

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Reported proposals of sale to the United States, by the Spanish Government.

The following significant article we extract from the London Leader, of the 6th instant, an able and highly respectable journal, of the liberal school:

TERMS FOR THE SALE OF CUBA.—On authority which we believe to be quite trustworthy, we learn the terms of the negotiation now going on in London, for the sale of Cuba to the American government. It is anticipated that General Lopez will be repulsed; but after the Spanish government has thus cleared its honor, the Island will be sold to the United States for a round sum of money. More than one *douceur* will be given—amongst other, an immense sum to the Queen Mother of Spain. But the most remarkable bonus is the allotment of half the purchase money to the English holders of Spanish bonds.

It is said that Lord Palmerston dislikes these terms. *Credat Judaeis.* We do not know how far the late explosion in Cuba, and New York will effect this negotiation; but according to our authority, it will make no difference, General Lopez, the English bondholders, and other influential parties having been engaged in the negotiation before the untoward event, recounted elsewhere occurred at Havana.

The *Free Press* of the 23 inst., remarks as follows, on the above.

We neither credit nor discredit rumors effecting Cuba. That the Spanish government do not expect to hold Cuba for any great length of time, we have occasion to know. Her Statesmen are always ready to say that it is in the nature of things impossible to retain the Island. Spain has fourteen Peninsular Provinces, (we think,) and under the Moors had forty millions of inhabitants, with rich foreign possessions, and an acknowledged supremacy on the ocean in peace and in war. She has been going downwards until she now numbers ten millions of inhabitants, and holds of all her foreign possessions, only two Islands of the West Indies, Cuba and Puerto Rico. Her process of retrogradation has been gradual but certain—year after year a jewel has dropped from her crown, until the precious casket contains little else than the cohesive material that once bound the whole together. Cuba is still hers—but Statesmen must see in the gradual decline of Spain for three hundred years—in her adherence to long exploded policy—in her immobility, so far as her administrative system is concerned—in the condition of the National mind—in the contiguity of the Island with this Continent—in the turbulent advance of Liberal sentiments every where, that Cuba cannot remain as she is. It is impossible. The Press may sneer at what they term "the manifest destiny" Party, but with or without sneers, the law of population which has prevailed for hundreds of years, will not be turned aside—the currents of destiny, if we may so speak, will not be checked by mere abstractions upon the relative rights of parties. It was originally the right of Spain to hold not only the Queen of the Antilles, but nearly all South America and Mexico. That right did not prevent the decline of Spanish power, and that decline, resulting from sufficient causes, which are still, in the providence of God operating with all their force, will complete its work in separating the Madrid Monarchy from her western possessions. The Count of Villeneuve, the Indentent of the Island, first in power and second in rank, exclaimed after the last Presidential election:—*Mil gracias—tenemos cuatro años mas!* A thousand thanks—we have four years more! We introduce this here, not to speak of what the facts might have been had Gen. Taylor been defeated, but as showing the uneasy condition of the public sentiment among Spaniards. It is a question of time among their intelligent men, and although we can not say that there is any thing in the facts narrated by the London Leader, yet we shall not be surprised to hear of propositions from Spain to quit claim the Island.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION CASE.—By a despatch from Laporle yesterday, we are informed that the Circuit Court of Laporle county, Indiana, this morning decided to sustain the appeal which had been taken in vacation from the order of Judge Chamberlain, also made in vacation, granting an injunction against the Michigan Central, and New Albany and Salem Railroad companies from Michigan City to the Indiana State line, in the direction of Chicago. The Michigan Central Company had proceeded with the work, notwithstanding the injunction, upon the appeal being allowed by the Judge who granted the injunction. The Southern Company insisted that the appeal was a nullity, and moved the Court for an attachment and other proceedings against the Michigan Central and New Albany companies, for contempt of Court in going on with the work. The latter companies moved the court to stay the proceedings upon the ground that there had been no contempt, and the case was, by appeal, without the jurisdiction of that court, having been transferred to the Supreme Court by the appeal.

The case excited great interest, and Monday and Tuesday were wholly occupied in the hearing of Counsel. A. L. Osborne of La Porte, J. Y. Scammon of this city, and J. F. Joy of Detroit, appeared for the Michigan Central, and J. B. Niles of La Porte, and Joseph L. Jarnegan of South Bend for the Southern Road.

[Chicago Dem.] The *Free Press* says:—"We understand that the above case was argued before the Circuit Court for La Porte County, the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain being President Judge, and being the same officer who originally granted the injunction. We learn also that he delivered a written opinion in the matter, examining carefully the laws of Indiana, in a clear, unbiased and manly manner, and evincing a disposition to be guided solely and only by legal principles and a just regard to the legal rights of the parties, and manifesting that firmness and decision which ever characterizes the proper administration of Justice. We are most happy to observe that although there were strong local influences which could not fail to be felt, and other feelings and motives existed which might have made a different decision personally more agreeable to the Judges, that nevertheless in our sister State such considerations have no power to turn the judiciary from the just, firm and important administration of law.

A famine is apprehended in Pickens County, Alabama, and a public meeting was held, at which it was proposed to call an extra session of the Legislature, to procure a loan to buy corn.

THE YACHT VICTORY.

The English papers comment with much good nature upon the result of the late yacht race.—The Liverpool Times remarks:

"We are not sorry that the *Titania* is beaten. It is one of those many defeats which will leave no rankling feeling behind. If the Americans have lost caste at the Crystal Palace, they have secured triumphs on the waters of England, and while the result is calculated for a moment to abash us, will realize the fine aphorism which Bulwer puts in the mouth of Richelieu—'there's no such word as fail.'"

"When Charlemagne saw the sail of the Northernmen in the Mediterranean, he covered his face with his hands and wept, in a presence of the future. When Queen Victoria, yesterday week, witnessed the triumph of an American sail in the channel that washed her marine residence, she did what Charlemagne ought to have done—she took note of the excellence which had achieved a victory, tacitly telling her subjects to profit by rivalry, and keep their proud place in the advance of nations.

"Civilization, as we have often said, has hitherto been geographical. The merchant followed trade; and where the merchant opened his counting-house, religion, and science, and morals set up their altars. The United States of America now occupy that place on the globe which presents commercial advantages unknown to all ancient and cotemporary nations.

"The territories of the transatlantic Republic expand into worlds; and she reposes between the two oceans, one washing Asia, the other Europe. Her fields teem with plenty; her mines are inexhaustible; while her rivers obviate canals, and tempt trade and manufactures into activity thousands of miles from the Atlantic and Pacific. Nothing was wanted to the local enlightenment of civilization but aptitude in the inhabitants; and the history of the past week gives ample testimony to its abundant existence.

"In a practical science we admitted no rivalry for more than a century; in trade we despised competition; and, since the haughty Hollander swept the Thames, we claimed indisputably, the sovereignty of the seas. For some time, however, the Yankees have been quietly encroaching on our maritime privilege—not pushing us from the element whereon our pride hung out the cross of St. George, but gradually creeping into an incipient equality.

"They did this, not through accident or favor, but by the rigid application of the great principles of commerce and science. They have compared with ourselves, been equally enterprising—they have been more skillful; and, while we pay willing homage to genius, in whomsoever manifested, it is a mortification that in our own waters, an American yacht won the prize from the yachts of all nations, and that an American steamer accomplished the quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic.

"The Yankees are no longer to be ridiculed, much less despised. The New World is bursting into greatness—walking past the Old World, as the America did the yachts at Cowes, 'hand over hand.' She dipped the star-spangled banner to the royalty of Great Britain, for superiority is ever courteous; and this graceful act indicates the direction in which our inevitable competition should proceed. America, in her own phrase, is 'going ahead,' and will assuredly pass us, unless we accelerate our speed."

DEATH OF EMINENT MEN.—Among the deaths lately announced in foreign papers, are several under well known names. H. E. G. Paulus, Doctor of Theology, Philosophy, and Laws, who died at Heidelberg, on the 10th August. His profound learning, penetrating judgment, unshrinking courage, and unwearied assiduity, obtained for his writings, which were very numerous, a wide circulation, and there can be no doubt but that his researches, historical and critical, as well as the inferences he deduced from them, had considerable influence on the public mind. Paulus was a man of truly Germanic erudition; and, with Eichhorn, Planck, and Lessing, one of the leaders of rationalism, which has ended in Stauss and Bruno Bauer—or still further in Freebach and Max Steiner.

Lorner Oken is also dead. He was seventy five years of age. He was the originator of that theory of cranial homologies which has effected so great a revolution in anatomical science.—His discovery of the skull as a continuation of the vertebral column—of its being, in fact, nothing but a congeries of four vertebrae, as the brain itself is but a congeries of nervous ganglia—will immortalize his name.

Another still, is Lord John Hay, a distinguished naval officer. He was a son of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, and was in his 58th year.

BRIDGE ACROSS LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The *Beacon* of Saturday thus speaks of it:

On Monday, for the first time in the history of the world, Lake Champlain was crossed by a train of cars. The floating bridge emerged from its slips—the monster "Sea Serpent" crept forth from his den, and stretched his huge proportions from pier to pier, connecting shore with shore, State with State, New England with the West. Without difficulty or accident, and with as little delay as could have been expected on the first trial of the novel and grand invention—the youngest born of Cambell's scheming brain—the whole Boston train, engine and all, passed safely over from the Vermont to the New York shore of Lake Champlain. The excitement and enthusiasm were indescribable. The monster depot—500 feet long by 100 broad—the wharf, the piers, the hotel, were crowded to their utmost capacity.

ILLNESS OF HON. GEORGE P. MARSH.—We are sorry, says the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, to learn from the following extract of a letter, written by our Consul at Beyrout, that our Minister resident at Constantinople, the Hon. George P. Marsh, was dangerously ill at Safed. His very numerous friends will anxiously look for fresh information in relation to his health.

BEYROUT, Aug. 5, 1851. I have some fear that I shall be detained by the illness of Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, who, with his family is lying very ill of the Dead Sea fever, at Safed, near the Sea of Tiberias. I mean himself and wife—they are dangerously ill. They have been traveling in Egypt since last winter, and have travelled so slowly that the hot weather has overtaken them before they have finished their tour. They are two months too late. I very much fear the result. "Allah Kerim," (God is gracious,) therefore we hope.

Science strengthens and enlarges the mind.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

HENRY PENNOYER, EDITOR.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1851.

For Governor,
ROBERT McCLELLAND.
Nor Lieutenant Governor,
CALVIN BRITAIN.

We hail the nominations of ROBERT McCLELLAND, for Governor, and CALVIN BRITAIN, for Lieut. Governor, with pride and pleasure. As yet and up to the time of going to press, we are in ignorance of the proceedings of the Convention, beyond the bare announcement of the names of the nominees; still we know that the proceedings of the Convention must be strongly characterized with wisdom and conciliation; every thing for the cause and nothing for men, must have been their motto. The ticket is the strongest and best, that could have been made out of the whole number of names presented for nomination—this ticket is the best that could have been selected by the Convention—it is impregnable. The nominees are well known throughout the State, as capable, honest and reliable men, and it cannot be otherwise than a tower of strength to the democratic cause. All attempts at rolling up whig thunder and calumny, against this ticket will prove fruitless, on account not only of the purity of the lives of the nominees, but of their unspotted and unblemished political career.—ROBERT McCLELLAND has been for several years a member of the Legislature of our State in its infancy, the last of which he presided over the House as their Speaker; the next year he was chosen by the State at large, to represent it in Congress, while the whole State was yet in one Congressional district; after the census and apportionment of 1840, Mr. McCLELLAND was returned to Congress, twice by the district in which it was his lot to be east.

The reputation of CALVIN BRITAIN, for honesty of purpose, vigilant sagacity and untiring industry, is as broad as the State. His history is firmly blended with the territory and State of Michigan; at a time when Detroit and its environs contained nearly all the population of Michigan, we find him surveying the public lands of the territory preparatory to bringing them into market; next we find him the most active and energetic member of our Territorial Legislature, always at the post assigned him by those who knew him best; we next find him for several years in our State Legislature, combating all and every monstrous proposition that had the least appearance of militating against the good of the entire State. His whole public career, bears well the scrutinizing test of time, in his favor; in his own immediate neighborhood, all, all speak well of him; he is as much the delight and pride of the social circle of home, as he is the champion of the public good of the State at large.

With this ticket—with these two well known names inscribed upon our banner, we feel as though we could enter the contest with alacrity and zeal, and do our part in rolling up that kind of an overwhelming majority, that will take a search-warrant in the hands of an "Old Hays," to find the remnant of the whig party that will naturally be left in this State after election.

We learn by a passenger that the conspiracy trials at Detroit have ended. Twelve of the prisoners were found guilty by the Jury—their several sentences were fixed by the Court at from five to twelve years. Filley, the prominent living leader of the gang, was sentenced twelve years. We will give the particulars next week, with the proceedings of the State Convention.

We also learn that the Hon. LUCIUS LYON, died at Detroit, on Thursday last.

The Art Union of Cincinnati have postponed their drawing from September first, to the first day of January 1852; in order that the society may avail itself of the benefit accruing from the productions of two or three eminent American Artists, now traveling in Europe.—We have two pictures of the Art Union elegantly framed, for the inspection of the public; the portrait of Washington, large as life, and Mount's celebrated picture of catching rabbits. Call and see them, and become a subscriber to the Art Union.

The Hon. A. FELCH and A. W. BUEL, will please accept our thanks for the very valuable public documents they have each forwarded to us. They are a treat indeed.

The steamer Telegraph is now making trips very regularly from this point to Milwaukee. Passengers speak well of her qualities as a sea boat.

We are informed that the gentlemen who tore down a fence, and built two across the road a few nights since, are known. The party injured, informs us that he will seek his remedy at a proper time.

It is proposed to throw a wire suspension bridge across the Genesee River, just below the lower falls, at Rochester. It is to be some 350 feet in length, and the road-way about 200 feet above the bed of the stream. The place where the new bridge is to be built, is where the ill-fated wooden bridge of 1819 stood. There is no doubt of the feasibility of the proposed structure. [Syracuse Journal.]

Fourteen bds. of Gooseberries were imported into Boston, from London, last week.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Halifax Telegraph Office, }
Sept. 15, 1851. }

The steamship Europa arrived from Liverpool about nine o'clock this evening, with 151 passengers, and sailed for Boston at half-past ten, taking from Halifax, Hon. Joseph Howe, M. P., Mr. Almon, Hon. Wm. Young, Hon. M. Tobin, and about twenty others, who visit Boston on the occasion of the Railroad Jubilee, to come off in that city the present week.

The English journals present scarcely an item of interest.

Accounts of the discovery of an immense gold field in Australia has afforded to the press abundant matter for comment. This field lies about 150 miles from Sydney, from the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior.—Says Mr. Hargraves the discoverer.—It is one immense gold field. This discovery produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Bathurst, Australia, and the surrounding districts. For several days after the public attention of the fact the business of this town was utterly paralyzed. A complete mental madness appeared to have seized almost every member of the community, and as a natural consequence there has been a universal rush to the diggings.

The famous Clipper Yacht America has been sold for £7,000 to Captain Deblaquiere, of the Indian army, who will at once proceed with her on a voyage of pleasure to the Mediterranean. Sixty-five persons were arrested in Paris on the 31st ult. Ledru Rollin was charged with being implicated in a plot against the State; amongst them is an advocate named Maillard, formerly secretary to M. Ledru Rollin.

It is reported in various quarters that the candidature of the Prince de Joinville is now known to be officially declared. Letters from Toulon of the 29th ult., mention the fact of rumors being in circulation there that the French Mediterranean squadron had received orders to proceed to the coast of Italy as speedily as possible. The state of the Italian Peninsular generally, and of Naples, is said to be the cause of these orders being given.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of Wednesday, says that forty-seven arrests had been made that day in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy having connection with the democratic refugees in London.

The State of Naples and indeed the whole of Italy, is becoming daily more and more uneasy.

A destructive earthquake has taken place near Naples. Several houses have been destroyed, and at Bahia no fewer than 700 persons were buried in the ruins and 200 others wounded.

The London journals count upon the release of Kossuth and his fellow prisoners on the 1st of Sept. Says the *European Times*, "this is a mistake; they will not be liberated till the 15th of our style."

AUSTRIA.—By advices from Vienna of the 31st ult., we learn that the attitude assumed by the people caused by the edict of abolishing the constitution, is stated to inspire those in office with serious misgivings. Very great excitement has been created throughout the whole of Europe, by the promulgation of two decrees by the emperor of Austria, declaring that his ministers are henceforth responsible to no other political authority than the throne. The very forms of constitutional government are abolished, and future decrees are to be countersigned by his ministers "by most high command," with the formula "after having heard my cabinet."

Prince Metternich is expected at Vienna.—The story of the expulsion of Mr. Warren from the Austrian dominions has been contradicted by the London journals. Fresh difficulties are said to have arisen in the convention of Holstein by the Austrian troops.

THE PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome, in the Universe, states that the city was thrown into great excitement on the 29th of Aug., by the chambers of Signor Alexandroni, one of the superior officials of the Secretary of State, being broken open by the police, and minutely searched as Signor Alexandroni's room in the palace of the Quirinal. The police could not have ventured upon such an act without a special commission from the Pope himself. The same correspondent states that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Count Dandil on the 28th ult. The count is an assessor and director of the police, but the stiletto struck the hip bone and caused but a slight wound.

PARIS.—Thursday evening.—Further arrests have been made to-day, and the total number of persons is reported to be one hundred and twenty-five. A general socialist revolution was the object of the conspiracy. There is little or no excitement on the subject in Paris. It seems certain that the Prince D'Joinville will stand for the Presidency, although such intention is considered highly injurious to the country, and will have fatal effects on the interest of the Orleans branch.

Bourse firm and prices improved; fives opened at 90 and closed at 94 a 65; threes closed at 56 francs.

BELGIUM.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Belgium were prorogued on the 3d, by royal decree.

The Bourse at Amsterdam, Sept. 3, was rather firm for Dutch stock. Spanish is supported; Mexican rather easier.

The *European Times* has the following notice of the last movement of Baruum, to gratify the curiosity of his country:

"The 'Immortal Barnum' is one of the institutions of America. Nothing seems too light or too heavy for his grasp, whether it be Tom Thumb, or the Great World's Fair itself. We give in another column an extract from the letter of a London correspondent, who states a fact which has certainly surprised us, and in all probability, will surprise our American readers, namely, that the genius of Baruum has been for some time at work to furnish the good citizens of the Western Continent with a fac-simile of the Crystal Palace. He has engaged artists here to take sketches of that marvelous building and its contents, which are elaborated by other artists in New York, and the whole when completed, will form a panorama of more than three miles in length! This is a bold, and if it be well done, as we have no doubt it will be, cannot fail to prove an attractive speculation. According to the statement of our correspondent, the panorama of the Crystal Palace will be ready by the time that this sheet reaches the hands of our transatlantic readers."

STEAMER CASPIAN.—This superb steamer arrived at our docks on Thursday evening and leaves to-morrow (on the arrival of the cars) for Buffalo, via Cleveland.

Of the numerous steamers put in commission by the Messrs. Wards, none have equaled the Caspian in richness and completion of finish she is a perfect gem from the keel to track and is furnished with everything that can make a steamer pleasant, swift and safe. Her speed from present indications, will exceed that of any other boat now on the lakes, she makes twenty-six turns per minute, with a thirty-one foot wheel. Her dimensions are 254 feet long, 32 feet beam, 12 feet hold and 1000 tons burden. She has 250 berths; 30 rich mahogany bedsteads and the most costly cabinet furniture ever used upon any steamer on the lakes. The silver ware of which she has a large supply is of the most beautiful modern patterns and shows to admirable advantage in the miniature crystal palace made for its reception.

As a whole, the Caspian excels all her predecessors in model finish, furniture and adaptation to the business for which she is designed; the safe, swift and comfortable conveyance of passengers. If Ohio boasts of her star, the Buck Eye State, Michigan may justly feel proud of her brilliant and far superior constellation.

The Caspian is under the command of Capt. C. H. Ludlow, the man and boy of our Lakes, whom every body honors as a sailor and a gentleman. [Det. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

U. S. GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows convened this morning, between ninety and one hundred representatives are present, representing over fifty Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments. The young jurisdiction of Texas and Florida are represented for the first time in this body. P. G. Edward A. Webster, is also in attendance as a delegate from the Order in the Sandwich Islands. A Lodge has been organized in New Mexico during the last year, and in Minnesota Territory and California.

The Grand officers for the ensuing term, were installed this morning. W. W. Moore, one of the most active and efficient members of the Order, and for many years prominently connected with the *National Intelligencer*, was installed as Grand Sire for the ensuing two years. Herman L. Page, of Milwaukee, as Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; Andrew E. Warner, of the same State, Grand Treasurer. Rev. Junius M. Willey, (Episcopal), of Stonington, Conn., was installed as Grand Chaplain; S. Sissford, Jr., of Washington City, Grand Marshal; J. E. Chamberlain, of Baltimore, Grand Messenger, and S. H. Leweyte Grand Guardian. [Det. Tribune.]

McCORMICK'S REAPING MACHINE.—This machine which has received an award of gold medal by a jury of the World's Fair, is now making an excursion through some of the Agricultural districts of England, and exhibiting its great practical utility, as well as novelty.

The *London Times* of Aug. 25d, thus speaks of its performance at different places:

"On its first successful trip at Tiptree the agriculturists present raised a cheer. At Farningham the enthusiasm manifested was still greater; and yesterday at Cirencester there was no lack either of curiosity or approval among the crowds assembled. It was tried on barley, wheat and oats, and under circumstances fairly calculated to test its merits. To say that where corn is badly lodged, or thin, or where the land is rough with stones, its success is only partial, is to state what everybody of sense would expect, for machines must have fair play shown them, and it is the duty of the farmer so to cultivate his soil that mechanical facilities can be brought to bear upon it with every reasonable advantage. Yet it is wonderful how well, coming upon a system of agriculture totally unprepared for it, the American reaper does its work. A stubble longer and more irregularly cut will occasionally mark a spot where the crop was so trampled or borne down that it could not be well got at; but, wherever it stands at all well, it is removed with perfect precision and evenness, both on level land and on the most rapid declivities and curves. This was fully shown yesterday, the fields where the experiments were made presenting a very undulating surface."

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved.—The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris. [Scientific American.]

UTAH TERRITORY.—Accounts to the 5th of August have been received from the Salt Lake. The organization of the Territory was in process. The Governor, Brigham Young, has issued a proclamation calling upon seven organized counties, to elect members to the Territorial Legislature. If ladies had a right to vote, the Governors wives, 39 in number, would hold precisely the position of the Silver Grays, in New York, the balance of power—that is as the Silver Grays have heretofore stood. At present we have the authority of the *Tribune* for believing that they are not quite strong enough for that, having about 24 per cent of the whig strength of the Empire State; that is 974 per cent Seward Abolition, and 24 per cent Filmore National. If the Filmore Grays had 25 per cent last year and 24 now, how long will it take to abolish the whig party in the Empire State? After three months a letter addressed to the last Silver Gray man in New York wouldn't be taken from the Post Office, and on the other hand, who would get the letter addressed to Mrs. Gov. Brigham Young? [Free Press.]

Chief Justice Nelson, of Oregon, has decided that the testimony of Indians is not admissible against the whites.