THE REPUBLIC.

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THE ABDUCTION CASE.

JUAN FRANCISCO RET. ALIAS GARCIA. Before the Hon. Geo. Y. Bright, Second Justice of th Peace, and M. M. Cohen, U. S. Commissioner. SIXTH DAY-THURSDAY, Aug. 2.

The court convened this morning at 15 minutes after 10 o'clock, all the parties being present. The ination was resumed by the witnesses being The court mentioned that the Spanish consul had been present, but had retired on account of indisposition, and would be sent for when required. hments were issued for several witness

Duquesny scorn .- Witness is employed by the consul ; is chancellor to the Sp has been employed since January. 1847; has heard of Juan Garcia and Fernandtz; heard of them for the first time on the 16th of last May.

Question -In what manner did you first hear of

Answer - An exorto was received from the captain general of Havana. The exorto was issued by the tribunal of Hi vana. There was another document with it; the re was a letter giving a description of these men. The of ject of the exorto was to in-form the consul that the case was pending against the individual mentioned in the exorto, and asking him for information and assistance

The exorto was sent back to Havana. The reason it was sent back to Havana is, that it is custom ary so to do

A letter containing the order from the tribunal of Havana was then presented to the witness, who read it, concerning V. Fernandez, Cevilo Villaverde and Juan Garcia, the jailer, requesting the Spanish consul to do all he could to bring them to justice The consul replied to this letter, and addressed the captain general at Havana. This is the original copy of the letter written by the consul. [The wit-ness holding a paper in his hand.] Witness wrote the letter from these minutes written by the consul and afterwards copied it in the letter book. The prosecution here called for the letter book. [The defence objected to it, stating that the original of the letter written by the consul himself was before the court.]

ioner .- But why not send for the let By Commissioner.-But why not send for the let-ter book, and let us see if the original and copy agreet

Mr. Collens .- Why, if the court please, it will be taking up the time of the court to send after the letter book; besides, the rules do not permit the records of the consul to be made public; they are strictly private. We offer the original, the best evidence ; what more can they desire?

Mr. Larue .- Sir, if this course is proceeded in you violate all the diplomatic relations existing between nations. What have you a right to call for the records of a foreign minister, and make him expose the policy and secrets of his government? Mr. Larue in a speech of some length contended that the records of the consul were sacred, and could not be exposed. The United States District Attorney replied that he

did not think the prosecution was hable to the charge that they wished to pry into the secrets of the Spanish consul. But he contended that a document had been offered in evidence to prove a record and he felt authorized to call for it. The document off red was out a memorandum, and not the origi-nal letter. The original had been sent to Havana, and he desired to see the copy.

Mr. Foulhouse -1 did not expect this objection from the gentleman on the other side; it cannot surely be urged with seriousness that they have a t to bring here the records of the Spanish con-It is laid down in the 2d book of Vattel on international law, that where no special law exists, the law of nations shall be the law. He would re-fer the gentleman to the statutes of the United States at large, to the treaties existing between this country, France, and Spain. Where is their right to tring into this court the archives of the Spanish Mr. Fouthouze was educated in Philadelconsul? Mr. Fourinouze was educated in Finiadel-phia. He well remembered the remarks of an old Quaker in a case of great excitement, where public optimon was much against the accused; he said— "You should remember we are not here to satisfy public opinion or currowity, but to do justice. Christ fell a victim to public opinion, and the peo-ple shout d at his crucifixion." U S. District Attorney -1 wish to explain my

I object to this paper going before the evidence. We do not want the gentlemen position. I object to bring the records or books of the consul here without they wish to.

Mr. Preaser .- I now hold a book in my hand to show them they have no right whatever to call for the records of the consul. I read from Vattel, vol. 1, p. 300. French edition. 1 regret I cannot speak as well English as my mother tongue. U. S. Commissioner - Well, sir, speak in your

mother tongue; we both (the justice and the emissioner) understand and speak French. Mr. Preaux.-Yes, sir; but I wish to be h

understood by all.

have put in action will hereafter give your excellency further information relative to the person who effected the escape of the individuals referred to in God preserve you, &c. (No signature.) "1st June, 1849. To the Capt. Gen. of Havana."

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Ques .- Was the consul desirous of obtaining concerning those persons who had

aped? Ans.-Yes, sir, a gentleman was sent for who Ques.-What was his name?

Ans.-His name was Mr. Trescazes This was about the end of May. Mr. Trescazes

told the consul he was no longer connected with the police. The consul said he was very sorry for

Witness was here asked to tell all that occurred. The consul told Mr. Trescazes that there were me individuals who had come over from Havana, and he wanted him to set a watch on them. Trescazes said he was no longer attached to the police. The consul replied he was sorry for it. They then walked out of the office to the corridor; and, after remaining there a few moments, the consul returned alone. The street door, from the door of the office. is about two or three steps. They did not go up stairs. Witness thinks they had not time to go up stairs to hold a conversation. They might have gone up s airs, but could not have remained long. Witness was under the impression they were in the corridor. Does not think they would have had time to go up stairs and hold a conversation rela-tive to Rey and Fernandez, which has been stated

n the testimony Ques.—Ascending the stairs, how are the roon aid off?

Ans .- The parlor fronts on the street; at the right hand there is a door, on the left wall. This parlor up stairs is no office. It contains a hair sofa, chairs, and a square table. It is a marble-top square table; a lampgenerally stands upon it. There are pic-tures about the walls. The names of these individ-uals were not given to Mr. Trescuzes in the office. Witness at that time knew their names. Their names were Vicente Fernandez and Juan Garcia. There was no information given in the office of any other names. Witness has seen the man Garcia. Does not recollect where he saw him first, but saw im in the office. Ques.-Tell us all the particulars, sir, of what

know about him

Ans.-One day a carriage stopped before the consul's door-a while after a gentleman, whom witness had known by the name of Ayala, entered e office; he said-

[Mr. Dufour objected to any thing that the par ner ruled the witness sho go on

He said to Don Carlos de España, Garcia is distress, and is desirous to see you. The consul appeared somewhat displeased. He went up stairs and came down directly after with his coat Ques .- Ordinary dress, sir, or disguised?

Ayala entered the carriage. Half an hour after they came back in company with Mr. Llorente and Garcia. When they were in the office the consul said: "Sr. Garcia, you have nothing to fear here; this is the office of her Catholic mojesty. There are the seals of office." He then pointed to me and said: "Mr. Garcia, this is my clerk." Then all the gentlemen went up stairs with him into the parlor, where they remained for some time; after which Mr. Ayala went away by himself. He was soon followed by Llorente and Garcia. This was all that occurred on the first visit. On the scond visit he made the declaration. Witness thinks it was on the 26th of June, as it was on that day the declaration was signed. Garcia came that day in com-pany with Mr. Llorente. Both stopped at the enace of the office, but did not come in. The co sul, who was in the office, went up stairs with these two gentlemen. After they had been up stairs some time Mr. Llorente came down in the office

and asked for the seal of office, which witness gave him. Three-quarters or half an hour after the consul himself came down with a paper in his hand, which he old witness to copy, which witness did. Wit-ness during this time had occasion to go up stairs once, but then he did not go in the room where they were. Witness saw the consul and spoke to him at the door. Witness noticed the persons when they went out. Witness's desk is just behind the door which opens on the entry. There were three signatures to this paper—Juan Garcia, Fulgencia Llorente, and Carlos de España. The seal of the consul was attached. Witness did not affix his signature to it. The paper was a fresh document; the ink was not yet dry when witness received it to Witness made a copy of it. turned the original to the consul. The consul for-warded it to Havana. Witness thinks it was sent

to Havana; the consul told him so, but don't know of his own knowledge. [A paper was here hand-ed to the witness.] This is the signature of the Spanish consul and his seal of office. This is the regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of pausual form in which official copies of documents are

copy.

Mr. Collens here continued the debate, showing Notwithstanding, I flatter myself that the means 1 the height and character of the official seal of consul, and dwelt at length upon the legitimacy o

consul, and dweit at the gen upon the regulation of the document as evidence. Mr. Warfield replied, and characterized the arguments of the learned opposite consul as pattifog-ging and miserable quibbling, to which the counsel for the defence disdained to reply. U. S. Commissioner.—As it is now near three o'clock, after consulting with the justice, we have concluded to take the point under our considera-

concluded to take the point under our consider tion, and render a decision at the next session Mr. Foulhouze begged to address a few words to

the court in relation to the Spanish consul. He has appeared before this court ready and willing to an swer all charges, and he has made no objection whatever, from the beginning, to the course pur-sued by the prosecution, nor has be claimed any of his privileges. If the decision of this court, so far as objections and matters of law are concerned, prevent him from having all his documentary tes mony laid before this court, Mr. Foulhouze sho have recourse to the press to satisfy the public that he is, and ever has been, willing that the most searching investigation should be made in the case.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Sat-urday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. BEGIN RIGHT .- Are you just stepping on the hreshold of life? Secure a good moral character. Without virtue you cannot be respected; without integrity you can never rise to distinction and hono matter; poverty is oftener a blessing than a curs at the young man who is heir to half a mil-What is his standing? Of what use is he to

he world? You must make yourself. THE REPUBLIC. WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1849 OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an arme xpedition is about to be fitted out in the Inited States with an intention to invade the sland of Cuba or some of the provinces of prepared to enter into the proposed "re-Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points

to the Island of Cuba as the object of this by that arrogant and corrupt cabal of poliexpedition. It is the duty of this Govern- ticians, as long as there is a prospect that

ment to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens power which they are ready to make parupon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal. as tending to endanger the peace, and

obligations to friendly Powers.

By the President:

Harrisburg.

nine, and the seventy-fourth of the

Z. TAYLOR.

Independence of the United States,

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The above proclamation was received

vesterday at the Department of State, in

a communication from the PRESIDENT at

Information has been for some time in

THE REPUBLIC.

Why Reconstruct the Locofoco Party ! " of giving, on important occasions, the When men are called upon to engage people's sanction to that which the peoin a work of difficulty and importance, it ple nevertheless did not really approve is usually necessary to present them with Let us take care that the cause of the some adequate inducement, in possession Whigs, which I believe at present the or in prospect, to stimulate their efforts. " true cause of the country, be never ex-Wise men do not act without a motive. posed to this reproach." The opposition journals are now calling

loudly in all quarters for a reconstruction THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.

of the Locofoco party. An appeal is made The less decent journals of the Oppoto the masses, soliciting their reunion on sition continue to accuse President TAYLOR some platform or other, under the guidance of violating his pledge to become the Preof their old leaders. "Come together," sident of the people, because he does not they say, "at all events, under the banpermit all the offices to remain in the hands ner of Democracy-let bygones be byof the Locofocos, and of men interested in gones-ask each other no questions-imthe dishonor and overthrow of his Adminpose no tests-let every man think as he istration. There are upwards of 50,000 pleases, and what he pleases-but, by officers in the United States, independent hook or by crook, come together." of the various contractors and jobbers, who

Now for what end ? For whose profit ? have been from time immemorial members What is the inducement-the motive for of the Democratic party. There have been reconstructing the Democratic party ? less than 5,000 appointments of WHIGS None in the world, except the overthrow | during General TAYLOR'S Administration, of an administration more thoroughly about one-half of which have been made Democratic, in the just sense of that much- to supply vacancies occasioned by deaths, abused word, than any administration that resignations, and expired commissions. this country has seen since the days of Many of the most lucrative and important JEFFERSON. Who seek this overthrow ? offices of the country-wielding the largest To whose advantage is it to enure ? To patronage and power-remain to this day the advantage of the men who have con- in the hands of the Locofocos. We regret trolled the affairs of this Government, to say it, because there is one point on which there is no difference of opinion, that with brief intervals, for forty years-the advantage of the DENBYS, MASONS, we can find, among statesmen in all ages STEVENSONS, RITCHIES, and the élite of and of all parties. It is agreed, on all the distinguished Democrats of Richmond. sides, that the experiment of conducting We apprehend that, in familiar speech, an administration through the agency of enemies, instead of friends, is one of those the game is not worth the candle. The bopeless experiments that must inevitably VAN BURENS, the BENTONS, the RUSKS, HOUSTONS, BRYANTS, and many promiend in failure and disgrace. The public nent men of their way of thinking, are not man who places himself and his affairs in the hands of his political opponents-who union" for any such object. CASS. BUmakes them the guardian of his public reputation-who makes them the repositories CHANAN, DALLAS, MARCY, and their folof his official confidence, will be inevitably lowers, are still willing enough to be led

ruined in the estimation of his friends, and must terminate his official career with the loss of his personal honor. Nothing can they may be useful in helping them into a save him, nothing ought to save him, from tition of for the sake of the residuum. the disgrace which he thus solicits. But it matters little what the leaders say. President TAYLOR will not have re-

The masses in all quarters are sick and deemed his pledge to the American people disgusted with the domination of this weak until there is, at least, an equal division of and profligate clique, and will enter into public offices between the WHIGS and the connect themselves with an enterprise so no combination which contemplates the Locorocos. No such equalization has yet grossly in violation of our laws and our re-establishment of the Richmond elite in been approached. It will require more the public councils. time than could have been expected to ac-

complish it. And yet the very first step We apprehend that there is a clear and large majority of the American peoplethat was made towards this equalization of which majority constitutes the true DEMO- public employments called forth a chorus CRATIC PARTY, in the proper use of the from the presses of the late administration like that of a concert of scalded dogs. And term-in favor of Harbor and River Improvements ; of a change in the Tariff, to ever since there has been a diurnal howling and wailing, a sort of frantic outcry, the end of giving additional protection to behalf, no matter to what extremities they the coal and iron, and other interests over every new appointment-accompaabandoned or neglected by the Tariff of nied by the outpouring of such a "torrent" 1846; of a modification of the Sub-treasury, of abuse and vilification as beats Billingsto the end of liberating it from some of the gate, and robs Xantippe of her hitherto barbarous and cumbrous machinery which unrivalled pre-eminence.

renders it a disgrace to a civilized nation ; The strangest of all things, however, in of the speedy extinguishment of the National Debt; of a wise economy in our pledges" and "perjury" against President compromit the honor, of this nation; and, Public Expenditures; and of such liberal TAYLOR, is the fact that the men who MASON'S report. It goes into the smallest therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they provisions in regard to the Public Lands as make them could not see the slightest in- particularities. There is a parade and ostenmay be consistent with the liens attaching consistency or impropriety in Mr. POLK's tation of completeness which is amusing, to the National domain for the security of conduct in his policy of removals and ap- not to say ridiculous. Here we have the

MR. SECRETARY MASON.

His Report dumb on the \$155,000 Loss. On the 4th day of December, 1848, Mr. Secretary MASON made a report to Congress on the condition and operations of the Navy Department for the year then expiring. It was not a short report. It was, on the con-

trary, a report of pretty formidable dimensions It was got up with not a few embellishments. Like one of PARLEY's story books, it was well illustrated with cuts, that the people might have a perfect insight into the condition and "operations" of the Department. There was a plan of the "gateway, guard and muster-house of the navy yard at Memphis, Tennessee; scale 16 feet to an inch." Then there were cross-sections and profiles, ground plans and side-elevations of a proposed timber shed and mould loft, at Philadelphia. Then there was a lithograph sketch, with side-

elevation and ground plan, for "coalhouses, blacksmith's shop, and ropewalk engines," at the Boston navy yard; displaying on its face the following particular estimates, to testify to the diligence and minuteness with which the Secretary calculated to the last farthing every dis bursement of the public money:

Estimated cost of coal-house near blacksmith's

Labor	. \$2,690 00 . 3,603 50
	6,293 50
Estimated cost of coal-house for rop Materials Labor	. \$3,303 50
· Total	. \$5.743 50

Then we have a beautiful floor plan. framing of front, framing of side-making quite a lithograph picture of the "enginehouse" at Kittery, Maine, estimated for 1849 and '50. And, to show the extreme detail in which the Secretary enters in his report, down to very inconsiderable fractions of a dollar, we copy from a corner of

this lithograph in the following words:

There are some twenty of these lithograph plans in Mr. Mason's report of no possi ble value, and serving only to give a job to the artist, and a show of something in the way of "pictorial" embellishments. Then as to the letter-press. There are in the report and documents annexed just six hundred and thirty-five octavo pages, besides the pictures! Now, a good deal of useful information, valuable and interesting to the public, may be crowded into six hundred and thirty-five octavo pages of such typography. They contained about as much printed matter as the two volumes of MACAULAY's History of England. or of HILDRETH'S History of the United States. They certainly give ample room, and verge enough, for the minutest details of the affairs of the American navy for a connexion with these charges of "violated twelvemonth. We cannot complain, indeed, of the general minuteness of Mr.

Fourth Auditor paid him \$3,631 49 (note the cents) for "commissions, &c." have no defence, no explanation, no apology, no allusion whatever to the fact that the Sub-treasury law, so far from being the perfect save-all that it was warranted to be, was as clumsy a machine for enabling peculators to plunder the treasury as was ever invented.

Why did not Mr. Mason explain this matter to the country? Why did not he communicate it to Mr. POLK, that he might not have made the unfortunate misstatement to Congress that there had been no loss or embarrassment in making the most distant transfers under the Sub-treasury law? Why does not Mr. Mason explain it now, if the case admits of explanation, and exculpate other members of the administration from the suspicion of knowing the facts of this defalcation, and conniving at their concealment?

THE PROSPECTS OF HUNGARY.

We have private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which give a more distinct idea of the character of the war now waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary than any account which has yet reached us. Vast supplies were daily being sent from Warsaw to the army, and it was evident no steps would be neglected to reduce the Hungarians to submission. All admit the norror of the war, the atrocious manner in which it is conducted, and the great doubt of its success. The Russians see with lismay that they have to anticipate nothing but the possession of a wildernessthe Hungarians destroying every district as they leave it, and poisoning every fountain. The sympathies of all the neighboring nations are with the heroic soldiers of Kossuth: and the Emperor of Russia evidently did not anticipate such a war as he meets with. There are sixty thousand Hungarians in Comorn-a strong bombproof fortress, on which, though it is closely invested, the allies have been able to make no impression. The garrison is six times larger than is necessary; and if BEM and DEMBINSKI are able to raise the siege, the allies will receive a blow from which they cannot recover; and the Hungarian army in the field, thus strengthened, could

not but triumph. All accounts say that the only salvation of the invaders consists in forcing the Hungarians to an action, which they skilfully avoid, aware that no large army can subsist in such a country as Hungary, where water is scarce at all times, and conscious of their power to annihilate smaller bodies. There is, besides, no comparison between the intelligent free Hungarian and the Russian soldier, who is subsisted on bread alone. A terrible scourge is also said to have seized on the Russian soldiers, known as the "lice pest," The individual is attacked by vermin under the skin, which increase until the whole body becomes one mass of corruption. Hitherto no remedy has been dis covered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the letters say "hundreds have, at their own solicitations, een thrown into the river to termina their sufferings. The cholera also makes terrible havoc on the ill-fed allied army." If Hungary succeeds in this contest, all Poland will be in arms, and the Czar will be occupied, certainly, for years to come with his own affairs.

U. S. Commissioner .- What has the crowd to do with it so long as we understand you? Mr. Hunton .- I prefer that the gentleman speak the surnacular

Mr. Preaux proceeded, and, reading from the book, made translations at different paragraphs. It appeared, according to modern internal nal law, it is one of the duties of a consul to watch the interest and rights of his nation; and the consul, having charge of the interest of his sovereign, is table to him for his actions, and he is commissioned by his sovereign and is recognised as such, and he is entitled to protection by the laws of nations. The sovereign who agrees to receive him must protect him in all the discharge of his dury and protect hum in his privileges and liberties. He must be protected from the criminal jurisd ction of the nation in which he resides, unless in the case of a commission of an enormous crime. After quoting thus far, Mr. Presux went on to prove that the commission of an enormous crime alone could affect the consul, not a mere misdemeanor His person, for such an offence, was inviolate; and, to such case even, he could only be sent home to his sovereign for punishment. Mr. Presux then grounds-upon fact and upon law. No attempt has read the exequatur of the Spanish consul, by which he was recognised as a consul in the United States ginal It seems, however, that there is one witness by the President, and to be treated upon terms to this document, Mr. Fulgencio Llorente: But with the most favored nations. He would now why, sir, did not the official of the consul beask what right this tribunal had to call for the records of the Spanish Government in the care and protection of the spanish consul.

U. S. Commissioner -- Mr. Preaux, will you be good enough to refer us to the treaty made by this Government with Spain, exempting a consul from arrest, except in case of high crimes ?

Mr. Preaux -Yes, sir; my colleague, Mr. Collens, is looking for it. I know that the treaty exists, and that the consul cannot be made amena any tribunal here for a niere misdemeanor, but on ontrary, must be protected.

Mr. Collens read from the statutes of the United States a section of a treaty with France, by which Lie papers of consuls, vice-consuls, and their chan-cellors or secretaries, were heid sacred, and entitled

Mr. Preaux made a proposition that the commissioner might go himself to the Spanish consul and

The U. S. District Attorney thought that the question might be thus settled; but other gentlemen for the prosecution objected to such a course. Mr. Warfield contended that the document was

not authenticated, and therefore was no evidence. Mr. Keynolds, in a long speech, objected to the

proposition, and characterized it as not an American erding-this was an American court. He dehe consul came here of his own accord. but that he had been forced here by a writ of arrest Mr. R. then quoted f om Kent, to show that a consul was regarded only in the light of a com-

U. S. Commissioner .- I would remark, that in a case reported in 10th Sergeant & Rawle, Pennaylvaeps , a consul who was charged with a rape was discharged on the ground of his being a foreign consul, the court deciding that it had no ju-

The defence being asked why they objected to

ground that as we, as a mation, desired to respect p. 103-which declares the powers of foreign countis, we expected our consuls would be lake depositions and declarations on board of vesrespected, and maintained and supported in their sels or on land in certain cases. rights in foreign ports. How could we expect our c mauls abroad to be protected and respected, when the state of Louisiana is permitted to trample upon the state of Louisiana is permitted to trample upon the rights of a foreign consul residing among us? He would not have an example made here of any and España, parties accused before this court, the infringements of the law of nations, for the sake of the honor of the country.

Examination resumed .- The consul handed witness this paper (the rough draft of the letter) to copy, and witness made a faithful copy of it without any alterations or additions. The paper was paper made up for a special defence by the Spanish pist as it is now when it was handed to the witness. with the crasures in it. [The paper being handed by to witness, he was requested to translate it.] The to con following is the translation:

your excellency the exorto, after tion made by Rey relative to the facts of his escape accomplish the object for which it from Havana with Hernandez, and his desire to re-"I return to your excellency the exorto, after having tried to was sent; for the laws of this country, the condition of the individual, and the trime committed, do not inal was to make a declaration before your honor, permit it to be executed in any other manner. and your honor was to take it down.

made out By U. S. District Attorney.-Have you made a copy of this paper in a book? and the welfare of their country, to dis-

Ans .- No, sir. This paper becomes filed, and countenance and prevent, by all lawful the acts themselves, on being so filed together, are made into a book. This is the only copy witness ever made. Witness thinks the original was sent means, any such enterprise; and I call off by the P. Soule, about four days afterwards. Witness transcribes the official documents. Does not copy the private letters of the consul. Witness does not know whether the letter in which this doc- power to arrest for trial and punishment ament was enclosed was a private or an official every such offender against the laws proletter. viding for the performance of our sacred

By U S. District Attorney .- Have you ever made any copies of documents like this before? Ans - No. sir, none before.

By Mr. Dufour -Have you ever made any since? Answer the question, sir.

Aug-No, sir. They do not send originals of documents nway, as a general rule, except in a case like this when the originals are required. Mr. Dufour .- I now object to the introduction of

this document. I may object to it, sir, upon two been made to show that Garcia ever signed the oricome a witness to this document? Why did not the chancellor, now in court, sign this nivsterious ocument? Sir, it is a great and portentous in this mysterious affair that the signature of Juar

Garcia was not witnessed by others than Llorente. A party cannot make testimony for himself; and his document comes from the Spanish consul, The U S. district attorney followed on the same ide. The document was not a private or a public

one, but of an extraordinary nature, going to show that Garcia left the city voluntarily. Where is the proof that Garcia ever signed this paper. We con-tend that Garcia was forcibly abducted : and if this copy of a private paper, not proven ever to have been in existence, be permitted as evidence, i might be proved that a man signed his own desthwarrant. Mr. Hunton further contended that the

document could not be admitted as testimony Mr. Collens, per contra, replied at length. He ontended that if the original had been either sent to Havana, or was among the archives of the Spanish Government, at the consul's office, the official copy would be evidence in any case. The power to give an authenticated copy of a record is reated in the keeper of the record, and the consul in this case was the proper person, and the only even from the individuals who have emperson, to give an authenticated copy of the act. Mr. Collens read from Starkie on evidence, p. 204,

n support of his position. The debate was continued by the prosecution and Mr. Collens again replied, contending that the official document was valid, and could slone be made valid by the seal of the consul. No declarauon authenticated by authorities here would be received at Havana without the consul's seal as evidence. The original was of necessity sent to Havana, just as much as the original of a document is sent to a place for the action of a certain power people.

upon it.

were

Mr. Larue followed, and read from the statutes Primit this record to come before the court, Mr. Collens arose and said that it was upon the Of Spain of 1795, and 5th art. of the treaty of France. neutral duties, and to preserve by all con-

> Mr. Warfield assumed the ground that the pow conquest, or military excitements. The the document being signed by Llo scenes through which he has passed, and document could not be offered in evidence. are full of too many sad and bitter recol-Warfield argued the point at length.

Mr. Collens replied, that if all the gentler lections to generate any other sentiment said were true, it did not affect Marie, Eagle, or Captain McConnell. He contended it was not a than a desire for universal peace. Prompt as he will always be to resist any invasion of our own rights, he will be equally By Justice Bright - What does this paper purport

prompt to resist any aggression by our Mr. Collens .- Nothing more, sir, than a declaracitizens on the rights of other nations. He will be sustained, we doubt not, by the

turn to Havana. Nothing more, sir, than if a crimsympathies and cordial co-operation of all good citizens.

he public creditors. tions, as they value the blessings of peace

We suppose that there is a large and Democrats to office. Mr. POLK appointed to be delivered at Norfolk and Pensacola. clear majority of the American people in none but Democrats to military places with offers for shaving-brushes at \$0 05 favor of all these measures. It is a matter within his gift. Mr. POLK even attempted cents each, jack-knives at 14 cents, shaving of perfect indifference by what name we to overshadow the WHIG generals who had soap in cakes at 25 cents the dozen, and upon every officer of this Government, call them-they are popular measures, and won immortal honors in Mexico, by the thimbles for Jack Tar at one cent apiece. we believe them to be in every respect appointment of a Democratic lieutenant- Then we have lists of invalid pensioners, wise as well as popular. We know that it general. And yet we never saw, in the and of widows drawing pensions, and stateis President TAYLOR's desire that his Ad- most violent of the opposition journals of ments of contingent expenditures, running ministration should be distinguished by its those days, any charge against Mr. POLK through the enormous number of pages regard for the wishes of the people, and of perjury, and shameless violation of his we have mentioned-pages enough for a Great Britain would have convinced their the due observance of all their constitu- pledges. But what said Mr. Polk in his history of mankind from the days of English brethren that the application of Given under my hand, the eleventh day tional demands. There will be no Execu- inaugural address:

of August, in the year of our Lord tive effort during his Administration to one thousand eight hundred and forty- stifle inquiry into the condition of any branch of the public service. Every thing will be thrown open to investigation. It will be his aim to court inquiry, and the exposure of abuses, in order that they may

> be corrected. He has nothing to serve but the country. He has no ends in view but the prosperity and happiness of the American people. He has no chart but the WILL OF THE PEOPLE EXPRESSED THROUGH THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANS.

This we hold to be the true WHIG docpossession of the Government, to the effect trine, as it is the only doctrine consistent that bodies of men were in the course of with our traditions, our history, and our being levied and drilled in New Orleans. Constitution. We have no forced mea-New York, and other cities of the Union: sures, no obsolete dogmas, no individual that money to a considerable amount has whims and caprices, no conventional platbeen contributed; that arms have been forms, no test acts, to impede or dam up provided, and arrangements made on a the majestic and irresistible current of the large scale, with a view to some military PEOPLE'S WILL. Flowing within the chanject of the enterprise has been concealed divert its mighty course?

mination to enforce the observance of our contemplated WHIG festival.

"tured for the many by the few. Let the States is not only altogether destitute of it was lost was extraordinary. It was cal-" trol and without evasion.

" litical affairs, as have produced the effect justify a second experiment.

pointments. Mr. Polk appointed none but abstracts of proposals for small stores

Adam. "Although, in our country, the chief magistrate

must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures finding something about Mr. DENBY and appears, however, that the system of "gearyet, in his official action, HE SHOULD NOT BE THE PRESIDENT OP A PART ONLY, BUT his case. A gentleman like Mr. DENBY. OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED we supposed, acquainted with the editor great engineering house of Seaward & Co. STATES. While he executes the laws with an of the ex-official journal, favorably known of London, having just fitted the Termaimpartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the execuat Richmond, one of the élite of the Dem- gant with immense engines, transmitting tive department of the Government the princiocrats of that distinguished metropolis, their power to the propeller by this very ples and policy of those who have chosen him. and temporary navy agent at Marseilles, objectionable expedient. he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are en- must figure extensively in those pages. tilled to the full and free exercise of their opinions It was a very natural supposition. Here

and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled we expected to find the whole story of the freighting purposes succeeded from the commercial houses and the French revo- start, and that we had some fifty such Mr. POLK never considered it inconsistent with this direct pledge to be the Presi- lution that ruined Mr. OSBORNE, who has vessels in operation before screw propulruined Mr. DENBY, who has played the sion had taken a practical standing in deuce with the immaculate Mr. Mason England. This circumstance may be traced administration, rather than those seeking to and the financial reputation of Mr. WALK- solely to the direct application of the enoverthrow it. He never considered it any in- ER, and the reputation for "truth and ve- gine to the propeller, resorted to by the racity" of the whole concern!

We did not find a word about Mr. tion of the people, that he should employ DENBY in Mr. MASON'S report, which is expedition. These movements have been nels defined by the Constitution of the the natural and indispensable machinery full of lists of the squadrons, speculations this direct application of the engine to the conducted with great secresy, and the ob- United States, who shall seek to arrest or which all governments have employed on the Mexican war, naval school, docks propeller met with vehement opposition from the beginning of time to secure har- and yards, and a thousand other things, In issuing this Proclamation, President of the WHIG Ward and County Committee was as unruffled as the face of a mirror in report. There we find the illustrious re- horse, English measure, they can only TAVLOR gives another proof of his deter- of Boston, in reply to an invitation to a the contemplation of the very enormities cord in the following words: "1847, Aug. give a speed of nine knots per hour to a " phatically in the hands of the PEOPLE ; footsteps of President TAYLOR, misrepre- defalcation was known at the banks in " and let it be one of our fixed principles, senting every thing that he says, carica- Richmond in August previous. The anniin which he has acquired deathless renown, " that the people shall be heard; that they turing every thing that he does, describing hilation of \$155,000 of Government funds " and that opinions, in regard either to ity, and really seeking to convince the he commenced the compilation of his volu-

which now excite such tea-pot tempests 9 .- N. DENBY, navy agent, contingent ex-"However it may be with that of of indignation. It is on this shameless penses \$3,631 49, commissions, &c. &c." stitutional means the tranquillity of the "others," said Mr. WEBSTER, in the let- and false pretence that the baser sort of Mr. MASON'S report bears date the 4th country. He harbors no lust for war or ter to which we refer, "our cause is em- opposition journals are now dogging the day of December, 1848. Mr. DENBY's kept up by the engines," which the Arti-"shall in all things speak for themselves; his unaffected simplicity as boorish vulgar- was known to the Secretary long before whose fate it will be to manage the Ter-"men or measures, shall not be manufac- world that the President of the United minous report. The transaction in which

> " popular voice prevail, and have its free good morals, but that he has not even the culated to throw great discredit on all concourse fairly and honestly, without con- manners of a gentleman. This game was cerned. It was an illegal transaction, and ment about the "terrible noise." tried once before in the case of "Granny therefore involved the honor of every man "We have accused others of such ar- HARRISON." We should not imagine that implicated as an actor. And yet Mr. MAcept that on the 9th day of August, 1847, the Alabama

The British War-steamer Termagant.

Engineers on this side of the Atlantic had supposed that the bad success of the cog-wheels to screw steamers for giving a We have run our eye over this mass of higher speed to the propeller than the speed materials for history, in the expectation of of the motive engine was impracticable. If ing" has not been discarded in England; the

> It is a remarkable circumstance that the screw vessels built in this country for distinguished engineer who has so successfully introduced screw propulsion in America. It is well known that at first from leading engineers, who ridiculed the idea of driving engines of large power at the rate of forty turns per minute. The success of the direct-acting engine of the vessel of fifteen hundred tons, when in light trim. But this is not the worst feature in the concern. That "terrible noise san mentions, indicates very plainly that durability cannot be looked for, even should the noise by habit become tolerable to those magant. The name, we may say in passing, is quite apropos, and apparently suggested by some one in a prophetic vein, if we give full credit to the Artisan's state.

Alabama, Kentucky, and Indiana

We have received no additional information in

"We have accused others of such ar-"rangements and such combinations in po-it worked so well on that occasion as to son tells us nothing about Mr. DENBY, ex-Neither have we received any despatches from

dent of the people, that he should appoint to office men interested in sustaining his terference with the free exercise of opinion and judgment, or with the rights of any por

to respect and regard."

Nor can President TAVLOR be justly ac- monious administration. We never heard but not a word about that \$155,000-not barked in it. Sufficient evidence, how- cused of playing the part of a demagogue, a word of complaint from the enemies of the first syllable. The report is quite ever, has been obtained to satisfy the PRE- in the bold expression of his inclination his administration, that he was violating dumb on the subject. We kept turning SIDENT that the design of the expedition and determination to give full effect to the the letter and spirit of his inaugural ad- over-turning over the pages-somewhat Princeton and other vessels seems not to is an invasion of CUBA, and that the inter- will of the people. It is sound WHIC doc- dress. The very organ which now makes rapidly at times, for the documents were have completely removed the original prevention of the Executive was necessary trine, better expressed and developed by the alleged pledge of General TAYLOR the not absolutely entertaining-and did not judice with the venerable firm of Seaward to preserve our neutral obligations, and to Mr. WEBSTE himself than by any other pretext of the vilest calumny and the reach Mr. DENBY, till we arrived at & Co., who consequently have the mortificakeep unsullied the honor of the American of our statesmen, in a letter written sev- basest vituperation-the excuse of the page 994 of Ex. Doc. No. 1, being tion of finding at this late day, that with the eral years ago, addressed to the chairman lowest libels and the foulest falsehoods- about page 372 of the Navy Department enormous power of six hundred and twenty