TOM.

For The N. Y. Tribune.

There is a pride upon your brow,
There is a flush upon your cheek;
I know what means that happy glow;
My brother Tom, you need not speak.
I saw you dash amid the rout,
I saw you seize the horse's rein,
I saw you help the lady out—
(Between us two, her name is "Jane.")

You need not speak, I saw it all;
You did not stop to form a plan,
But minded an instinctive call
For aid, and showed yourself a man;
That moment I am sure was grand,
When she hung breathless on your arm,
The proudest lad in all the land;
I share your pride, my brother Tom.

And may you never want the nerve,
And may you never need the will,
With quick intelligence to serve
A woman in her time of ill.
Instinctive let it be, as now,
An inbred impulse of the heart,
No need to ask the when or how,
But boldly act the manly part.

For some there be who slighting say,
That woman's fears are weak and vain,
Before a breath she melts away,
And shrinks before the dread of pain;
That men are cast in sterner mold,
They cannot heed such puny fear,
So pass it by with notice cold,
Or hush it with contemptuous jeer.

Unfeeling! void of shame and sense!
But you know better, Tom; for you
Have early learned what deference
To woman from us all is due.
Our mother!—You remember well
How nobly, when our life was poor,
She rose to meet whate'er befell,
Strong to encounter and endure—

And eager in her toil became:
With wonder, and a strange new love
We looked upon her; yet her frame
Was slight and frail, nor e'en a dove
Were quicker fluttered with alarm,
Or thrilled with pulse more sensitive.
Be loyal to her memory, Tom—
Loyal to woman while you live! W.

Boston, June, 1855.

MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, June 19, 1855.

I gave you a general account, in my last, of the famous expedition of Santa Anna against the Revolutionists in the Department of Michoacan, and I will simply repeat here that a more complete failure, except perhaps that against Alvarez lately, never was seen. After his heart failed him during the storm in the mountains of that Department, on his march to the town of Ario, Santa Anna made all haste to this city, fearing that, notwithstanding all his endeavors to stifle the truth, it would be announced and commented upon to his disadvantage before he could get back He arrived at Tacubaya (a league from here) on Friday morning, the 8th inst., and remaining there all day, came into this city at 9 o'clock in the evening amid the silence of the grave, attended only by a few aids and him who is called Minister of War. There was no display, no firing of cannon nor ringing of bells; on the occasion of his return all was still, and he entered the town without creating any more sensation than an ordinary traveler would. During the afternoon of that day his troops came in in small parties without music, and groups of officers were seen entering at various points, their sullen looks contrasting peculiarly with the vacant stare of the poor populace who stopped to gaze at them as they passed on to their several quarters.

On the following day not a word was said by any of the papers in regard to Santa Anna, but on the next thereafter the official organ announced that "His Serene Highness came in at so late an "hour that the arrangements made to receive him "were not carried into effect;" "that he had left "a sufficient force to protect the people and De-"partment of Michoacan," and "that peace at "length reigned there.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that I stated that the Revolutionists had retired from Zamora, and that a force equal in number was left there by Santa Anna. Two days after he left for this city, 40 men appeared in that neighborhood, robbing and committing various depredations among the small farms situated in the vicinity of the town. The inhabitants complained of this, and said "they "hoped the Government troops would not only "remain in and watch over the safety of the large "towns, but protect as well the defenseless *ran*-"*chos* and villages which had ever been at the "mercy of all parties." It is true that during this revolution the large towns have been guarded by the Government troops, while the villages have been abandoned.

The most strenuous efforts are made by Santa Anna to stifle all reports in respect to the progress of the Revolution, and the papers, at his instance or that of his friends, are nearly silent on the subject, except to report now and then that a victory has been gained by the Government troops over the rebels; and all unite to impress the belief that the present revolution is not of the least consequence, and persist in asserting that since the expedition of Santa Anna to Morelia it is at an end, while everything proves that the country is in a state of anarchy unknown since the first year of the war of its Independence.

On the 5th inst., according to the official report, there was a severe action between the Government troops and the revolutionists in the Department of Guerrero. This report says the latter had 1,000 men, commanded by Villalva Jimenes and a son of Alvarez. They were stationed on a mountain in the vicinity of the *rancho de Temisco*, near the town of Tixtla, from which point they defended themselves for two hours and a half, after which "they retired in good order, keeping up a brisk "and continued fire." The Government say "the "enemy lost *twenty-five* killed, and carried away "their wounded;" and also "that they had percus-"sion muskets and plenty of ammunition, as was "proved by the fact of the continual firing during "their retreat."

After this affair and while retiring to the town of Tixtla, the Government forces were suddenly attacked by an ambuscade of the enemy, and after another action of two hours continued on to Tixtla. They claim the victory in this affair, reporting 20 of the enemy killed and some prisoners taken, who were "immediately put to death."

Another report (official) of the 9th inst. says that on the day previous an attack was made on the town of Tetecala, (near Cuernavaca) by 800 Revolutionists under Gonzales, Hernandez, Fandiño, Casales, Battalla and others. This action lasted seven hours and a half. The above report says that *seven* of the enemy were killed, and that the Government force was 90 men. The Revolutionists retired, removing everything from the Government offices in the town, and taking also their wounded with them.

Still another encounter with the Revolutionists has taken place in Guanajuato. It appears they had 400 men. The Government claim the victory, but report no killed or prisoners taken. We can of course get no report of these encounters from the other party.

This is about all the fighting that has taken place near at home, but the Indians have lately committed severe depredations in the district and town of Moctezuma, (Sonora,) carrying off eight little boys. Similar scenes have lately occurred in the Department of Durango.

Gen. Woll has declared the whole Department of Tamaulipas in a state of siege on account of the taking of Monterey by the Revolutionists, and Santa Anna has issued a decree for the confiscation of all goods entering into or leaving that town during its occupation by them. The papers are filled with abuse of the people who took Monterey, and laying the blame on us, call them pirates, traitors, assassins, &c.

There is nothing from the Department of Jalisco, but orders have been issued by the Governor there to the Prefects to arm the people of the towns in their respective districts for their own defense and that of their property from the Revolutionists and independent marauding parties, and these towns are ordered to aid each other in case of an attack. The same is commanded to be done in Guanajuato.

The 13th instant was Santa Anna's birth-day. He left the city before daylight that morning for Tacubaya, where he remained all day to receive the visits of his friends and companions. At an early hour a supreme decree, emanating from himself, was posted on the corners of the streets, ordering that on account of that being his birth-day all the shops should remain closed, and that all business should cease for the day under a penalty of a fine of from *five to a hundred dollars*, and also that every person without exception should illuminate his house, under a like penalty. All the foreign Ministers hoisted their flags in honor of the day, except our own, who acted meritoriously in not permitting the Stars and Stripes to be unfurled in honor of the birth-day of the oppressor of his people, and I for one rejoiced to see the flag-staff *bare* on such a day. This act of Gen. Gadsden is approved by all of us who witness the course of this man. The Government papers observed in their notice of the occurrences of the day that the flags of all "*friendly*" nations were hoisted in honor of his Most Serene Highness. A decree of amnesty was issued on the occasion to all who shall lay down their arms and deliver themselves up within thirty days, and in order to make it appear that the revolution is at an end, the papers stated that Degollado, Ghilarde, Cajigas and Pueblita had decided to avail themselves of this, and that a person had been sent to them with the decree with that object. But this is not true. Instead of rendering themselves up by virtue of this decree they are all back in the Department of Michoacan with their forces. It might be well for all were it true that they had lain down their arms.

Since Santa Anna's return from his last expedition he has commenced to gain adherents by means of the Cross of the Order Guadalupe. It has been conferred on the editor of the *Omnibus*, who accompanied him to Michoacan as historian to the expedition, on Réné Masson of the *Trait d'Union*, and its magic effects are beginning to be perceived. Also, on José Joaquin Pesado, a poet; Anselmo de Portilla; Vicente Seguro Argüelles; Gen. Zenea, the son of the Prussian Minister; Dr. Vanderlinden (of the army) and others. Beside this, he has created an order of merit for Artists, the cross of which has been bestowed on one of their number in this city.

The cross of the order of the Red Eagle sent to Santa Anna by the King of Prussia was presented to him a few days ago by the Prussian Minister. This cross is said to be worth intrinsically, $5,000. That sent to the same King by Santa Anna was valued at about $350.

A ball was to have been given to Santa Anna by the officers of the army stationed in this city on his birthday, but it did not come off until Sunday last, (17th.) It was thinly attended. The presents made him on his birthday were very valuable.

The brothers Mosso, *compadres* of his Serene Highness, have obtained the privilege for the construction of a railroad from this city to Tampico. The first stone is to be laid to-morrow. This road is to commence and probably end at the Custom-House in this city.

The revenue produced to the General Government by the District and Department of Mexico amounts for the month of May last (including a balance on April 30 of $6,598 74) to $159,942 53.

The rainy season has set in moderately, the weather is generally delightfully cool, and the small-pox is rapidly disappearing from the city.

Another American, by the name of Tanner, has been thrown into prison, under the pretext of having spoken too freely about this Government.

Accounts from Lower California state that the people there were in daily expectation of the landing of another fillibustering expedition on that coast.

The news from Yucatan is discouraging. It is feared the Indians are about to rise in large bodies. Flour is selling there at $25 per barrel; it pays $6 duty, beside other charges. A merchant here, by paying the duties in advance in this city, got the privilege to import flour into that Department; but the Custom-House authorities in the ports where it was to be introduced gave orders not to permit it to be landed unless the duties were paid there in cash, notwithstanding those duties had already been paid here.

Since writing the above we have *positive* information that the City of Morelia (capital of Michoacan) has been taken by the Revolutionists under Comonfort and Degollado. Fifteen hundred men left here yesterday afternoon and this morning to try to take possession of the city again and drive the enemy off. That force is not sufficient if the chiefs determine to hold that city.

A severe storm or gale took place on the west coast on the 1st inst.; seven vessels were wrecked at Mazatlan, and property (their cargoes) to the amount of $1,500,000 lost.

The last of the indemnity from the United States for the Gadsden Treaty, unnegotiated by Mexico, amounting to $600,000, has been negotiated by Rubio, Lizardi and others of this city. So there is the end of that money, and more land can now be had doubtless, if the United States has a few more millions to spare to uphold Santa Anna.

DECREE *relative to goods, &c., introduced into the places that may be in insurrection or possessed by the Revolutionists.* [I omit the form and titles, &c.]

ARTICLE I. All commercial traffic is prohibited with the places that are or shall be occupied by the forces in insurrection against the Supreme Government of the nation.

ART. II. Consequently, all effects sent from the sea-ports and frontiers of the Republic, or from any other point to the places comprehended in the case spoken of in the foregoing article, shall irrevocably incur the penalty of confiscation, as also shall those (effects) which are sent from the said places to others.

ART. III. The persons who shall introduce merchandise into the towns in a state of insurrection, and those who receive the same, shall be tried in accordance with the law relating to conspirators (*ley de conspiradores*) of the 1st August, 1853, be their nationality what it may.

[Date] *Mexico*, June 11, 1855. (Published June 17.)

N. B.—I am not certain, but I believe this trial under the law *de conspiradores* is a very summary proceeding; a kind of military Court-Martial.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The brig Horatio, a slaver, which you will remember was picked up at sea derelict, and carried into Key West and there sold a few weeks since, has already been refitted at that place, and brought to Matanzas in this island. As it is but natural to suppose she will be again employed in the infamous African Slave-trade, it is with pleasure I am able to inform you that a "sharp lookout" will be kept upon her movements.

A man who stood charged with murder made his escape in disguise a few days since from the Royal Jail of this city.

There is not any further news.

We continue to have occasional showers, and the weather is extremely hot. Our city, I am happy to add, is still remarkably healthy.

VISIT TO ST. CROIX....No. III.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. CROIX, W. I, April, 1855.

This island is some thirty miles in length from east to west, with an average breadth of nine miles. Its greatest width—some sixteen miles—is between the towns of West End or Fredericksted, and Bassin or Christiansted; the former is situated on the south side, four miles from the extreme western point of the island—the latter on the north side where the coast makes a strong inward curve—leaving the remaining extent of the island eastward, a long, narrow point of not more than two or three miles in breadth. From the western extremity a range of hills—indeed they may be called mountains, for they rise to a hight varying from 500 to 1200 feet boldly abutting upon the sea—sweeps grandly around to the eastward as far as Bassin. The level portions of the Island, from three to five miles in width are comprised principally within this curve of hills. This part, though stretching out in some places in a dead level for five miles of rich and productive plain, is yet agreeably diversified by graceful hills. It is said that the effect produced by the view from the sea southward is that of a vast theater, and that it is very fine. Riding through from one town to the other, the prospect is most charming; on all sides are fields of sugar-cane, sometimes of great extent, in all stages of growth—some in the process of harvesting. Scattered around on elevations of the surface so slight as scarcely to break the level, on the points of low hills or on the slopes of the mountains, green with cane, that stretch down into the plain, are the buildings of the different estates. They consist of the handsome and cheerful though not elegant mansions of the proprietors, or the plainer domicils of the managers, if the proprietors are absentees; the village of negro-huts, forty or fifty in number, uniform in style and placed in rows; the various buildings for sugar and rum-making, with their red tile roofs; and the massive windmill towers with their ponderous arms sweeping around against the sky, or the tall, smoking chimneys of the engine-houses. You may often see a dozen of these settlements at a time; at a distance they appear like our country villages. Fences are nowhere to be seen; natural or artificial landmarks indicate the boundaries of estates. Everything impresses you with an idea of regularity. The cane-fields are bounded, for the most part, by right lines. The roads are generally straight, crossing each other at right angles, and almost invariably throughout the island they are bordered by rows of the cocoa-nut tree or mountain cabbage. The landscape is marked by these lines of trees; sometimes their tall, lithe branches against the sky form a graceful wreath over the brows of the highest hills, indicating a road for carriages or horsemen. The island abounds in roads for the convenience of the estates; the principal ones are the finest possible, broad, smooth and hard; they are kept in this excellent condition at the expense of the proprietors of the estates, who are obliged at the call of Government to furnish their quota of laborers to work them. This they most willingly do, as they thereby greatly facilitate the transportation of their sugar and rum, and of their supplies to and from the towns, beside affording themselves the exhilarating pleasure of whirling over them in their carriages. The main road through the island from east to west, by a simple and inexpensive exercise of taste, has been rendered even beautiful; almost the whole distance it is bordered with palm-trees, which form a lengthened, and, in some places, winding avenue. Though the cocoa-nut has a more tropical aspect, it is to my mind less beautiful than another species denominated Mountain-Cabbage. This, in all its varieties, is the straightest, most symmetrical tree I have ever seen; its bark is of a light hue, like our white-wood; the trunk, though smaller, rarely exceeding a foot-and-a-half at its greatest diameter, gradually swells from the ground till it ascends to its middle hight where it gracefully tapers—terminating in a tuft of long green, pendant branches consisting of a central stalk and long, sword-shaped, seriated leaves on each side. From the midst of this crowning mass of foliage ascends sharply into the air a shining green spire six feet high and three or four inches thick at its base; and herein is contained a soft, pulpy substance resembling, when cooked, the cabbage or cauliflower, whence the tree takes its name. A single tree furnishes one dish only, which, when extracted, destroys its life. These, standing at regular intervals on either side of the road for a mile before you, resemble rows of sculptured pillars with beautiful capitals. The curves of the road follow the truest line of beauty; over low stone bridges, at the angles of crossing or divergent roads, and other places where needful, are graceful structures of clay hardened by the sun and weather, and washed white or yellow. These are the guards or road-walls.

For the last two or three years a blight has fallen on the cocoa-nut, which it is feared will ultimately prove fatal to the entire stock throughout the island. That result would be seriously felt; as not only would a striking and beautiful feature of its scenery be destroyed, but the fruit itself is much valued and used by the people. The decay is not confined to this island, but is, I am told, observable throughout the Windward Islands.

The mountainous portion of the island is not less interesting than the plain; it is not made up of one continuous, compact mountain-range, but of heavy, rolling hills, through which dark, narrow vallies make their way, sometimes preserving for some distance the sea-level. As you stand at their debouche into the plain, or upon the sea-shore, the dusky light peculiar to them suggests the idea that they tunnel the mountain. On either side almost perpendicular hills rise to a hight of from 500 to 800 feet, placed with such singular, alternate regularity that, supposing the bed of the valley to be suddenly depressed, you might easily imagine them locking firmly together. Others again, in their winding course, by the side of scanty mountain rivulets, gradually ascend to the higher regions among the hills. Here, on all sides, you gaze upon continuous scenery of the sugar-cane: the sides of the scooping, hopper-like valleys into which you look down, and the smooth, round summits that rise around you describing their outlines on the sky, alike wave with its luxuriant growth. Here too are all the appliances of sugar-making we have noticed in the plain: the finest roads lined with the mango—a tree of deep-green foliage, now in blossom, in which state it resembles our chestnut, except that it is shorter and more branching.

It is wonderful to behold cultivation on such steep declivities; the idea of plowing there seems preposterous, and yet it is done by oxen and mules and negroes. Manure is carried over all these hills on the backs of mules; and it is by means of these truly serviceable and patient animals that the canes are brought down to the mills; often we saw them far above us descending by a permanent zigzag path on the side of the hill, with enormous loads of canes on their backs, followed by black, bare-headed urchins as drivers.

The more rugged regions of the island are employed for the pasturage of oxen, mules and sheep; the working stock of the estates during the months when not required for labor are here kept for so much a month per head. Through these districts, too, since emancipation, the cane-culture has decreased, and some entire plantations have been turned into stock-estates by permitting the Guinea-grass and low wild shrubbery to overrun them.

The soil and rocks of the mountainous parts of the island bear marks of the volcanic origin of this as of the other West India Islands. The rocks are trappean, and the soil the evident decomposition of such structures, while in the plain there appearances are replaced by shelly limestone and marl. I regret that I am not a geologist to describe the geological phenomena here presented; but I shall venture to close this letter on the physical aspects of St. Croix by proposing a theory of its earliest history—namely, that when the internal fires upheaved the solid masses now composing its mountains, the bed of the ocean in the parts adjacent was suddenly or gradually elevated to become dry land, and formed these beautiful alluvial plains which now delight the tourist and produce some of the richest sugar-canes in the world. E. W.

KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ATCHISON, K. T., Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

I am now in the great City of Atchison, named after the celebrated leader of the "ruffian forces" who now hold this fair Territory in subjugation. This is a pleasantly situated town on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 500 miles above St. Louis. The site for a city is beautiful—nothing better could be asked, while health will probably always bless the inhabitants. The pleasantness of the climate, beautiful views here presented, the importance which the place already attracts as a commercial point, will always draw the man of business, the speculator and the mechanic. At this writing two steamboats are at the wharf, disgorging a vast amount of freights for the back Territories, Utah, Washington and Oregon. It is estimated that 6,000 emigrants, with about 3,000 wagons and 30,000 head of stock will start from this place the present season for the Great Salt Lake Valley. Beside this vast train to Utah California emigrants and Oregon settlers are continually arriving and departing for their respective destinations. Six months ago only one house, and that a humble log-cabin, designated the City of Atchison. We now boast of over a hundred finished buildings and as large a number under contract. We have in operation a first-class steam mill, quite a respectable tavern, and a printing-office whence is issued weekly several thousand copies of *The Squatter Sovereign*, the organ of the Slavery propagandists. This paper is conducted by Messrs. John W. Stringfellow and Robert S. Kelley, and is the means of inciting half the riots and mobs of which you are daily hearing. This Stringfellow is not the "champion" B. F., but only a brother. The Mr. Kelley who does a greater portion of the writing is a nullifier of the Virginia School, and willing to sacrifice the Union rather than fail in his endeavor to fasten Slavery upon this people. He is a very young man of some little ability, and was the editor of an ultra Anti-Benton sheet in Missouri before he was transferred by his masters to this Territory. It was on the suggestion of this man that *The Industrial Luminary* office was inferred in the Missouri River; and many of the cognizable acts of the Pro-Slavery party can be traced back to him as the originator.

There is a gradual increase to the Pro-Slavery strength in this Territory by the arrival of emigrants from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and other Southern States, and unless our friends renew their exertions the cause of Freedom will suffer. Let our exertions be renewed, our anxiety doubled, and the result will be regretted by the few slaveholders who are now doating upon their "niggers" in the Territory. SYRACUSE.

MR. HALE'S REPLY TO THE EVENING POST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of the 18th inst. appears an article copied from *The N. Y. Evening Post*, which distinctly charges the Hon. John P. Hale of New-Hampshire with corruption, both while he was a Member of Congress and since that period. If *The Post* had uttered an opinion unfavorable to the character of Mr. Hale it would have been passed as unworthy of particular notice; but when it undertakes to state *facts* prejudicial to his character, it seems proper that, if false, they should be promptly met by a distinct denial. No notice, however, would have been taken, had not the article appeared in THE TRIBUNE *without comment*; and this has at least the semblance of indorsement which I am persuaded you did not intend to give. In these circumstances, I addressed a note to Mr. Hale, calling his attention to the article in question; and his reply I will thank you, as an act of justice to Mr. Hale and his friends, to publish in THE TRIBUNE. C. A. STACKPOLE.

Portland, Me., June 27, 1855.

DOVER, N. H., June 25, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th instant, inclosing an article full of slanderous and abusive charges and insinuations against myself, was duly received. The article had been shown to me before. I am now nearly fifty years old; and for the last ten years have been abused so constantly and grossly that such things have long since ceased to disturb me. Of the many gross and infamous personal attacks which have been made against me, I have never replied through the Press to one, nor procured any one else to do so for me; and I had thought that I never should; but as you have requested it of me, in the present instance I will depart from the course I have hitherto pursued, and which I thought I should always adhere to. Before I proceed to that, however, permit me to say a word of the source whence this attack comes. It is *The N. Y. Evening Post*, a paper whose life-long hypocrisy and habitual tergiversations, have rendered it a by-word and a subject for the indignant contempt of every honest man of any party who is acquainted with its course. Alternately supporting and betraying, first the old Federal, then the Democratic, and lastly the Free-Soil party, its power to injure a cause or an individual consists in its support. It was, or pretended to be, opposed to the annexation of Texas, and illustrated the sincerity of its position by a zealous and earnest advocacy of the election of Mr. Polk, who was the chosen champion and standard-bearer of those who had determined to effect that measure, and whose defeat would have presented the only plausible hope of success to those who were really opposed to it. More lately it has been opposed to the extension and spread of Slavery, and has given to the country abundant proof of its honesty and sincerity in this by an early and zealous support of the election of Franklin Pierce, whose only ground of favor by the party which selected him was the most servile submission to every claim, however monstrous, which slaveholders had ever made upon him. The proclivities to prostitution with those who control this paper were so predominant that they did not wait for the insinuating advances of the seducer, but made haste to throw themselves into the embraces of corruption, and failing to have their *disinterested* support duly appreciated, are now prating of their support of the Anti-Slavery cause. Such is the source whence this attack originates.

The charges, as I understand them, are that scarce any scheme of Legislative pillage has been brought before Congress which did not receive my support; and when not a member of the Senate I allowed myself to be employed as a professional *borer* for projectors who had designs on the Treasury; also that I keep on excellent terms with all who differ from me in their political views; and further, that I am a *joker*. If I have rightly analyzed the article, the above are the principal points which it makes against me. They are general in their terms, and admit of only a general answer. They imply, if they have any meaning at all, that while I was a member of Congress I was myself corrupt, and that when I ceased to be a member I became an instrument of corrupting others. If the article does not mean this it has no meaning.

I deny these charges utterly and totally, in general and in detail. No man ever approached me with a corrupt proposition, or appealed to me with a selfish or personal motive while I was a member of either House. Whatever votes I gave there were the result of my honest judgment, without the promise, hope or expectation of personal advantage to myself; and I can confidently appeal to all the agents and attorneys of the several projects which have from time to time been before Congress while I was a member, to say if they ever approached me or thought of approaching me with any suggestion of a motive which did not relate exclusively to the public interest.

But it is further alleged, that since I have ceased to be a member of the Senate I have allowed myself to be employed as a professional borer for projectors who had designs on the Treasury. The language is figurative but easily understood, and requires no circumlocution to answer it, and I can only do it by an unqualified denial. That I have been employed to assist in endeavors to influence the action of Congress in several cases of a private character, I do not deny. That I ever made a corrupt proposition, or whispered a personal motive to any member of the House or Senate, is untrue. The extent of any service I ever rendered, or was called upon to render, was to put into the hands of those with whom I was acquainted official documents, or printed arguments in the shape of Congressional speeches, and request them to examine the case and read the evidence; and if, upon such examination, it commended itself to their judgment, to ask them to give it their votes. If this is evidence of corruption, then am I corrupt.

To be brief I will say, once for all, there does not live and there never did, an individual who ever made a corrupt or selfish proposition to me to influence my action as a member of Congress, nor does there nor did there ever live an individual who ever listened to such a proposition from me. On the subject of personal or official integrity I invite the scrutiny of my friends and defy the malice of my enemies.

I have thus, my dear Sir, as you requested, answered this anonymous newspaper article. In doing it I have departed from a course which I had long since prescribed to myself and which I have hitherto pursued. But as you suggest that the libel of *The Post* has been transferred from that paper to THE TRIBUNE without comment, and as the latter paper enjoys the confidence of the Republicans of Maine, and may produce an unfavorable influence unless answered, I have made this brief reply. I should be sorry to lose the confidence of the Republicans of Maine, and I trust I am not too presumptuous when I express the hope that it will require something more than the anonymous attack of a profligate Press to take from me that which I so much esteem.

Fortunately, the profligacy and recklessness of the Press in most instances is so glaring as to carry its own antidote along with it. The libel of *The Post*, however, is tame and weak compared to the wholesale slanders with which the tools of Old Hunkerism, Whig and Democratic, have been assailing me at home, ever since my name has been used in connection with the Senatorship to which I have just been elected. But since the result of their labors was to nominate and elect me to that place by a vote of more than two to one against their combined efforts, the storm has subsided. On every question of personal or official purity and integrity I appeal to those who have known me longest and best; not to my friends, personal or political, but to the bitterest of my opponents; and no man has them more bitter than I have.

But *The Post* says I keep on excellent terms with those who differ with me. The proof of this I suppose is to be found in the fact that Mr. Calhoun denounced me as a maniac and Mr. Foote threatened to hang me. But, last of all, I am a *joker! Guilty.* But I must disclaim ever having perpetrated so broad a joke as *The Post* when it pretends friendship to the cause of Free-Soil and Anti Slavery.

The Free-Soil cause and party have a right to expect the opposition of such papers as *The Washington Union*, and *The N. Y. Herald*; but the prayer of every true friend of the great cause should be—God save us from the mildew and blight of the support of *The N. Y. Evening Post*, and the venal and profligate herd of which it professes to be the mouthpiece and organ.

Very truly, your obliged friend, JOHN P. HALE.

C. A. STACKPOLE, Esq.

THE GUANO TRADE.

The present annual importation of Guano into the United States amounts in value to about $10,000,000. This article has become one of general use by farmers and gardeners. Since its character as a most valuable fertilizer has become firmly established, various attempts have been made to manufacture compounds of similar properties; and we think that the impression widely prevails that these artificial products have also proved themselves to be capable of regenerating worn-out land, or at least improving it. This has been the case only to a limited extent. Many farmers who have tried these "fertilizers" have abandoned them, and now use Guano in addition to ordinary manure. We learn from the best authority that the annual consumption of Peruvian Guano alone is three times as great as the aggregate consumption of all kinds of manufactured fertilizers, some of which are undoubtedly valuable, but none can supersede Guano.

The word "guano" is a corruption of the Spanish "huano," itself a corruption of the Peruvian word "huanu;" signifying excrement. It was used as a manure in the time of the Incas, and the Spaniards learned its use from the Peruvians. The chief source from which the article now in commerce is taken, is the Chincha Islands off Peru. There, immense deposits have been formed through many centuries by countless flocks of seabirds, which still frequent the islands, but not in such numbers as formerly—the great concourse of ships having driven most of them away. These deposits are regularly stratified, and are of a dark reddish color, but lighter on the surface. Under the sun-baked crust of the surface the birds scratch deep oblique holes in which they lay their eggs, so that the upper layer thus has a completely honey-combed appearance. Guano also contains decomposed egg-shells, and the bones and remains of fish, brought by the old birds to their young. The Chincha article is considered the best on account of its extreme dryness, as the rain never falls upon those islands. But there are many other localities whence guano is or may be obtained. Such are the islands directly south of the Chinchas, Battista and San Gallen; the Lobos islands; various points along the coasts of South America and Mexico; the Triangle Island, near Yucatan; Bird Island, west of Gaudaloupe; different parts of Africa, etc.

The Chinchas are a group of three islands in the Bay of Pisco, on the coast of Peru, much alike in their general formation and appearance, lying nearly north and south, and separated by channels about one mile in breadth. They are naturally bare rocks, without a sign of vegetation of any sort. The Northern island is somewhat the largest of the three, which average two miles in circumference. Each presents the appearance of a flattened cone, the rocky inequalities of the original surface having been filled up and covered with the guano, the cuttings of which vary in depth from a few inches to a hundred feet. Their upper surfaces are from 100 to 150 feet above the water. Around their bases little promontories jut out, in which the washing of the sea has formed many caverns—the resort of sea-lions; and whales are frequently seen gamboling about the islands. The eastern side of each is a perpendicular wall of rock, from the edge of which the guano slopes toward the center of the island, which is a rocky elevation; and from this point there is a gentle slope to the western shore, the guano continuing to within a few feet of the water. The steepness of the cliffs that form the shore and the great depth of water (seven fathoms close in) afford great facilities for loading vessels.

The mode of loading is usually as follows: A ship first takes in by her boats enough guano to ballast her, and approaches to a point of the coast where the remainder of the cargo is shot down the cliff into the hold of the vessel. Some vessels (chiefly the smaller ones) load entirely from boats. On the top of the cliff are deep bins containing from 100 to 500 tuns of guano, made of long poles firmly bound together and interwoven with ropes and chains. These are wide and open at the top, but diminishing in size toward their lower end, which is on the extreme edge of the precipice. To this is fitted a canvass shute or pipe, two feet in diameter, which extends down 100 feet to the deck of the ship. Through this shute the guano passes in a continuous stream of tremendous force, at the rate of from 100 to 400 tuns per day. The bin is filled by Chinese coolies and the Peruvian convicts. A year since there were about 300 of the former, but their number was then rapidly diminishing by ill treatment. Each man is compelled to bring to the shute five tuns daily, and if he fails to do so he is punished by negro drivers with the whip. The barbarity used toward these coolies, who were enslaved by treachery, is almost unparalleled. There are about 100 of the convicts.

It is only about twelve years since these deposits became of commercial importance; and in this period they have proved a source of great wealth to the Government of Peru, which is now the most prosperous of all the South American Republics. The amount of its revenue from this source for 1854 and 1855, as stated in the last Treasury Budget, is estimated at $8,600,000. It sells the privilege of loading vessels for about $19 a tun. There are frequently over 100 vessels engaged in loading at the same time, and as each vessel receives but one "measure" at its "turn," the period occupied in loading is several weeks. The following is the official report of the total amount of deposits on these islands. In the Fall of 1853 the Peruvian Government employed a corps of engineers, headed by Mr. Chas. Paraguet, to measure their areas; and their reports were printed in London, with lithographic illustrations. Of this return we have this summary:

On the Northern Island	4 189,477 tuns of measurement
On the Middle Island	2,593 948 tuns of measurement.
On the Southern Island	5 680,675 tuns of measurement.
Total	12,376,100 tuns of measurement.

This is to be increased one-third as the difference made by breaking it up and forming tuns of weight, as shipped, or in all 16,501,466 tuns. This is probably a correct estimate, and shows that previous estimates were too large.

The total quantity exported is not definitely known. The greatest quantity has been taken from the northern island; the middle island has been moderately worked; and the southern island, which is the most difficult of access, has scarcely been touched. The following is a semi-official statement of the exports in three years:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
To England, tuns	102 421	150,653	169,000
To the United States, tuns	14,250	18,371	31,000
To France, &c, tuns	1 681	—	20,500
Total	118,552	169,024	220,500

Since 1852 our trade in the article has become equal to that of England, and is likely to exceed it hereafter.

The whole amount of Guano imported into England from 1841 to 1852, both inclusive, was 1 258,107 tuns, as shown by the following statement, in which the imports from Peru are separately given:

Year.	From Peru.	Other countries.	Total.
1841	The statistical details of these years are not at hand.		2,831
1842			20 238
1843			30,002
1844			104,251
1841-4			157,322
1845	14,450	268,850	283,300
1846	22 410	66,793	89,203
1847	87,972	25,630	86,602
1848	61,055	10,359	71,414
1849	73,567	9,871	83,438
1850	95,083	21,842	116 925
1851	199,732	43,282	243 014
1852	86, 93	43,506	129,989
1845-52	610,352	490,223	1,100,575
Total importation 1841-52			1,258,107

For the year 1849 we have the particular statement of the several countries from which importations were made, as follows:

	Tuns.		Tuns.
Africa, West Coast	2,345	Patagonia	1,940
Africa, East Coast	1	Chili	4,311
Cape of Good Hope	767	Peru and Bolivia	73,589
Norway	25		
France	477	Total tuns	83,498

The following table presents the Guano trade of the United States for the last six fiscal years, each ending 30th June:

	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Home Consumption.
1849-49 Tuns.	21,343	3	21,340
1849-50 Tuns.	11 749	4	11,738
1850-51 Tuns.	97 881	1,120	96,759
1851-52 Tuns.	50,654	4,0	49,634
1852-53 Tuns.	38,034	343	37,686
1853 54 Tuns.	175,849	366	175,483
1849-54 Tuns.	394,501	2 299	392,202
Yearly average	65 800	383	65,417

The countries from which the principal importations were made during the last three fiscal years were:

	1851-2.	1852-3.	1853-4.	Total.
Peru, tuns	39,567	25,932	163 962	229,461
Chili, tuns	1,710	2 134	—	3,844
Buenos Ayres, &c., tuns	220	—	60	280
Uruguay, tuns	1,845	320	—	1,865
Brazil, tuns	1,928	776	780	3,484
S. Am. generally, tuns	4,321	1,030	—	5,311
New Granada, tuns	—	200	4,497	4,697
British North Am., tuns	577	6,876	—	7,453
Africa, tuns	—	148	502	650

Next to this City, Baltimore is the chief place of Guano importation which, for 1854 (calendar year) amounted there to 60,000 tuns, valued at $3,000,000. The present price of $50 a tun has been constant for a year. In January, 1854, it was $41, but by subsequent rises of $4 in February and $5 in May, it attained its present rate. So far the demand has been rather greater than the supply. Last year the supply was quite inadequate.

Large deposits of guano are found on many of the rocky islands along the coasts of South and Central America, and elsewhere, and on the coasts themselves. The value chiefly depends on the dryness of the locality. For this quality, that of the Chincha Islands has not yet found a competitor. Very positive statements have been made in regard to the virtue of some other kinds of guano, but have not resulted in bringing them into general use.

The Galapagos Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, directly on the Equator, and some 650 miles west of Ecuador, South America. These numerous islands are frequented by myriads of aquatic birds, and their shores abound in tortoises A sample of the guano derived from the former has lately been analyzed by an eminent chemist who pronounces it equal to the best Peruvian, as it contained 15.59 per cent of ammonia.

Of the Mexican guano, 5,590 tuns were imported into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1854; and a much larger amount was sent to England. A year or more since, the Mexican Government granted to a Company the exclusive exportation of all that belonged to Mexico, except that on the "Three Marias" Islands on the Pacific side, which is particularly abundant On the eastern coast the chief islands of this character are the "Triangles," near the Coast of Yucatan, from which several American vessels obtained cargoes before the locality was known to the Mexican Government. Whether this is the kind now sold in this market as "Mexican" we cannot ascertain, but one thing is certain, it is a drug at $30 or even $25 a tun.

The "Bird Island" variety, which has been known but a year or two, has been represented as even more valuable than the Peruvian. The last statement of this character was given by *The Washington Union* of the 10th inst., which gives as its authority the new Agricultural Report of the Patent-Office. It says: "From careful analysis it has been ascertained that "this substance is by far the richest source of phos-"phoric acid for the farmer yet discovered, as it con-"tains 84 per cent of dry superphosphate of lime, or "about one-third more than pure ground bones." This does not seem likely to be the case, and *The Union's* statement gives other evidence of probable inaccuracy. Several cargoes of these descriptions have been obtained by American vessels, but where they disposed of it is uncertain. Bird Island is one of the West Indies, some 70 miles from Guadaloupe, in lat. 15° 40′ 40″ N., and lon. 63° 36′ W. It is only a small, barren, rocky island of one mile in length. On August 1, 1854, Commodore De Horsey of the British Navy visited it, when he "found three vessels "under American colors," then loading; and he states in his letter to the Admiralty that the island "has "200,000