr. J. Vail, brig Warissa, and bark W. H. Brodie, were all driven ashore, but were not materially damaged. The brig J. G. Anderson, after knocking down her wharf, dragged her anchor, knocked down a stone structure and was driven on to the pier, where she remained with 3½ feet stern on the pier and her larboard rail nearly under water at high tide. Her position was very critical, and on the 13th the Surveyor ordered her cargo of 600 bales of cotton to be discharged. She was got off on the afternoon of that day.

The bark John Dunham was driven ashore and the surveyors say it will cost more than she is worth to get her off. The bark Ocilla was uninjured.

The dwelling of the keeper of the light-house and breakwater was washed away and all the oil lost. Not a boat was left on the beach, and the persons there sought refuge in the tower, which swung to and fro like a tree.

A bridge over the Wakulla and railroad buildings were destroyed. The track was also washed away for half a mile. The cotton crops were severely injured, and in some places not one bale would be ob