AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, November 14, 1853.

More about the Africanization Scheme—Reported Riot at Baracoa—The "Voice of the People"—Further Arrests—Markets.

The HERALD was correct in denying the report from Washington relative to the alleged treaty between Great Britain and Spain to "Africanize this island." It is a positive untruth, if those best calculated to have a knowledge of such an event are to be believed.

There is a report in circulation that there has been a disturbance, caused by an attack of the country people at Baracoa, in the eastern part of this island. Another version of the affair gives it as a mere want of confidence on the part of the Captain General towards certain officials, who have been removed. We shall know which of these two statements is the more correct very shortly.

The fourth number of the *Voice of the People* has made its appearance, and there have been a large number of persons of respectability, males and females, arrested in consequence. This city is healthy, and the climate at this season of the year delightful in the extreme; whilst in New York, in all probability, you have cold and cheerless weather, here the sun shines delightfully, and as the Prince in Cinderella says or sings:

"Yes, morning its sweets are flinging;
And the very spirit of beauty seems
To dwell in the sunny air."

There is very little news here to interest the general reader. For the interest of the commercial readers of the HERALD, I transcribe the chief portions of the news in the latest *Price Current*:—

SUGARS, being chiefly in second hands, still maintained the last quotations. Assorted descriptions are at 5¾r. a 7r. to 6¾r. a 7½r. for inferior to fine; and 6½r. a 8r. to 7r a 9r. for superior to floretes. There are not any Muscovadoes here. At outports stock small, and selling at from 4¾r. to 5½r. for low to choice quality.

The clearances of sugar hence and from Matanzas last month amounted to 48,632 boxes, of which 17,049 went to the United States.

TOBACCO.—The prices of superior qualities are well sustained, and inferior descriptions are rather neglected. Forty-nine bales Vuelta Abajo, of a superior quality and selection, were sold at $200 1a., 2a. and 3a.; $100 4a.; $100 6a; and $50 7a. Good Partido fetched as high as $80 to $99 1a. and 2a.; and $60 to $70 3a.; $30 to $40 4a; and $15 to $16 5a. and 6a., according to quality and selection. The prospects for next crop are so far favorable. In upland nothing is doing for either speculation or exportation.

SEGARS.—Fine and superior descriptions command higher prices than they ever did, and the brands of renown cannot be supplied to fulfil the wants of customers. Fine Londres, of known brands are charged generally $26 to $28 1a.; $22 to $24 2a.; $17 to $20 3a., and those taking the lead cannot be got for less than $30 to 40 1a, $25 to $32 2a, and $20 to $25 3a.

FREIGHTS have by degrees given way so that the quotations are not less 20s. to 22s. 6d. sterling, under last quotations. This is to be attributed to the great abundance of shipping in the harbor, joined to the slackened demand. The quotations are:—To Cowes and Great Britain £3 to £3 2s 6d. To Cowes and the continent, £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. To the United States, $1 25 to $1 50, for sugar, per box. To the United States, $5 50 to $7 50, for sugar, per hhd. To the United States, $3 to $3 50 per hhd. for molasses.

EXCHANGES.—The demand has been limited, but rates have advanced materially since the last quotations. Some £30,000 sold at 11½ per cent premium. The quotations are:—London, 11¼ to 12 per cent premium. Spain, 5 to 6 per cent premium. Paris, 1 to 2 per cent discount. New York, par to ¼ per cent discount. Boston, do do. New Orleans, 2 to 2½ per cent premium, short sight.

I have nothing else of consequence to communicate. GUALTERIO.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1853.

Slaves Landing at Zarza—The Apprenticeship System—Its Morality and Philanthropy.

We have advice of another landing of slaves near or within the river Zarza, of a small cargo said to be consigned to Antonio Bovell. The details are not given, but the cargo is represented to be 280 head, and admitted without any hindrance on the part of the public authorities; the small obstructions of course being smoothed over by that universal charm for Spanish conscience, and which is not without its attractions for your shipbuilders, who have continually in hand orders for the construction of vessels suitable to the trade, which are always built and delivered. A rush will be made to get in as many 37 year negro s as possible, although the British agents here and in the United States affect not to know of any intention to apply the British policy of apprenticeship to Cuba, for which they have been ministering with all the information they could acquire for years.

The English Minister at Washington may innocently ask questions, and a British Consul General may reply with negatives, but the affirmative of British dictation is already made, and the deception of the power chiefly concerned cannot be longer continued, although, in disregard of bad faith, the United States may choose to endure the neighborhood of a great evil, in the consciousness of a power more vast in her unsullied integrity—her unrivalled industry—world supplying agriculture, and exhaustless fields of commercial enterprize, than the combined influence and power of England, France and Spain can disturb or divert from its onward march for the advantage of civilization and the freedom of man

Although this reserve may obtain, yet we have some hope that it may not be so on the part of the United States, for the cause of humanity, which will be prejudiced by such inertness. To an intimation that I have encountered somewhere in my recent reading, that it would be strange to see the United States arrayed against a proposition for freedom to the children of Africa, &c., by objecting to the adoption for Cuba of the plan laid down by British diplomats, there is but one reply to make—that the scheme proposed is impracticable, and by no possibility can be made to attain the object desired, but must inevitably increase the existing evil under the new denomination, which is only given for concealment of the real objects embraced in the far reaching plan. Perhaps I have dwelt too much upon this subject, but I have no disposition that the truth shall be concealed from the real philanthropists, who have the associated questions so much at heart that they may accept of a shadow for the reality, in mockery of their long years of thought, labor, and means expended for the fruition of almost divine benevolence.

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HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1853.

Arrival of the Avon from Vera Cruz—Distinguished Visiters—Cuban Travellers in Mexico—Their Treatment—Santa Anna and the Bandits—His Spanish Creditors—The American Sailors in the Havana Prison.

The British steamer Avon arrived on the 9th inst., from Tampico and Vera Cruz, bringing a goodly freight of specie, upwards of $1,500,000, and some thirty-six passengers, among them of distinction, the lady of the Spanish minister resident at Mexico, the Marquis of Rivera, Mrs. Paley and Miss Harvey, of London; the first invited to the private residence of his Excellency, Don Manuel Pastor, and the two latter are occupying apartments at the very luxurious establishment of Mrs. Brewer, the Hotêl Cubano, where they have received the most courteous and kindly attention from General Canedo and his staff, with welcome greetings of all the upper ranks of our most aristocratic elegance and fashion.

The news by this steamer confirms the tranquility of the whole country, including Yucatan, where General Vega has won laurels and a step in military rank, by the skill with which he has accomplished the rout and subjugation of the forces of the disaffected, and the military display of executions that were not called for, in particular cases, for the confirmation of his victory or for the preservation of peace in the future.

The morals of the people who live in the mountain villages, and infest the roads for the purpose of disencumbering priests of their revenues, and such travellers as have the temerity to travel with money upon their persons, have not yet met with improvement, although some have been hung. They post their counter proclamations in the streets of Mexico, inviting Santa Anna to carry out his "threats," and they "will teach him that he is powerless for correction of the habits of the people and the customs of the country."

The organizations of the robbers embraces, all classes and all professions; the clergy as often as the laity. Several of my acquaintances by previous steamer to Vera Cruz, had been relieved in their transit to the city, although they were well prepared for defence; but I am advised that they were treated with great politeness by their temporary detainers, and that Mr. Buchan, who was one of the diligence party, received back his elegant embossed card case, on his intimation that it would be of no use to them in their ceremonious visits and was very valuable to him from association—the thing being done with the most robber-like gentility.

The island of Carmen has been withdrawn from the Yucatan department, and given a separate jurisdiction, under a military chief, appointed by Santa Anna, who is the law, for the people, without any confusion of texts or codes. Our private letters do not give very pleasant pictures of the condition of the country, and there is appearance of weakness in the power of Santa Anna, that will be proven on the first trial of its strength.

The discussion of the conventional provisions for the payment of Spanish creditors has led to serious misunderstanding between the government and the Spanish Minister, the Marquis of Rivera, that is found difficult of adjustment, as well as the "convention," which is the cause. Our vessels of war that were in this harbor on the 9th, received sailing orders the day following for Vera Cruz on this account, and their presence may have a pleasant protective influence upon the future discussion of these inconvenient and naughty money questions. The prospective policy for Cuba continues to be viewed with disgust by all, save the few who expect to realize large fortunes by the new invention for interminable slavery, and the application may excite serious disturbance in our community, notwithstanding the impression of the three powers that will enforce it.

We are looking for our new Consul to arrive by the steamer to-day from New Orleans, and the acting incumbent, who has performed the duties in a way most acceptable to his countrymen and to the government here, without ever yielding a point that might shadow the dignity of his country, will be parted with with deep regret, although we have no doubt of the capabilities of Judge Clayton, and that he will make a good Consul when he shall have obtained knowledge of the peculiar character of this people, of their language, and the routine of official duties.

The general health of Cuba throughout could not be better, and on many of the estates the labor of sugar making has already commenced this year earlier than usual, where practicable, for the reason of diminished force for taking the crop.

We perceive that the British coal yards here are receiving a supply for the consumption of some years it would seem, unless a large steam marine is contemplated for these waters; at St. Thomas we have advices also of large receipts of coal, for which they are compelled to provide additional depots. It looks strange at a time when the article and its carriage are at inordinately high rates. They, probably, know what it means.

The American sailors—nine in number—are still at home in the Tacon prison. Would they have remained there for over six months had they been British seamen?—No. JUSTITIA.

ADDITIONAL.

[From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 28.]

Looking more carefully over our files of Havana papers, we find in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 20th, a column and a half on the reception of Mr. Soule at Madrid, which possesses some interest, as an exponent of the Spanish-Cuban sentiment on the subject. The editor takes credit to himself for having correctly anticipated the course that our representative would pursue; he thinks that, though the conduct and opinions of that gentleman, during the fillibuster excitement, were not such as to meet with his approbation, still it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Spanish nation to investigate too minutely the antecedents of every individual who might appear among them in a diplomatic capacity; and that a government which within a few years past has so successfully punished two insults offered to its majesty by the representatives of powerful neighbors, might well repose upon its ability to repel a third attempt at improper interference with its internal economy. He thinks, too, that Mr. Soule's expectations will be considerably modified by the influences of the diplomatic circle of a great court, and that opinions formed and expressed amid the applause of popular assemblies will undergo a material change when reconsidered in the privacy of his cabinet, and recommends him to enjoy, in peace, the honors of his position, content to advance the interests of his country within the circle of "possible, legitimate, and honorable negotiation." He concludes by pronouncing Mr. Soule's consent to modify the language of his address, (for the news of the actual presentation had not as yet reached the Havana,) a "moral victory," the more to be esteemed as it was obtained without an embittering disputation.

A large space is given to a description of the ceremonies on the double occasion of laying the corner stone of the new statue of the Queen, and inaugurating the telegraphic line to Batabarro, about forty miles distant on the south side, being the first on the island. Various questions and anwers were passed and printed by House's apparatus, much to the wonderment and edification of the natives, and occasioned a neat little speech from the Captain-General, felicitating the island in general, and himself in particular, that the event had occurred during his administration. In a thickly settled country with a good police, the telegraph is a formidable assistance to the war department; the government of Cuba, however, will hardly derive much advantage from it in this point of view, should a vigorous insurrection break out; a montero or two, armed with bamboo poles could quickly destroy all communication.

The new statue of her Majesty is to be placed in the Plaza Isabel, not far from the old one, which was erected by the Count of Casa Brunet, and represented the Queen in her childhood, but was unworthy of its magnificent position, both on account of its insignificant size and its want of artistic merit. In the afternoon a grand review took place, the Captain-General making his appearance at five o'clock, with a brilliant staff; after reviewing the line, extending from the ocean to the Tacon, he witnessed the defiling from a point near the Punta. Without expressing any opinion with regard to Isabella or her patron saint, we must be allowed to envy those who were present at this spectacle. The entire Alameda de Isabel, lined with troops of every arm and uniforms of every variety of colors, the stately palms waving above their heads, the immense throng of gazers on in every peculiarity of costume, the brilliant staff of the generalissimo, caracolling down the line amid the roll of drums and blasts of trumpets, added to the beauties of Cuban nature, the luxuriant vegetation, fresh from the summer's rains, that liquid tropical sky, and the king of day, rapidly descending to the Gulf Stream, with a splendor unknown in Northern climes, must have composed a scene, whose gorgeousness can be known to the eye, but never to the ear. The festivities of the day were concluded with an illumination of the Plaza de Armas and the performance at the Tacon of the "Wheel of Fortune," by Rubi, of Malaga, better known to us as the author of "Isabella la Catolica." Mitilda Diaz, of course, was the great attraction. We are sorry to learn by the public prints, and by private intelligence, that her continued indisposition has somewhat impaired her powers. We recollect her when at the flood tide of her fame and popularity, she would sweep away the audience of the Principe at Maorid, as though it had been one man overwhelmed by her magic eloquence; and never, either before or since, have we had so vivid an appreciation of the dignity and grandeur of the Castillian tongue as when listening to her interpretations of the standard tragic masters, who, in the seventeenth century, cast such an undying halo of glory around their romantic country. We may venture to assert that, in her own literature, Mitilda Diaz was worthy to be mentioned with Rachel, which is more than we would dare do for any other of our cotemporaries.

The stockholders of the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad held their annual meeting on the 15th, expressed themselves satisfied, and re-elected their officers, Count Fernandina being the president. We hope that they will proceed energetically with this road, as it is one of great importance, and will open to commerce a vast extent of fertile soil which hitherto, owing to natural obstacles and the pig-headedness of landowners in that section, has been of little value. The name of their president is a guarantee that somewhat of American energy will be manifested in its management. The *Diario* mentions also the proceedings in the Sandwich Islands, and translated the protest of the French and British Consuls, but makes no criticisms. Bull fights seem the order of the day; nine figured in the *funcion* of last Sunday; if they are no better, however, than they were in our Cuban days, they would cause a regular Chiclanero's nose to turn up till it became perfectly circular with disgust.

FORGETTING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, writing from Milledgeville, relates the following incident in connection with the inauguration of Governor Johnson:—"A rather significant incident is said to have occurred on the inauguration of the new Governor. After the delivery of his address he proceeded to take the oath prescribed by the constitution of Georgia, but he neglected to take the oath to support the constitution of the United States as prescribed by act of Congress. The same omission is said to have taken place at the inauguration of Gov. Gilmer. He, however, rectified it by taking the prescribed oath to support the constitution of the United States before a magistrate, and afterwards communicating the fact to the General Assembly. It is very likely that it was a purely unintentional omission of Governor Johnson on the present occasion, and that the speedy manner in which he climbs up to the Georgia platform is sufficiently convincing evidence that he will stand by the constitution and the Union.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Officers Hayman, Williams, and Flannery, of this city, assisted by Marshal Rainey, of Fulton, and the Sheriffs of Kenton and Campbell counties, Kentucky, arrested two men named Worland and Case, yesterday morning, at the little town of California, opposite Fulton, for counterfeiting. A large quantity of counterfeit money, and also stolen goods, were found in their possession. They were taken before the Mayor of Newport, and committed for future examination.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 1.*

A RUNAWAY MATCH AND A RUNAWAY SLAVE.—Last Saturday a fugitive slave, belonging to Judge Fitch, of this State, was captured in Jackson county, Ind., and given over to his owner. There was with him at the time he was taken, a white girl, his paramour, who had induced him to make his escape, that she might join herself for life to his dark fortune.—*Louisville Courier, Nov. 24.*

Awful Tragedy in North Carolina.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30, 1853.

One of the most, if not the very most, extraordinary and tragical trials terminated in this place today that ever occurred in this State—a trial for murder. George Washington Carawan was arraigned at the bar of the Superior Court of Beaufort county, on the 23d inst., for the murder, by shooting, of Lassiter, in Hyde county, in November, 1852. He removed the trial, on oath, from that county to this, on the ground that justice could not be done him there, the prejudice and excitement of the people were so great. Carawan was a Baptist preacher, of the sect called here ironsides, hard shells, steel jackets, &c. Lassiter was a schoolmaster. Jealousy was the groundwork, or rather the plea, on the part of Carawan, though he could not substantiate it any way. The proof was circumstantial; but such a chain of circumstances as perhaps was never made appear before in any case tried in this country. Upwards of eighty witnesses, most of whom testified, occupyed four days in the examination and three days in argument before the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty this morning, after being out all night, and a second charge during the night from the Judge. Immediately the verdict of guilty was pronounced, the prisoner at the bar secretly drew a pistol and shot at one of the counsel for the State, the ball passing through his clothes to the skin, but did no serious damage. He instantly, or before his arm could be caught, drew a second pistol, put it to his head and blew his own brains out, and expired in a few moments, presuming, no doubt, he had killed Mr. Warren, as it was a rifle barrel pistol, well loaded. Some supposed his aim was at the State Attorney, Mr. G. S. Stevenson, others that he aimed at Mr. Warren—they were standing side by side. No doubt you will soon have a more full account of this extraordinary affair. It has created great excitement here and in the county where the murder was committed. Lassiter was waylaid on the road, shot, and then removed some quarter of a mile or more, buried in a thicket, where no person ever thought of going; was searched for for a number of days; found by the appearance of a little newly dug up earth; recognized; coroner's jury called; suspicion immediately fell on Carawan, (who absconded; went to Tennessee, advertised by the Governor; not taken; returned voluntarily;) then taken up, and the above trial and termination followed. Carawan was a man of considerable property; employed the best counsel in this section of the State. James W. Bryan, of Newbern, Wm. B. Rodman, R. S. Donnell, B. S Satterthwaite, of this place. For the State, G. S. Stevenson, State Attorney, J. W. Warren and David Carter, assistant counsel. The body of Carawan is now laying in the Court House. The court adjourned immediately. So ends this tragical affair. The pistols were new, and as yet no clue can be had to the manner in which he got them. Some suppose, which is very likely the case, his wife procured them.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

TRIAL OF A BAPTIST MINISTER FOR MURDER—VERDICT OF GUILTY—ATTEMPT TO KILL THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

The North State *Whig* of the 30th ult., published at Wilmington, North Carolina, publishes a condensed report of the trial of the Rev. George W. Carawan, for the murder of Mr. C. B. Lassiter, a school teacher, in Hyde county. The whole case is remarkable, on account of the status of the accused, the depravity developed, and the tragical issue of the trial. Eminent counsel were arrayed for both the prosecution and the defence, and much excitement prevailed during the proceedings. The paper before us gives the following particulars:—

Carawan is 56 years old, and for many years has been a popular preacher in the Baptist church—a man of strong will, exercising a powerful influence over his friends, and feared as much as hated by his foes. Lassiter was a quiet young man, engaged in the business of teaching. Some months before the murder Lassiter boarded in the house of Carawan, and a quarrel arose between them, Carawan alleging that Lassiter was too familiar with his (C.'s) wife. Carawan talked very freely among his neighbors on the subject—said that L ought to be shot—that shooting was too good for him, and that he and L. could not both live in the same neighborhood, &c., &c., and finally tried to get out a peace warrant against L., alleging that he had attempted to take his life. He went on this way for some time, when L. sued him for slander, laying the damages at $2,000. A few hours after the writ was served on C., Lassiter was killed.

He had finished a school on Rose Bay, and on Monday, the 15th of November, 1852, started on foot, with a carpet bag in his hand to go to the Lake where he had engaged another school. About three o'clock P. M he passed C.'s house on his way to the Lake. Shortly after he passed, C. left his house, and went across the field toward the woods which lie between the house and the spot on the road where L. was killed, his wife following with a gun wrapped up in her apron. She returned to the house immediately; Carawan not till sundown. That night he was absent from home.

Tuesday he remained at home; but on Wednesday, a rainy day, he took a hoe and went into the woods, and was gone several hours. On Thursday, before L. was missed, (the people on the Lake thinking he was at the Bay, and the people on the Bay thinking he was at the Lake,) C. went to one of the neighbors, and inquired if he had seen anything of L., stating that his (C.'s) family had seen him pass his house on Monday with a package of clothes, and he was thinking he had run away. On Friday evening, when told that the people were searching for L., he expressed great surprise that he should be missing—never had heard anything of it.

On Saturday morning, the search for L. still going on, he wrote to a friend to come and see him—that L. was missing—supposed to be killed—and added that he (C.) was at home all day Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and that he could prove it by Carawan Sawyer, (the main witness on the trial for the State,) his nephew, a boy who was living with him. The body of L. was found on Saturday evening in the swamps behind C.'s house, in an open lot which was surrounded with briars, underbush, &c., and covered with moss. The moss over the grave had been carefully removed, the grave dug just large enough to hold the body, the body pressed into it, the grave filled up even with the surrounding earth and pressed down, and the moss carefully laid back upon it. The moss leaving no trace of a foot print, there was no sign that anybody had ever seen there, except that the moss over the grave had faded a little; about a hand full of fresh dirt was near it, and a dead limb of a tree had apparently been recently disturbed, the bark which had evidently just fallen from it lying in one spot and the limb in another. The men who were searching for the body had stopped in this lonely spot to rest, having given up the search for the day, when these appearances attracted their attention, and the body was found.

L. was killed by gunshot wounds. Several shots were taken from the body, three from the heart. There were three sizes of shot found in the body, and in one of the barrels of C.'s gun, found in his house, just such shot, and of three sizes, were found. That night C. left Hyde county, telling his nephew, (Sawyer,) that if he staid there he should be hung; that he should send for his family, and he (S.) must go with them. On Sunday morning he landed from a canoe at Durham's Creek mills, in Beaufort county, about thirty miles from his home, telling the man who rowed him over that he was after a piece of land which another man was trying to buy, and that was the reason of his hurry, and charging him to keep his movements a secret.

From this time till his arrest at night in his house, in January following, the State did not show his whereabouts. But from letters received by the sheriff of Hyde, from Tennessee, it seems he had been in that State, preaching under the assumed name of John Forbes.

After his imprisonment in Hyde county jail, he tried to get a friend to hire the witness Sawyer to go away. He had offered this same witness, before the body of L. was found, a negro, if he would swear that he (C.) was at home all Monday, the day on which the murder was committed. And while in Hyde jail he wrote to a friend, (the letters were produced in Court,) to get Sawyer out of the way. He had given, he said, in one of his letters, Mary (his wife) $500 to get Sawyer off; if that wouldn't do, give him $1,000; and if that would'nt do, he (his friend) must get rid of Sawyer "by hook or by crook," and not suffer his (C.'s) neck to be broke.

The defence set up for the prisoner was, that three of the witnesses (including Sawyer) had sworn falsely, committed wilful and deliberate perjury, and that it was impossible for Carawan to have gone through the woods after Lassiter passed his house quick enough to have cut him off.

The jury, after a protracted sitting, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge ordered a recess of the court for an hour. As the crowd was leaving, the prisoner suddenly drew two pistols, one of which he fired at Mr. Warren, the counsel for the State, and with the other shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. The ball of the other struck Mr. Warren on the breast, just above the heart, but fortunately glanced off and left only a slight wound. The *North State Whig* says:—

"Carawan maintained his self control throughout the trial. He was as fine a looking man as one would find among a thousand—tall, admirably built, with a massive head, showing, with enormous animal passions, large intellect. These passions have destroyed him, he having given himself all his life to their unbridled sway. His wife, apparently about his own age, and his children, having been with him during the trial, accompanying him to and from the court house and jail."

A report that the wife of Professor Butler, who was murdered at Louisville by one of the Wards, had died of grief has obtained currency. It is contradicted. She is overwhelmed with her loss, and has been at times delirious, but still suffers on.

South America.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF AURAUCO.

[From the Valparaiso Herald Oct. 15]

One of the most interesting subjects on the *tapis* just now, is the proposed military occupation of Auranco.

Auranco is a province of Chile, situated on the south of the Biobio river, and extending from thence to the Valdivia, embracing the territory from lat. 36 44 to 39 50, and from the Pacific to the Andes, say upwards of 30,000 square miles. Those who have examined the territory speak of it in the highest terms. As an agricultural district they say it is without parallel in Chile—the grazing province of the republic—abundantly watered by the multitudinous streams which flow over the golden sands—rich in coal fields—covered with flocks of cattle—and inhabited by a brave, warlike, but savage race; the men are most expert horsemen, skilled in the use of the lance, and in throwing a peculiar weapon consisting of long thongs of hide, loaded with balls of lead at one extremity, which have the effect to entangle what they strike, and prevent its escape until other weapons are brought to bear upon it; in this way cattle are caught and thrown to the ground, and in battle they cast them round the feet of their adversaries' horses, cripple them or embarrass their movements; at the same time they ride with only one hand and foot exposed upon the back of the horse when making a charge—but they are ignorant of the use of gunpowder.

This rich country is of little use to the civilized portion of Chile, and a motion has been made in the Chambers of Congress to occupy this beautiful country by military force, and if necessary remove the Auraucans to some other place, so that the fine fields may be brought under cultivation, and the rich veins of precious minerals thrown open to the miner. The friends of the proposition urge the measure on the grounds that its success will result in a great increase of wealth to the nation, and that it can be easily accomplished; that recent travellers have declared the available lances of the whole province not to exceed five thousand, and that thirty thousand souls is the utmost limit of the population, and consequently not more than three or four thousand well armed Chilians would be required for the conquest. At the same time they represent that it is no war of extirpation; that though they would conquer, they would not kill the Auraucans, but remove them to some other point of the republic; that, in fact, it would be a war of mercy, since experience has shown that the savage state is least adapted to long life—the savages kill one another, and believe that all who are killed die on account of some sins committed previously. In short, they would civilize them. In addition to all this, they plead right—the right of sovereignty—that the Indians have always recognized the sovereignty of the king of Spain, and that Chile now enjoys the same rights as he did; that Chile now exercises that sovereignty, in that many of the Caciques now receive salaries from government and obey certain regulations, consequently the government has the right to occupy the uncultivated or waste lands, which is all they propose to do.

On the other hand, there are not wanting men who oppose the measure with strong hands. They say that it is a proposition tending to exterminate the Auraucans; that it is carrying civilization at the point of the sword; that the treaties of Quillin and Negrete, repeatedly confirmed, forbid it; that these treaties, which have never been infringed upon by the Indians, should not be broken by the Christian nation.

Again, it is urged that the Indians have fought side by side with the troops, and under command of Chilian generals.

And further, has Chile a redundant population? On the contrary, is it not true that not a single province has a population equal to her territory? Is it not true that the Auraucanian is the natural owner of the soil? and are not sales of lands by the Indians recognized as valid? The North Americans disguise their conquests under the name of annexation; but the proposer of this measure, at a single gulp, would confiscate the territory of Auranco.

And yet again, it is urged that Auranco will prove no easy conquest, and the writer advises the Senators to recollect the case of the famous Portuguese General, who, after having fought many battles in Europe, looked with supreme contempt upon certain enemies who had neither swords, uniforms, nor cannon; and, being unfortunately killed in the commencement of the action, never had an opportunity of changing his opinion.

And, finally, it is urged that, without a dollar of expense, or a drop of blood, the whole province can be civilized by settling German colonies about the borders, when, in fifty years the Auraucans will be civilized by contact; that those living near the borders are already becoming so, and are vastly different from those living far in the interior, who have little or no intercourse with the Chilians.

But, whatever theorists may say for or against the project, there is no doubt of the wishes of the people of Concepcion. A correspondent from Concepcion writes as follows:—

"The news of the project for the reduction of Auranco spread through the country like wild fire. It is incredible the enthusiasm caused by the idea of incorporating this country with our civilized province. All wish to be in motion, and to join in all the plans for the reduction. I have mentioned in a previous letter that this question presents itself to us in the South as one most easily realized, from our knowledge of the Indian mode of warfare, as our people have frequent and victorious skirmishes with them.

"You people in the North believe that the Auraucans are heroes, that their bravery is indomitable &c., but they are much mistaken who think so. They retain no longer their primitive ferocity; they are civilized in comparison with the times of the conquest, and their valor, which sprang from no other cause than instinctive barbarity and cruelty, has degenerated to pusillanimity. Occasionally small parties of Christians pass through their country, whenever they wish, at the sight of whom the Indians run away like thieves before the judge; indeed, wherever they see Christians, they imagine that they are about to punish them for their thefts.

"They are also informed of this project, and some say that they have called a council on the subject, while others declare that although they are aware of the agitation of the subject, yet they remain absorbed in their accustomed indolence."

Archæological.

OPENING ANOTHER MOUND AT GRAVE CREEK, VIRGINIA—INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENTS.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 26.]

We have heard and read considerable, and have seen something of the Indian Mounds along the Ohio and Mississippi vallies. We were at one time familiar with the so called "Mammoth Mound" at Grave Creek and all the contents, and we have no more doubt that when the mound was dug into, human skeletons, emblems and inscriptions were found, and that a race of beings who lived long anterior to any race of Indians of which we have any authentic history, or even a plausible tradition, buried some of their race—perhaps some of the illustrious ones of their race—in this mound, than we have that George Washington was buried at Mount Vernon, or that thousands of the inhabitants of Wheeling were buried in the old East Wheeling grave yard, whose bones we saw dug up in wagon loads, and over whose dust we tread almost daily. Neither have we any doubt that a small flat stone bearing unknown characters, about which there has been considerable wrangling, was found in that mound, for we saw it years ago, and have seen it quite recently and were personally familiar with the investigations which led to the first publication descriptive of the mound and its contents. That any one should dispute these facts, or write long essays, burthened with a show of learning and scientific research, as some have done, to prove that the persons who opened this mound and gave the results to the world, practised an imposition on the public, shows either great ignorance or great recklessness.

Apropos: We copied the other day from the Grave Creek paper, rather a facetious description of rather a ridiculous attempt to dig into another and unopened mound at Grave Creek. We knew nothing of the transaction, farther than one of the party, our editorial friend of Grave Creek, humorously stated. We suppose his article was substantially true, and for that reason published it, with some comments of our own. At least, the incident as related of one of the party who went from this city, and attempted to take the lead in the whole matter, pitching headlong into the mound without system, or any computation of the work before him, attempting to do it all himself in a few hours, was so characteristic, that we have no doubt it was perfectly true, however ridiculous it appeared.

We have now learned that Dr. W. De Hass, by whom the explorations of this mound have been, and still are carried on, has succeeded, after many days' hard work with several stout hands, in reaching the centre, and developing the character of its construction and nature of its contents. We have been favored with a sketch of his researches, and have now before us some of the articles found in the mound, and we give the result, thus far, as concisely as possible.

The mound in which these explorations have been carried on, is the second in size of the Grave Creek group, and is distant in a northeast direction, about one mile from the Mammoth Mound. It is about thirteen feet in height, and two hundred and forty feet in circumference.

In opening this tumulus, a drift was carried in from the southern side to the distance of about twelve feet. On examination it was found that stone could be traced beneath, and accordingly the excavation was borne down so as to approach it. The stone work proved to have been a vault extending some fifteen or sixteen feet in its greatest diameter, and sinking to the depth of six feet in its centre.

It had been constructed by sinking a dist six feet in depth, in a slight natural eminence, then rounding the sides up regularly, and covering the whole with stone, first, however, having deposited the ashes of their victims or friends, whichever the case may have been. Many of the stones were of large size, and all have been brought from the neighboring hills and creek. They were so firmly held in their places as to require much labor to remove them. They appear to have been placed on their edges, till within two or three feet of the centre, where they are found lying flat.

On removing the stone, a stratum of ashes—supposed to be human—varying from one to four inches in thickness, was discovered. Specimens of these we have now before us, and the action of acid clearly indicates the presence of lime. But this is not all; particles of bone and charcoal are found intermingled with the ashes. Beneath the ashes was formed first a stratum of light brown clay, and then a similar deposite of sand.

The most singular and interesting feature of the mound was the centre. Immediately beneath the ashes and at the depth of eighteen feet from the summit of the mound, was discovered that which the gentleman conducting the examination believes to have been the altar. Covering a space of about three feet, directly in the centre, was found, as already stated, several layers of large flat stone. Lifting these, appeared the usual deposite of ashes, which, on removal, revealed a well formed, compact body of white clay, some four inches in thickness, eighteen inches in breadth, and two feet in length. This was found, on careful examination, to rest upon a stratum of four inches in thickness, of very coarse sand. This was unmistakably the altar, and the mound, beyond all question, one of sacrifice. Its location outside of the general system of works on these flats, the peculiar construction of the vault, the unusual quantity of ashes found therein, with many other striking and concurring facts, clearly indicate the character and purpose of these quiet sleepers of the plain. Upon this point, however, we will not venture further until the explorations shall be completed.

Before entering fully upon the vault, the remains of a human skeleton, showing strong indications of fire, were found, and, near by, two copper wristlets of very neat and truly artistic execution. These interesting relics are now before us, and excite, by their mysterious history, emotions of wonder and admiration. They are evidently of pure copper, and heavily coated with the green oxide of that metal. They are about 2½ by 3½ inches in their dimensions. A large flint spear point was found near the remains of the skeleton.

Before closing this hurried and imperfect notice, we will embrace the occasion to say, that a smaller mound, situated about one hundred and fifty yards south of the large tumulus, was opened at the same time the other researches were in progress. In it were found two human skeletons in a tolerably good state of preservation. They appear to have been interred in a sitting posture, within what might be termed stone coffins. With these were discovered some bone instruments—one in the shape of a spoon, and a very handsome stone pipe.

The scientific world may look for some interesting results from these explorations. They are prosecuted with great energy and industry by a gentleman eminently qualified for the work. The antiquities of Western Virginia are among the most interesting in the valley of the Mississippi. Those at Grave Creek possess great interest to antiquarians, both of this country and Europe. We had recently shown us a work in French, entirely devoted to the analysis of the small inscriptive stone already alluded to.

We again repeat, we shall wait with some impatience the result of the explorations now in progress.

ANOTHER MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—On the 27th ult another outrageous murder was committed near Lexington, Ky., upon the person of Patrick Heffernan, who resides on the turnpike, near Nicholasville. The last that was seen of him before he was found dead was at a house in Lexington, about nine o'clock on Sunday night, where he exchanged sixty dollars, Kentucky money, for gold. When discovered his pockets were pulled inside out, his intestines were cut out, and a severe wound inflicted over the head. No clue has as yet been obtained to the villains.

ALTERATION IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama have passed a law abolishing the board of Common Council of the city of Montgomery. By the same act, the number of Aldermen has been increased to twelve, the wards to six, and the time of holding the municipal election is changed to the first Monday in December.

A fire occurred in Geneva on Sunday night, in the store of Gerard Day, destroying his entire stock of goods, worth about $6,000. Insured on building and goods, $5,000—$4,000 in Poughkeepsie, and $1,000 in the Ontario and Livingston. The books and papers of the store, secured in a safe, were uninjured till it was opened, when they ignited and were consumed.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE
Europa	Liverpool	New York	Nov 19
Humboldt	Havre	New York	Nov 23
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov 26
Arctic	Liverpool	New York	Nov 30
Illinois	New York	Aspinwall	Dec 5
Northern Light	New York	San Juan	Dec 5
Curlew	New York	Bermuda & St Thos	Dec 7
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec 7
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Dec 7
Black Warrior	New York	Hav. & Mobile	Dec 9
City of Glasgow	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Dec 10
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	Dec 10
Europa	New York	Liverpool	Dec 14
Humboldt	New York	Havre	Dec 17
Andes	New York	Liverpool	Dec 17
Yankee Blade	New York	Aspinwall	Dec 20

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 10	MOON SETS	03 48
SUN SETS	4 31	HIGH WATER	11 09

Port of New York, December 3, 1853.

CLEARED.

Steamships—Germania (Brem), Bremer, Bremen. Oelrichs & Co; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants. Jas Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co. Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S L Mitchill, Wm Penn, Mortimer, Charleston, Lincoln & Co.

Ships—Otscontha, Young, Liverpool, C C Duncan & Co; Black Hawk (new, late Chief of the Clippers), Bunker, N Orleans, Sturges, Cleavman & Co; Statesman, Watts, New Orleans, Snow & Burgett

Barks—Gertrude, Silsby, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon; Elizabeth, Finney, Marseilles, Stoker & Co

Brigs—Celt, Pettigrew, Point Peter, Russell & Vining; Rosalie (Br), Holmes, Windsor, NS, T L & D R De Wolf; Virginia, Cooper, St Pierre, Martinique, J W Elwell & Co; Emma, Petosa, Lisbon, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Philura, Graffan, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Belle (Br), Oaks, St Johns, NF, R N Goff.

Schrs—Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven master; Minerva, Peckwith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Margaret, Woglam, Petersburg, Jas Hunter & Co Bay City, Wardle San Francisco, Thos Wardle; H D Grindle Bartlett, Jacksonville, Ladd & Church; New Regulus, Dickinson, Norfolk, Mott, Bedell & Co; Norfolk Packet, Bedell,