

En uno de nuestros números anteriores apuntamos algunos datos sobre el estado de la educación pública de la Isla de Cuba...

Por cartas e informes verbales sabemos, que no solamente se ha retardado durante seis meses el pago de los sueldos de los directores de las escuelas gratuitas de Matanzas sino que se han reducido considerablemente los fondos a este objeto...

Answer to the Article of "EL REVISOR"

ON

"ANNEXATIONS."

II.

In our first article we have given a candid exposition of our opinion on Annexation of territory and people to the Confederation of this Union; declaring, that in all that has been done by that measure up to the present instant, we find nothing either monstrous or shocking...

Natural history demonstrates guarantees to us, that from a crossing of five hundred thousand Cubans with as many American or European of any nation a generation would spring forth, a Cuban race more active, handsomer, and robust than there exists there now...

Where Providence has limits predetermined against any further extension on the part of the United States and when the hour is to strike of the downfall and decay of the American people, our limited intelligence is unable to assign and does not dare to predict.

That which we can assert is, that we in our hearts entertain the rational hope to see America free and independent, from Cape Horn up to the Arctic pole; and we firmly believe that the United States and the American people for some centuries to come, will be the propagators of pure democracy...

This is what we desire in our soul and heart for all America, and for this object we work for the annexation of Cuba to this confederacy of free and sovereign States.

As to any increase of the United States

by the annexation of Cuba there appears to be no other doubt nor question. "But," continues "El Revisor," "we must examine whether the inhabitants of the annexed country are to gain any thing and do not lose too much as a race in the amalgamation in the great mass of its new fellow-citizens."

Natural history demonstrates guarantees to us, that from a crossing of five hundred thousand Cubans with as many American or European of any nation a generation would spring forth, a Cuban race more active, handsomer, and robust than there exists there now...

We are indeed unable to comprehend how the inhabitants of Cuba would lose anything in mixing themselves with Anglo-Americans and persons of all the nations of Europe, who would swarm there attracted by the natural teeming wealth of the island...

with whom we have no common interests; selfish attachment we are bound to entertain towards a nation and a country that maltreats and disowns us. We Cuban desire no other country than Cuba, and feel no attachment of family ties towards Cubans, and Cuba alone we call and always will call, our beloved country, and that with good reason...

It is the highest happiness of nations to belong exclusively to one or the other race, and if the honor and glory of nationality of race or of political nationality of Cubans is to be reduced to the condition of being called true colonists of Spain to the back-bone...

The fact which "El Revisor expresses," that the Americans would bring over their capital, exercise their commerce, be employed in branches of industry, which they might select...

Let the Americans go to Cuba and bring along their capital, their commerce, their arts, their industry, &c., all of which they will create and accumulate...

1. Because Cuba contains a population of more than a million of inhabitants, 450,000 of whom are whites, 150,000 free colored people, and these 600,000 people are now in the actual possession of all the estates and property in Cuba...

2. Because the rural estates of Cuba are of the highest fertility and with an immigration of Americans and Europeans they would be worked immediately.

without any other capital than their capacities and the industry of their own hands, to seek and make their fortune in a foreign land, creating and accumulating wealth for the sake, and in the end leaving it to their children reared in the country of their adoption.

3. Because these 600,000 free Cubans would not be deprived of their reasoning faculties by an annexation, nor would they be such fools as to abandon this most beautiful country, and lay waste their present estates...

4. Because the arrivals of Americans and other strangers, great as the numbers would be, would not be means so rapid enough, (which indeed we would desire with all our hearts) immediately and as if by enchantment to double or treble the population of Cuba.

5. Because Cuba a state of the Confederation free and sovereign as any other, and all of them would naturally and more than the rest attract its soil and its inhabitants would joyfully welcome all Spaniards, all Spanish-Americans...

Our friend "El Revisor" will now perceive, that his fears that the estates of Cuba and Cuban property would sooner or later pass into the powers of Americans, would be altogether confounded...

Neither Spaniards nor Americans nor any other foreigners can bring over capital to Cuba, acquire real estates, found agricultural or industrial establishments, erect houses and stores of commerce, or workshops, engage in enterprises of navigation and communication...

If in respect to those fears... El Revisor... Spanish race... to California... unfavorable... consequences... Br people... informs us... neither... landed estates... navigators... speculators of any kind... furnish them with capital... their lands and establishments... if they are aided by advancing... growing crops... we are not... strained to think that those... worth the while they head... the consequent conclusion... humanity, civilization... by such a Spanish American... peering altogether from the... earth. But far are from... and allegations so unfavorable... Spanish American race, to which... as those of "El Revisor."... the Spanish race in America... the progress of humanity... it is not the Spanish American... that is incompetent to enter... of emulation with other nations... to elevate itself to the highest... power and political influence... councils of nations; nor... institutions, the besotted... of their masses, their religious... and their antipathies towards... races which do not permit... American race to rise to the... of influence, that is due them... of this hemisphere. And if... Americans continue under military... and theocratic governments;... shake off our aristocratic... which necessarily retain the... of the nation in ignorance, in... and abandonment, if we continue... in all territorial property... perpetuating feudal wrongs... among us; if we yet concentrate... closer to our hearts these... our antipathies against any... do not speak or think like... we shall be forced against our... that a wise and inscrutable... in his wisdom has ordained... United States and the American... are to be the one great... and the only great nation... of Columbus that is deserving... sympathies, the acknowledged... of all nations and communities... of the civilized world.

AGAIN—LAST ACTS Of the Government of Cuba.

In our last number we made a short allusion to some acts of oppression and despotism done by the Spanish Government in Cuba, during the space of the twenty days last past.

The facts which we stated, to wit; the new project of direct contributions, and the perpetual banishment of Mrs. Emelia T. Tolon, should each of them be sufficient to remove all doubts, should any doubts exist, in the mind of men of right judgment, and sound heart, about the justice of the cause of the Cubans.

The first fact completes the measure of spoliation against an oppressed people, and this too, is not only a deadly blow inflicted on the property and public wealth of that people so copiously bled by the Spanish Government, but an infallible symptom of other and greater evils: as this enormous load of contributions is intended for the purpose of creating a new body of (gendarmes), an instrument by which we may be better bound and fettered, and kept subject to the iron hand of our rapacious and despotic rulers.

In the second fact, finally, the most arbitrary act of despotism and injustice is done, by launching a degree of perpetual banishment against a young and

weak Lady, without any other process, but the violation of her correspondence with her husband, the editor of this periodical, the inquisitorial interrogatories and conclusions of a barbarous tribunal of soldiers, and an informal judgment pronounced and caused to be executed by a man, who in the tottering condition of his office, and amidst the dangers and responsibilities attending it, does not listen to reason or conscience. Then it practically and perfectly proved that neither liberty nor security merely personal, is guaranteed let us not say to men even to the women of Cuba, amongst whom the miserable and frightened Spanish Government sees already rising heroines like the northern Samsons, and the southern Salavarristas.

In this situation we appeal to the sentiments, to the judgment, to the humane justice of this people, of all the people in the civilized world, in order that they may decide in our cause, and we appeal with all the confidence, with all the strength and energy, with all the right and reason with which God inspires, and which his eternal justice grants to the innocent against the guilty, to the oppressed against the oppressor, to the Cubans against her metropolitan Government.

And would to Heaven that only that, or the other despotic Governments, were hostile to our liberty—were opposed to our very just aspirations, our lawful rights and exertions!

But alas! To our deepest sorrow, to the scandal of the enlightened world, of the 19th century, and above all to the disgrace of the world of Columbus, and to free America, it was the model Republican Government that not only checked the magnanimous Bolivar in his project to complete American redemption in the year 1826, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, when the Congress of Panama was convoked, but lately the present Taylor's administration following in the same footsteps by an ill fated proclamation, has created a disgraceful monument in the sanctuary of American Liberty and Unity.

It was not sufficient to have prolonged for twenty four painful years, the servitude in which we are groaning! It was necessary to oppose its now-a-days when, the cup of our affliction overflowing, we are determined to imitate the noble example of our brothers of the free continent, the example of that very people to whose glorious struggle this same Cabinet owes its existence! What an anomaly, or to speak better, what a profanation! That from the capital of Washington, from the true temple of American Liberty, those very decrees are fulminated similar to the ukases of the Russian Autocrat which are to shut up the path first shown to us by the free Americans themselves!

Neither England nor even France has gone so far in the undertaking of favouring sovereign dynasties, and absolute monarchies against the people revolted to obtain reform and liberty. At least, Lewis Napoleon, and the Cabinet of St. James, have interceded with the despots of Europe, to set bounds to their rigours in the punishment of rebels; but the present administration, acting the part of the old European despots, at the same time that it sides with oppressing Spain to frustrate the operations of its oppressed colonists, does not move, does not stir, does not use any of its influence as a true friend, to allay the sufferings of the bleeding Cubans who dare to speak, or even, think of a political change in their present situation.

Happily, the opinions and the sentiments of the American people are very different; and we fondly hope their conduct will be very different also, as they not only sympathise with the holy cause of the liberty of all other people, but particularly with that of the Cubans, intimately connected with them by so many bonds and interests, either social and moral, or political or mercantile.

Let therefore the actual Cabinet of Washington disgrace itself by aiding with despotism, against Liberty, by assisting the tyrant against the enslaved brother, by supporting Spain and damning Cuba; the people of the United States, the people true descendants of

Washington, are noble and strong, and a decree of Taylor is not a ukase of the autocrat of Russia.

On the people then, on the sound part of the American people, after God, we place our hopes and we do not doubt to see them realized on the day of trial, when the first cry of war and Liberty is raised, as soon as we shall hear the tocsin of the Cuban revolution.

To Our Readers.

We recommend the reading of the following articles, from the New York Sun, to those of the American Editors who look for notions about the progress and increasing of public wealth in Cuba on the columns of La Crónica; and to those, too, who are frequently and pitifully deceived by malicious correspondents, tending their false informations in order to serve the cause of their masters, the petty tyrants of Cuba, for the sake of an infamous salary extorted from the oppressed and harassed Cubans.

Let them ask the Editor of La Crónica (or of any such stuff of journal as that organ of Spanish brutal despotism) for proofs, however feeble they may be, to contradict only a single assertion of those made by the correspondent of the Sun, or the Editor of "El Clamor Público."

April 19, New York Sun.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

MADRID, March the 16th 1850.

MESSRS. BEACH, BROTHERS.—The affairs of Cuba attract every day more attention of this Government. The object of which Count de Mirasol is sent to Cuba is to strengthen Roncali; then proceed to Washington, and return thanks in the name of Isabel the second, to General Taylor, for having occasioned the destruction of the undertaking attempted by the annexationists to liberate Cuba from the European yoke, and save its inhabitants from the cruel scourge with which the despotic colonial government afflicts them. The design to request the General to complete the services rendered, by delivering the annexationist ringleaders to the Colonial Government, or expel them from the United States, forms part of this mission.

In order to raise advantageously a loan of 30,000,000 of rials, it was pretended that the object was to outfit Mirasol and save Cuba; but in fact, Cuba will have nothing to do with these 30,000,000 rials but to pay twice that sum; for the basis of that loan is the treasury of Cuba, which is made answerable for it; the thirty millions are to meet the wants of Narvaez; and the expense of fitting out Mirasol will come from "Cuba and the Cubans" according to the suspicions I manifested to you in my former letter. Unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba, persecuted by Europeans and Americans.

We have had a glimpse of the political measures proposed by Don Crispin Jimenez de Sandoval, Secretary of General Roncali, dated 1st of September, 1849.

He proposes the establishment of Gendarmeria or civic guard, composed of 1500 men, of whom 100 mounted.

This shall be a corps entirely military, and dependent on the Captain General. The chiefs of the detachment of this corps shall be appointed by the Captain General, and take the place in the country districts of the Captains and Lieutenants of districts, and in the cities of the Commissioners of Police. They shall be named "Alcalde Rurales," and shall act as Justices of the Peace.

The estimate of expenses to carry out this plan is \$600,000. The means of making it up are as follows:—

1. The overcharge of Vestuario-tax, which was being returned in obedience to the Royal order of 23rd of December, 1843.
2. One half per cent on house rents.
3. Tax on public amusement; \$8 50 on each opera, \$8 for each ball, cock-fightings or other entertainments.
4. The present tax on city slaves, \$1 25 each, to be extended to the slaves in the country.
5. A tax on stores and manufactures of all kinds, of 4, 6 and \$8 50. Hotels and public taverns \$17; Ferry-boats \$64; Railroads \$34 for each Depot.
6. All these sums come out in the "Memoir" of Sandoval to the sum of \$628,408; but we know that the tax proposed

on the country slaves alone goes beyond the total he gives.

The prospect of Cuba reform you see, look very bright.

However, the Cubans are not destitute of friends in both hemispheres, and to prove this fact I have translated into English and send you the lashing part of the article in which "The Clamor Público" answers the "Herald," and request you to give a place to it in your periodical, whereby you will confer a favor on your obedient servant. M. C.

"Clamor Público" says—with regard to the residue, "the Herald" should have been forewarned by the fate which he met with in his last controversy with us. The periodical which confounded the operations of the Treasury on the ultra Marine country, with the date relative to the commercial movement: the periodical which supposed reductions on linen textures in the last tariffs; has no right to repeat without data, "that the administration of Cuba is good." By saying that in an island where there are only 898,762 inhabitants the administration costs 180 millions of rials a year, the apology of its Government is made. Even supposing that Cuba should contain 900,000 souls, and the Peninsula 12,000,000, in order that the peninsular administration should cost in the same proportion with that of Cuba, the amount of its expense should be 240,000,000 of rials. With respect to importations, it is still worse, because Cuba pays much more than it consumes. Assuming the year 1849 as a rule when calculated to amount to 210,000,000 of rials, if the Peninsula should contribute in the same proportion, it should have to pay 2,920,000,000 of rials a year to the Treasury.

The simple comparison alone of the three preceding items, gave an idea of the bad system adopted in Cuba. On comparing their amount with the number of persons of the free population, it results that each inhabitant, or each five souls pay 986 rials for the army, 326 rials for the marine, and 391 for the civil administration. Total sum, 1714 for the three branches.

Let the Herald disabuse himself. When a colony is governed in this manner, true patriotism exhibits itself by advising and demanding that its administration be improved. On the contrary, the obstinate perseverance in praising its good the dictatorial system of military authorities, only tends to increase the number of malcontents in the West Indies, and rouses new hatreds against the Peninsula.

This may appear very useful, very advantageous to the extravagant Government of Spain. This will also be pleasing to the various peninsular classes who enjoy large emoluments in those treasuries. But it is very oppressive to the industrious colonists who are to pay. Only in pensions, legations to America, assignment to the Queen mother, and persuiques of tobacco, \$3,786,860 rials are expended and, it is to be observed, that legations and consumates absorb only out of this sum \$80,820.

The Army costs in Cuba, 98,646,220 rials. The civil administration, 39,160,040 "

The marine, " 63,656,000 "

All assuming 1849 as a rule, is it the most recent datum which we have.

GRAMÁTICA INGLESA, para el uso de los Espanoles, segun el sistema de OLLENDOFF.

Acaba de publicarse la Entrega 2.ª de esta obra, y se halla de venta con su Clave en casa de los Señores Berard y Mondon N.º 315 Broadway y 96 Chambers Street.

LENGUA INGLESA—Sistema oral.

Un profesor de la Universidad de Nueva York, autor de la Gramática inglesa por el sistema de Ollendorff, esta para formar dos clases del idioma ingles, una para Señoras, y otra para Caballeros, reuniendose a la hora que sea mas conveniente a la mayoría de los discipulos, en la casa N.º 96 Chambers Street. Se daran gratis seis lecciones antes de principiar el curso, para que los que piensen formar la clase puedan juzgar por si mismos del sistema; despues de lo cual, aquellos que deseen continuar, pagaran \$10 por cada curso de 24 lecciones. Ninguna de las dos clases pasará de diez personas. Se enseñarán particularmente los modismos del idioma ingles, y las expresiones mas usuales en la conversacion, a fin de que despues de algunas lecciones pueda el discipulo entender la lengua y hacerse entender. Ocurrase al N.º 96 Chambers Street, donde informarán.

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD," No. 102 Nassau-street.