

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

[From the Boston Semi-Weekly Journal.]

By the arrival of schooner *Pauline* at New York, we are in possession of full particulars of the outbreak at Puerto Principe. She also brings the Declaration of the Revolutionists, which will be found below. The news by this arrival is up to the 14th of July from Puerto Principe, being eleven days later than the last accounts, and is the most direct of any yet received. The report of the rising of the people in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe is fully confirmed, which was received by the Cherokee. The following is a condensed account of the rising in the Cascorro mountains, and although not essentially different from that previously published, is more in detail:—

The Pronunciamento for Independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle for liberty may be said to have taken place. The Government troops previously sent out to make prisoners of the revolutionists came up with the guerilla party of Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, at the foot of the Cascorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lancers, and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement the Spaniards fled, their captain and twenty others being killed, together with eighteen wounded. The Cubans had only two or three wounded, and none killed. Twelve Spanish soldiers came over to the Cuban side. This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the numbers of the insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts they were known to number 1,000 men and more. These were divided into five guerilla parties of 200 men each, under the commands of Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, Francisco Agüero y Estrada, and Ubaldo Arteaga y Pina. These parties are stationed around in the strongholds, in the vicinity of Cascorro and Puerto Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

After the battle of the 4th, the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, seventeen leagues from Cascorro. When the news of the defeat reached Principe, there was a great excitement among the people, and nothing but the large number of soldiers prevented a general rising and massacre of the troops. The garrison is over 4000, but notwithstanding this large number, Gen. Lemery did not dare to withdraw a single man to go out in pursuit of the Cubans for fear of a rising, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, having sent for 2000 men. (The last news from Havana stated that these troops had sailed for Principe, 450 miles distant.) Thus while Gen. Lemery was confined at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength.

At the last accounts from Principe many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerillas. From the town of Bayamo a party of 200 men had gone up; from Villa Clara 100, and numbers from Nuevitas, and all the towns in the vicinity of Principe. As fast as the news spread the people sent parties off to the Mountains, so that the number of the insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them, but the Cubans are poorly armed and labor under many disadvantages. Agüero Sanchez was confined in prison at Principe; he is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

The following paragraphs are contained in a despatch from New Orleans:—

"A private letter has been received here from a highly influential American merchant in Havana, stating that the Spanish government is endeavoring to smother the particulars of the recent outbreak at Puerto Principe, in order to prevent creating a sensation in the United States. The insurrectionary movement is represented as being quite formidable. Americans have been for some time past drilling the insurgents.

It is said that a ship from New York, with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, had succeeded in landing her cargo. Several others are daily expected to arrive. The government has spies out in all directions. Two Spanish officers of high rank had been imprisoned, on suspicion of favoring the insurgents.

It is reported that an American had been garrotted, on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrectionary movement."

A despatch published in the New York papers, says that in the engagement on the 15th, the patriots defeated the Spanish troops, after fighting bravely for twelve hours. The cry of the patriots was—"Lopez, Quitman and Liberty!"

CUBA—PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION IN THE EAST.—The Cuban exiles at New York state that they have received by the Bark Sturgis, full advices from their countrymen, and that the following account of the state of affairs at St. Jago de Cuba may be relied on as correct. Their letters from that place are to the 16th of July, where the news of the insurrection at Puerto Principe arrived on the 9th, but the accounts were very vague.

St. Jago is the capital of the eastern department of Cuba. It is a large sea-port city, situated on the southern side of the island, near the southern extremity.

"On the 11th, early in the morning, an express arrived at St. Jago from Las Tunas, and soon after, two more expresses arrived, following in rapid succession, bringing despatches to the Governor. An extraordinary meeting of the City Council was immediately called, when the Governor General, Manzano, announced that he had received despatches from the Governor of Las Tunas, but that he was ashamed to show them to the Council, because, in the first, the Governor of Las Tunas said that he was threatened with an attack from the insurgents; in the second, that they had succeeded in capturing all the Queen's funds from the Treasury; in the third, that "he does not know what to do," and that he will have to abandon the place that afternoon.

On the 11th, at 5 P. M., the Governor General Manzano started out of the city, accompanied by Col. Lauzarote, his secretary, and his aid-de-camp, 26 lancers, and 4 companies of rifle-men. Lauzarote is a weak, effeminate character.

On the 12th, the battery of Mountain Artillery left for Las Tunas, and it is reported that 500 more men were on the point of starting.

The Revolutionists in St. Jago write as follows to their friends in this city:—

We are only waiting here to have more positive news that our brethren in Principe have risen, when we shall instantly unite and give the *Grito* (Pronunciamento).

At this moment we number 500 men, all well armed with muskets, ammunition and weapons, and ready to pounce upon the enemy.

The feeling here for freedom is universal and the determination firm. All the young men of the first families will join the ranks of the patriots.

We at first lacked money to begin the struggle, but since the news from Principe we have received a large sum. We are now all right, and by eight o'clock to-morrow night we hope to have given the *Grito!* (pronunciamento) for so we have arranged.

P. S.—The latest reports that we have are, that General Manzano has been unable to pass at Bayamo, (96 miles from St. Jago,) being hindered by the patriots, and that he has sent for more troops. That in La Tunas the Governor armed 150 countrymen to go in pursuit of the insurgents, and that they had gone over to our side, together with two companies of Isabel Legunda's regiment."

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.—THREE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!!

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—The Alabama, at this port, brings two weeks later news from California. Another dreadful fire had visited San Francisco on the 22d of June, laying in ashes the very heart of the city. The fire extended over ten squares, burning through Montgomery, Dupont, Washington, Merchant, and other streets, which comprises the business portion of the place. The loss is variously estimated at from two to five millions of dollars.

The fire was the work of incendiaries, who have been arrested by the Vigilant Committee.

Active preparations were being made to rebuild the burnt district, and already several substantial buildings are in process of erection.

There have been a number of additional cases of Lynch law, and crime still prevails to a fearful extent.

The agricultural prospects of the State continue favorable.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.—At St. Louis, July 24th, there were 31 interments, of which 4 were of cholera. At Glasgow, Mo., in ten days previous to the 24th, there were 14 deaths. At Dubuque, Iowa, there had been 11 deaths, during the week ending 14th ult.

"In some parts of Illinois it was raging badly. At Waverly, in Morgan County, one of the healthiest settlements in the middle portion of the State, it had broken out with great virulence. The *Republican* of St. Louis, had a letter from there on the 24th ult., stating that up to that time there had been in that small community from seventeen to twenty deaths. Among the victims are named Dr. Challen and son, and son's wife; Dr. Malone; Dr. Hitchcock; Mrs. Phelps; Mrs. Prim; Rev. Mr. McMurray and wife, and three children; and Mr. Smith and wife, and three sons.

The *Republican* adds that the scourge is visiting this season many places which it had before spared, and neighborhoods as well as towns were offering up their victims. At St. Louis the disease had almost entirely subsided, the cases being but scattering ones, and generally from off the boats from the South."

NEW FLYING SHIP.—VERY LIKE A WHALE.—The *New York Tribune* gives the following account of the new aërial ship *United States*, now on the Stocks at Hoboken and nearly ready for launching into the air:—*Quebec Gazette*.

The car is 61 feet in height, very sharp at either end, width 6 feet, height 6 feet 4 inches, the whole composed of a strong light wooden frame covered with canvass, with doors and glass windows. The boilers are of copper, on the tubular plan, and occupy a space equal to 4 cubic feet; the engines are very perfect; being composed of gun metal and cast steel they are 12 horse power, and are to work 20 inch stroke, 65 times per minute, which will give 400 revolutions of the floats, which are placed in a substantial frame work on the top of the car. There is sufficient room for 25 passengers, with fuel for four hours. The float is 260 feet in length, of a cigar-like shape, 24 feet in diameter in the centre, and has a gas capacity equal to 95,000 cubic feet, which gives a lifting power equal to 6500 pounds.

The entire weight of the car, float and fixtures is about 4000 pounds, leaving 2500 surplus.—It is designed to run about 200 feet above the surface of the earth, at a rate of speed varying from 25 to 50 miles per hour. The engines are a curiosity, their weight being 121 pounds, and so perfect are they, that by the force of his lungs Mr. Robjohn caused both pistons to work a complete revolution, carrying a driving wheel of five feet in diameter. The rudder is worthy of minute examination, and by it, it is designed to run up or down, or in any required direction. The car is suspended by cords to the float, and when the whole is inflated and suspended in mid-air, under the estimated velocity, it will be a rare sight.

The reality of such a scheme can hardly be comprehended until one examines the admirable machinery and actually sits down in the car, when its feasibility seems to be probable. The ship thus far has cost the inventor about \$5500, and he now requires only a few hundred more to perfect and set afloat his air ship. It is designed to drive this vessel by steam, and to obviate the necessity of fuel, Mr. Robjohn says he has discovered a plan for decomposing water, igniting the gasses, which again become water, which is converted into steam by the combustion, and this steam is again condensed and returned for decomposition, thus securing entire immunity from waste, and a uniform weight during the longest voyages; the present arrangement of the engines are, however, on the usual reciprocity plan, driven by steam generated from coke and spirits of wine.

A subscriber to the *New Haven Register* in Ohio, writes:—"You may tell your readers that Ohio will produce wheat enough this season to bread the United States one year! The crop never was better."

A FLOOD OF EMIGRANTS.—The *New York* papers report the number of Emigrants who arrived at that port on Wednesday and Thursday, as being *five thousand eight hundred and eleven*. The number reported as having arrived during the month of July, is thirty thousand and thirty-four, which is six thousand more than during the month of June. The declaration made some months since that emigration from the old world was decreasing, does not agree with the above figures.

We would direct attention to the Advertisement in another column calling a meeting of the Agricultural Society at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday the 15th inst. It is desirable that as many as possible should attend to take into consideration a proposition from Wakefield, Brighton, and a part of Simonds to form a Branch in connection with the Society here, which, if carried into effect will add largely to the funds of the Society. Other matters of importance will also be brought before the meeting.

The first of August, the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies, was celebrated as usual by the colored people in Worcester, New Bedford, Providence and other places yesterday.—*Boston Journal*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our friend up river will be attended to next week.

Married.

On Monday 4th inst., by the Rev. John Allison, at the residence of Mr. R. A. Hay, Mr. John Grieve, of Saint Louis, U. S., to Miss Margaret J. Cunliffe of Woodstock.

On Friday 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Thos. M. Bride to Miss Letitia Bond, both of Wakefield.

In the Parish of Kent, on Thursday 7th inst., by the same, Mr. George H. Hawthorne to Miss Mary Jane Wharnton.

At the residence of Mr. William Kilborn, Perth, the same day by the same, Mr. George Wright to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

At Fredericton, on Wednesday morning 6th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Chas. G. Coester, Edward Winslow Miller, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Justin Spahn, all of Fredericton.

Died.

On Wednesday morning 6th instant, aged 15 months, Maria Melvina, youngest daughter of Henry C. Clark, Wakefield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Carleton County Agricultural Society.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of this Society, and all other persons interested therein, is requested at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday next the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to consider of a Premium List for the present year, and other important matters that will then be laid before the meeting. A punctual attendance is requested.

H. E. DIBBLEE,
Secretary
Woodstock, August 11, 1851.

Just Received by the Subscriber,

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, for making JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c. in a few minutes.

ESSENCE OF ROSE, for flavouring Pies, Puddings, &c. One phial of this Essence is equal to 8 bottles of double distilled Rose Water.
August 12. W. L. FERGUSON.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership under the style and firm of **McCafray & Pettit**, have opened in the Store lately occupied by Mr. James McLaughlan, where they will keep constantly on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **BOOTS AND SHOES** of the best description and at as **LOW PRICES** as any other establishment in the Province.

GENTLEMEN'S **SEWED BOOTS** made to order. **Lumber Parties** supplied in any quantity at the shortest notice.

P. MCAFERY,
LUKE PETITT.
Woodstock, August 9, 1851.
P. S.—Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

PERFUMERY, &C.

A NEW SUPPLY of the much admired **JENNY LIND BOUQUET**, Bogle's Electric **HAIR DYE**, Candle Ornaments, and Tissue Paper, in variety, just received at the Drug Store of
W. L. FERGUSON.
August 12.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the **TIMBER POND** in Carleton which has been conducted since 1840 in the name of **ZECHARIAH ADAMS**, will in future be conducted in the name of **ADAMS & SALTER**.

While making this announcement to the Public, they would take the opportunity of expressing their lively sense of the extensive patronage they have received, and would say, that it has only increased their desire and determination to sustain the character of the establishment.

ZECHARIAH ADAMS,
ROBERT SALTER.
St. John, N. B., July 3, 1851.
P. S.—Mr. Adams will give his personal attention as usual to all Timber placed in their care.