# DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

*From The National Intelligencer.*

The President of the United States, in reply to resolutions heretofore adopted by both Houses, laid before Congress yesterday a voluminous Correspondence from the State and Navy Departments, conveying information in relation to the recent destruction of San Juan del Norte by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane.

Not having obtained a copy of this correspondence until a late hour last night, we are unable to publish it entire in this day's paper. We give, however, the material portion of it, the remainder being of less immediate consequence on account of the matters to which it relates being already familiar to the public. The letters deferred are:

1. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 16th of May, 1854, in relation to the purloining of a boat-load of merchandise from the Accessory Transit Company and in regard to the differences between that Company and the authorities of San Juan as to the jurisdiction over the territory known as Point Arenas.

2. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 30th May, 1854, detailing the proceedings of the people of San Juan toward Mr. Borland, in consequence of his interference to prevent the arrest of Capt. Smith.

3. A letter from Mr. Borland to Mr. Marcy, dated the 30th May, 1854, describing the occurrences in which the former became involved at San Juan, and informing the Department that he had organized a company of American citizens at that place to protect the persons and property of Americans.

4. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 16th June, 1854, stating that he did not think that any suitable indemnity could be obtained by the Transit Company from the people of San Juan unless the Government should take possession of and hold the entire territory of Mosquito.

5. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 15th July, 1854, stating that the people of San Juan had refused to accord any indemnity or apology, and giving the particulars of the destruction of their town. The same information is contained in Commander Hollins's letter inserted below.

*Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 3, 1854.

SIR: I presume an order will be sent out by the steamer which will leave New-York on the 5th instant for San Juan to discharge the men who were employed by Mr. Borland for the protection of the life and property of American citizens at that place. One of our armed vessels will be ordered to visit San Juan. The conduct of the people there towards our citizens has attracted the attention of this Government, and will not be passed unnoticed. The inhabitants of that place will be expected to make reparation for the wrongs and outrages they have committed. The case stated in your communication to this Department of the 15th ultimo presents a wrong which requires immediate reparation. As the pretended authorities of the town have volunteered to protect those who had stolen the property of the Accessory Transit Co., when brought within the territories over which they assume to exercise authority, they will be held responsible to the amount thereof, and to make the reparation therefor. You will lose no time in notifying them that this Government will require a restoration of or payment for the property taken to their town, and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the Company from repossessing itself of it. In other respects their conduct has been such toward our citizens as to require the interposition of this Government for obtaining redress, and it is expected the people at that place will be prepared to make it in a satisfactory manner. I shall communicate with you more fully on this subject by the opportunity which will be afforded by the national ship about to be sent to San Juan.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obd't servant, W. L. MARCY.

JOSEPH W. FABENS, Esq., U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan de Nicaragua.

*Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 9, 1854.

SIR: Commander Hollins of the United States Navy, will immediately proceed in a national ship to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose in part indicated in my communication to you of the 3d inst.

The rumor which has just reached here embarrasses the Government in indicating the course which it will be proper for him to pursue on arriving at that place. It is said that the pretended political and civil authority at that place is dissolved. Should this prove to be true, there will be no organized body upon which a demand for redress can be made, or from which a proper indemnity for injuries or insults can be received. But the individuals who have participated in the infliction of the wrongs cannot escape from responsibilities resulting from the conduct of the late political organization at that place.

You were instructed in my former letter to notify the people of San Juan to repair the injury they have caused to the Accessory Transit Company by withholding from it the property which had been stolen and taken to San Juan, and by protecting the persons who were guilty of the felony. It is hoped that the town will have adjusted the matter to the entire satisfaction of the Company; and in that way Commander Hollins will be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of taking any action in regard to that subject. You will, on the arrival of Commander Hollins, explain to him what has been done in that matter.

Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, has represented to this Government that, while recently at San Juan, he was insulted by the authorities or people of that place. An indignity offered to the nation, as well as to him individually, cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. If done by order of the authorities of the place, they must answer for it in their assumed political character. Nothing short of an apology for the outrage will save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits. It is expected that this apology will be promptly made, and satisfactory assurances given to Commander Hollins of future good conduct toward the United States and public functionaries who may in future be at that place.

If the outrage was committed by lawless individuals, without the authority or connivance of the town, then it is clearly the duty of those who exercise the civil power at San Juan to inflict upon them exemplary punishment. The neglect to bring them to justice is assuming, on the part of the nominal magistrates there, the responsibility for the acts of these individuals. In such a case, not to punish is an implied sanction of the acts of the transgressors. It is hoped that the authorities will be prepared to satisfy Commander Hollins that they have done what was in unbent on them in the way of bringing the offenders to punishment.

You will confer freely with Commander Hollins, and furnish him with all the information you possess in relation to the condition of things at San Juan.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. FABENS, Esq., W. L. MARCY.
U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte.

*Instructions to Commander Hollins.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1854.

SIR: The Government has recently received intelligence that the interests of our countrymen require the presence of a national vessel at San Juan, or Greytown, and from your experience in that region, and confidence in your energy and prudence, and in pursuance of the wishes of the President, the Department has concluded to direct that you proceed with the Cyane to that port so soon as she can be fully ready for the cruise.

The property of the American citizens interested in the Accessory Transit Company, it is said, has been unlawfully detained by persons residing in Greytown. Apprehension is felt that further outrages will be committed. Our Minister, Mr. Borland, has been treated with rudeness and disrespect.

You will, however, learn from Mr. Fabens, Commercial Agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of those people, and the views of our Government, which have been communicated to him from the State Department. You will consult with him freely, and ascertain the true state of the facts.

Now, it is very desirable that these people should be taught that the United States will not tolerate these outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt, work much good. The Department reposes much in your prudence and good sense.

Former dispatches have acquainted you with the peculiar political position of this town, and of the relations of our Government to it. You will remain there no longer than you may deem necessary, as it is a warm and unhealthy climate. You will advise the Department of your movements, and after leaving Greytown you will touch at Pensacola, and receive orders from Commodore Newton there, if not earlier, as you will constitute a part of his squadron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Commander GEORGE N. HOLLINS, J. C. DOBBIN.
Commanding U. S. ship Cyane, New-York.

*Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.*

U. S. SHIP CYANE,
Harbor of San Juan del Norte, July 11, 1854.

SIR: I am directed by the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, by an order bearing date June 10 1854, to communicate with you in reference to the action taken by the people of San Juan del Norte upon certain demands made upon them by the Government of the United States for outrages committed on the property of the Accessory Transit Company and the person of Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America.

Be pleased to inform me if the result of the demand has been of such character as to accord with the purport of your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

JOSEPH W. FABENS, Esq.,
U. S. Commercial Agent, San Juan del Norte.

*Mr. Fabens to Commander Hollins.*

U. S. COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 12, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. In reply, I have to observe that, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State at Washington, bearing date June 3, 1854, I notified the people of San Juan del Norte that the United States Government would demand of them payment for the property feloniously taken by and with their countenance and consent from the Accessory Transit Company, and all damages suffered and to be suffered by the said company in consequence thereof. I further renewed the demand already made by the said company for outrages committed upon their property in March, 1853. To this notice and demand (copy of which I herewith annex, marked A) no official reply has been given; but I have incidentally learned that the people of the town have fully decided not to accede to any demands of the Transit Company or Government of the United States as reparation for wrongs by them committed. A second demand for satisfaction was made yesterday evening, (copy herewith annexed, marked B,) which is now in the hands of the people. I learn from the late acting Mayor that the demand for redress therein made will not be complied with.

As regards the insult offered to Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, I have to inform you that, so far from any apology having been offered by the town or its authorities, or any steps having been taken to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice, the chief actors and instigators are now in undisputed possession of the town, its arms and ammunition, and they (the people of the town) are thus virtually countenancing and approving the indignity to the present moment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. FABENS.

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander U. S. ship Cyane, in harbor of San Juan.

[A.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF U. S. OF AMERICA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, June 24, 1854.

*To those now or lately pretending to and exercising authority in San Juan del Norte:*

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Government of the United States at Washington to notify you that the said Government will require of the pretended authorities "of "the town of San Juan del Norte, restoration of or pay-"ment for the property brought within the territories "over which they assume to exercise authority," as set forth in the protest of Mr. Scott, general agent of the Accessory Transit Company, dated May 12, 1854, "and all "damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in pre-"venting the said company from repossessing itself of it."

I do therefore hereby demand of you immediate restoration of the aforesaid property. I am not prepared to put an estimate upon it at this moment, or to name the amount of damages suffered by the Transit Company in consequence of your outrageous conduct toward their agent and employés while endeavoring to retake possession of the same, and upon subsequent occasions connected therewith. It is expected that for this, as well as for their conduct in other respects toward American citizens, the people of the town will be prepared to afford redress in a satisfactory manner. There is likewise and outstanding claim of the Accessory Transit Company versus the acting authorities of San Juan del Norte for the sum of $8,000, as a remuneration for the loss sustained by the Company in consequence of the destruction of their building on Point Arenas, in the month of March, 1853, by the said acting authorities, which claim was duly presented by Abraham Banker, agent of said company, on the 25th of June, 1853.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. FABENS,
U. S. Commercial Agent.

[B.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY, U. STATES OF AMERICA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, July 11, 1854.

*To those now or lately pretending to and exercising authority in and to the people of San Juan del Norte:*

GENTLEMEN: On the 24th ultimo, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of the United States of America, I notified you that the said Government would require of you immediate reparation for the property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, which was stolen from the said company and received by you, as specified in my letter of that date, as well as for all damages suffered by their agents and employés while endeavoring to repossess themselves of the same. I have now, acting in concert with Commander Hollins, of the United States ship Cyane, at present in this harbor, to demand of you immediate payment of the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, which has been adjudged to be the proper sum for you to pay for the said property and the gross outrages perpetrated by you upon the persons of American citizens, as set forth in protests of Mr. Scott of the 12th May last, copies of which have already been served upon you.

There is likewise a claim of the Accessory Transit Company *versus* the acting authorities of San Juan del Norte, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, as specified in my letter to you of the 24th ult. This you will be likewise expected to pay forthwith.

For the indignity offered to the United States of America in the conduct of the authorities and people of this town toward their Minister, Mr. Borland, while recently in this place, nothing short of an apology promptly made, and satisfactory assurances given to Commander Hollins of future good behavior on the part of the said authorities and people toward the United States and her public functionaries who may in future be here, will save the place from the infliction which its late acts justly merit.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. FABENS,
United States Commercial Agent.

*Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.*

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
Harbor of San Juan del Norte, July 12, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in reference to the unsuccessful result of the demands of the Government of the United States upon the town of San Juan del Norte.

It is with deep regret I find myself compelled, in obedience to my orders, to make use of the force at my command for the purpose of enforcing the demand of our Government, and obtaining that reparation so justly due for the outrages committed.

Inclosed I have prepared a proclamation, setting forth my determination and the course I shall pursue, which will be posted in the public places of the town you may designate as proper.

Any assistance you may require for the purpose of removing the archives of the Commercial Agency, &c., will be furnished at your request.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

JOSEPH W. FABENS, Esq.,
United States Commercial Agent, San Juan.

PROCLAMATION.

*To all men to whom these presents shall come, or to whom they may concern, greeting:*

Know ye, that whereas certain gross outrages have at sundry times been perpetrated by the "authorities" (so called) and people of San Juan del Norte upon the persons and property of American citizens at that place and vicinity; and, whereas, a serious insult and indignity has been offered to the United States in the conduct of the said authorities and people toward Mr. Borland, United States Minister to Central America, for which outrage and insult no indemnity has been given and no satisfactory reply returned to demands already made:

Now, therefore, I, George N. Hollins, commander of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, by virtue of my instructions from the United States Government at Washington, do hereby solemnly proclaim and declare that if the demands for satisfaction in the matters above-named, specified in the letter of Mr. Fabens, United States Commercial Agent, dated 11th inst., are not forthwith complied with, I shall, at 9 o'clock A. M., of to-morrow, 13th inst., proceed to bombard the town of San Juan del Norte aforesaid, to the end that the rights of our country and citizens may be vindicated, and as a guarantee for future protection.

GEORGE N. HOLLINS, Commander U. S. ship Cyane,
Harbor of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua,
9 A. M., July 12, 1854.

*Commander Hollins to Mr. Dobbin.*

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE, (at anchor,)
HARBOR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, July 16, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port on the 11th inst., after a tedious passage of twenty-two days. On the 28th ult., when off the Bermudas, the small pox, in its most virulent form, made its appearance on board, in the person of one of the crew, who is now in a precarious condition. The usual measures have been taken to prevent, if possible, the extension of the disease, which I hope may prove successful.

Immediately on my arrival I communicated with Mr. Joseph W. Fabens, the representative of the United States at this place, and delivered into his hands the dispatch forwarded through me from the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of the Department of State, of which I had been honored with a copy. After due consultation with Mr. Fabens, I learned the demand made by him, by order of the State Department, upon the town of San Juan, had not only been treated with contempt, but threats of future violence toward American citizens and property were publicly made, if an opportunity should offer. After due deliberation, it was thought expedient to make a final demand upon the inhabitants for an indemnity for injuries sustained by citizens of the United States, and for an apology of a satisfactory character for the insult recently given to Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America.

In accordance with this decision, Mr. Fabens was directed to communicate with the agents of the Transit Company, and determine upon the amount of indemnity commensurate with their losses, and the sum of $16,000 was agreed upon as the smallest sum admissable under the circumstances, which, with a previous demand already made of $8,000, made the sum total of $24,000. From my knowledge of the injuries, &c., sustained, and the future detriment of the Company, &c., this sum seemed to be no more than just. I directed Mr. Fabens to make a last appeal to the people of San Juan before decisive measures were taken. This was done on the afternoon of the 11th inst., as will be seen in his communication dated 12th inst., with its contents in answer to mine of the day preceding.

As the result of the demand was entirely unsatisfactory, in my answer to Mr. Fabens, to his communication, I inclosed him a copy of a proclamation to the people of the town, which was posted in the most public places, and perused by all. Shortly after, on the morning of the 12th, as an earnest of my intentions, as set forth in the proclamation, at the request of Mr. Fabens, a guard of marines and seamen, under the command of Lieutenants Pickering and Fauntleroy, were ordered on shore, to secure the arms and ammunition, as an evident disposition was existing among the people to make an improper use of them; and also to assist and protect Mr. Fabens and others in the removal of their property.

This duty was quickly performed by the officers of the command, and the arms, &c., deposited on Point Arenas, in charge of the agent of the Transit Company, to await future disposition. At the same time, foreigners generally, and those favorable to the United States, were notified that a steamer would be in readiness on the morning of the day of the bombardment, to convey such as were disposed to a place of safety.

Commander and Lieut. Jolly, of her Britannic Majesty's schooner Bermuda, at anchor in this harbor, was also notified by me, in person, of my intentions on the morrow, and a tender of assistance was made to him, for the purpose of removing any property or persons of Great Britain. This offer was met by his communication, and responded to as in my letter.

Agreeable to promise, a steamer was sent to town at daylight on the morning of the 13th, to assist such as were disposed to take advantage of the opportunity. A few only accepted the proffered assistance, and were conveyed to Point Arenas. The majority of the inhabitants, either from fright or a wish to set at defiance the threats made against the town, had left or were willing to remain and risk the consequences. I had hoped the show of determination on the part of the ship would, at this stage of the proceedings, have brought about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences in question, but a total disregard and contempt toward the Government of the United States determined me to execute my threat to the letter.

At 9 A. M., on the morning of the 13th inst., our batteries were opened on the town, with shot and shells, for three quarters of an hour, followed by an intermission of the same time, when they were opened again for half an hour, followed by a second intermission of three hours; at the expiration of this interval the firing was recommenced, and continued for 20 minutes, when the bombardment ceased. The object of these several intervals in the bombardment, was that an opportunity to treat and satisfactorily arrange matters might be furnished the inhabitants of the town. No advantage was taken of the consideration shown them, and at 4 o'clock, P. M., a command under Lieuts. Pickering and Fauntleroy was sent on shore with orders to complete the destruction of the town by fire.

The property of Mr. de Barwell, a Frenchman, was directed to be exempted from the destruction if possible, as I had learned he had protested and held himself aloof as far as possible against any cooperation with the town's people, or pretended authorities of San Juan.

The town was thus destroyed for the greater part in the short space of two hours. No lives were lost, although an attack was made by an armed party on the command of Lieutenants Pickering and Fauntleroy, but on the volley being returned the attacking party fled. The shots were returned more for the purpose of frightening than destroying life, and had the desired effect. The execution done by our shot and shells amounted to the almost total destruction of the buildings, but it was thought best to make the punishment of such a character as to inculcate a lesson never to be forgotten by those who have for so long a time set at defiance all warnings, and satisfy the whole world that the United States have the power and determination to enforce that reparation and respect due them as a Government, in whatever quarter the outrages may be committed.

The royal mail packet Dee arrived in the harbor during the conflagration of the town, but left immediately, taking with her in tow H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, thus leaving the English subjects referred to in the communication of Commander Jolly without any assistance should it be required. No communication from Commander Jolly of the Bermuda was made with the Cyane prior to his departure; but I am informed he carried with him a number of the principal participators in the outrages that have been committed by the town of San Juan, and among them the former mayor, a Mr. Martin.

I shall, in accordance with the order of the department, leave this place immediately for Boston direct, being satisfied the department will sanction this course, taking into consideration the condition of the ship and the present unseaworthy condition of the Cyane and the condition of the crew, favorable to the development of fever by a protracted stay in a warm climate at this early season of the year.

I have incidentally learned that the remains of Purser Ashman, interred at this place some two years since, have not received that attention a decent respect for the dead would seem to demand, and I have, therefore, taken the liberty to exhume them for transportation to the North, being satisfied the step will be gratifying to the friends of the deceased, and will meet with the approbation of the department.

Permit me to call the attention of the Department to the handsome and orderly manner in which the officers and crew of the ship I have the honor to command have executed all orders and duties assigned them during our recent difficulties. None could have done better. I may also refer to the attention and kindness of the agents of the Transit Company toward the ship and such unfortunates of San Juan as were worthy of their hospitality and kindly offers. Hoping the course I have pursued in relation to the affairs of this place, and my intention of proceeding direct to the north, may meet with the unqualified approval of the Department, I will bring my communication to a close, respectfully asking orders in company with Mr. Fabens to Washington, on the announcement of the arrival of the ship by telegraph.

I have honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, &c., your most obedient servant, GEO. N. HOLLINS.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

*Lieutenant Jolley, British Navy, to Commander Hollins.*

H. M. S. BERMUDA, GREYTOWN,
MOSQUITO, July 12, 1854.

SIR: After due deliberation upon the communication which I this morning had the honor to receive from you alongside her Majesty's schooner under my command, I consider it my duty to enter my most solemn protest against the course you then intimated to me that you intended to pursue towards the city of Greytown.

The inhabitants of this city, as well as the houses and property, are entirely defenseless and quite at your mercy. I do therefore notify you that such an act will be without precedent among civilized nations; and I beg to call your attention to the fact that a large amount of property of British subjects, as well as others, which it is my duty to protect, will be destroyed; but the force under my command is so totally inadequate for this protection against the Cyane, I can only enter this my protest.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Commander HOLLINS, W. D. JOLLEY,
United States ship-of-war Cyane. Lieutenant and Commandant.

*Reply of Commander Hollins.*

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE, (at anchor,)
San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, July 12, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and sincerely regret you should feel yourself necessitated to protest against the action I am about to take in relation to the city of San Juan del Norte.

The people of San Juan del Norte have seen fit to commit outrages upon the property and persons of citizens of the United States after a manner only to be regarded as piratical, and I am directed to enforce that reparation demanded by my Government. Be assured I sympathize with yourself in the risk of English subjects and property under the circumstances, and regret exceedingly the force under your command is not doubly equal to that of the "Cyane."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

W. D. JOLLEY, Lieut.-and Com. H. B. M. S. Bermuda.

## RECENT DEATHS.

DEATH OF TWO OLD MEN.—The death of Pardon Salisbury and Payton Dana, two of the oldest men in this city, was recorded in our issue of Saturday. Both of them were nearly ninety years of age. Both of them were mechanics; the former a shipwright and the latter a watchmaker. During their long lives, they sustained the enviable reputation of useful citizens and honest men. Mr. Sallisbury has many harmless eccentricities of character. He was singularly reserved in his habits and manners; so much so, that he has not, for the last half century, mingled even in neighborhood society. The most urgent solicitations of personal friends could not induce him, in times of the greatest political excitement, to vote in any election. Mr. Dana, on the contrary, was eminently social and genial in his nature. He took a lively interest in all matters of public concern, and almost uniformly exercised his right of suffrage. He was an ultra Washingtonian Federalist, and, like most all aged men of that school, constantly deplored the degeneracy of these latter days. His knowledge of our local history, and of the men who have made that history, for the last seventy-five years, was not surpassed by any man in the city. Nor was his information confined to local topics. Through life he was a great reader, and his memory was exceedingly retentive. Possessing as he did, to a remarkable degree, the rare faculty of not growing old, his companionship was as agreeable to the young as to the old. Although nearly four score and ten, he enjoyed the world and all its pleasures with nearly as keen a zest as many men in their youth. He leaves a numerous posterity, some of whom are in the fourth generation. [Providence Journal, 31st ult.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—An old colored woman, familiarly known as Hagar, died in this village on Saturday last. Her age is not exactly known, but from the most reliable data at our command we infer that she must have been upward of a hundred years. She was born a slave in Newark, N. J., and was brought to Stamford when she was five or six years old, and lived here until the day of her death. A lady, Mrs. Knapp, now living, aged 96, remembers that Hagar used to carry her when a child. Assuming that Mrs. Knapp must have been three years old at the time to which her recollection extends, and that Hagar must have been 13 to be charged with the care of children, it will make her age at the time of her death 106 years. Another circumstance confirms this view of the case. During the Revolutionary war Hagar was a cook in Weed's Tavern, and her husband, George Dykins, was hostler in the same establishment. Hagar used to relate that she once cooked a dinner for Gen. Washington when he stopped at the tavern while on his way to Cambridge, Mass., the headquarters of the American army, in June, 1775. On the same occasion Washington presented to her husband a silver dollar for his name's sake. Supposing Hagar to have been 27 at that time, it would make her age 106, as in the case of the first supposition. In all probability this is very nearly her age. [Stamford Advocate, Aug. 1.

SUDDEN DEATH.—George C. Skinner, Superintendent of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, died suddenly at his residence in this city at about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. He had spent the day in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent on the railroad, and had been up to Fulton and above. He returned in the afternoon and spent some time at the depôt in cheerful conversation with friends, and in apparent good health. He walked to his residence at tea-time; and on reaching home he sat down, and immediately complained of being tired and ill, and in a few moments expired in his chair with scarcely a struggle, and before medical aid could be procured. Mr. Skinner was a worthy citizen, of moral character and exemplary life, and his sudden departure from the scenes of earth will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Skinner was about 59 years of age, a native of Connecticut, and formerly resided at Manchester, near Hartford. He came to this city about the time the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad was completed, and has ever since been in the employ of the company. He was a correct business man, of the strictest integrity, upright and truthful in all the relations of life, and a devout worshiper in the Presbyterian church. [Oswego Times and Journal, 31st.

STEAMER BURNT.—The steamer Agawam was destroyed by fire in the Connecticut River on Friday evening, 28th ult. The fire is supposed to have had its origin in the vicinity of the boiler. The loss is about $10,000.

## PIONEER WEDDING—ROMANCE IN REALITY.

From The Council Bluffs Bugle, July 19.

Married, in camp, near Nebraska Centre, June 10, Mr. Alba Sherman to Miss Mary Swan.

The hall was a delightful portion of the Platt Valley, with the canopy of the skies adorned by twinkling stars, shaded by light clouds. The music, the soothing tumbling ripples of the Platte, on one side, and far in the distance, on the other, low rumbling thunder with faint flashes of livid lightning.

The Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah, dressed in his pioneer suit of buckskin, made a very happy and appropriate speech to the assembled spectators, (seated around on the bosom of mother Earth, within the corrill,) among whom were the Hon. Geo. P. Stiles, Associate Justice of Utah, and Dr. Clark, the pioneer of Platte Valley, and several other distinguished guests.

The ceremony being over, Judge Stiles, in his usual agreeable manner, peculiar to himself, made a brief, congratulatory speech. He remarked in conclusion: "We "pioneers and our posterity must plant the stars and "stripes on the eastern continent;" which was received with much applause. The bridegroom proposed three times three for the passage of the Nebraska bill, Judge Dougals and Gen. A. C. Dodge, which made the welkin ring through the Platte Valley and Grand Island, as none but pioneers can do. Next came the supper, not on mahogany tables covered with rich service of silver, but on two Mackinaw blankets spread on the ground. The bill of fare included dried buffalo tongues, dried venison, boiled antelope, boiled ham, wild duck, penola soup, cakes of all sorts and sizes: for wine, pure Platte water.

Ye dainty dyspeptics of crowded cities, who attend bridal parties in costly palaces of American mold, think you ever enjoyed such a repast? The bride presided with a native ease and gentility which showed she was worthy of the heart and hand she had just received. Her graceful manners and sensible remarks drew forth the admiration of all, and showed she had been under the pupilage of that accomplished lady, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt.

The amusements commenced by an Indian dance, followed by country figures, Platte Valley cotillion, and closed with the tempest, with good wishes for long life and blessings on the first married couple at Nebraska Centre. The company gave hearty cheers for the appointment of old pioneers to office in the West, instead of the eastern silk stocking gentry, and retired to their respective tents, feeling assured that they would live to travel up the Platte Valley with the iron horse, instead of the slow, patient ox, and instead of Pawnee difficulties, they would have to look out for railroad runners, hotel porters and hack drivers, that they did not get in the wrong car, go to a poor hotel, or get fleeced out of double fees by the cunning hackman. The whole bridal party, with a single cyclopean exception, started the next morning for Utah and California. Ye home-loving denizens of the East, what think ye of a marriage tour of a thousand miles in an ox wagon?

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## DEEP PLOWING.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: I have just read your article on plowing, which I indorse by relating a fact in my own experience. After serving my apprenticeship in a country store, and without any practical knowledge of farming or reading on the subject, (this was 36 years ago, when boys in the backwoods rarely saw anything in print on the subject,) I commenced farming. My first attempt was in a field of twenty acres, which for years had been managed, or rather mismanaged, by one of that class of plowmen to which you refer. The soil was a sandy loam, a light soil, and had always been tilled on the surface, without any manure or clover. I commenced plowing it in June, and plowed *deep*. The old farmers in the neighborhood inquired what I was going to do with it? I replied, sow it with wheat. Poor boy, said they, you know nothing about farming; you are just throwing away your labor and your seed. That land cannot grow wheat. Why it's so poor that mullen would grow on it. Take our advice, and don't waste your time and money by sowing wheat on that land. I rejected their advice, plowed my ground deep three times, rolled my seed in plaister, and sowed it; in the spring sowed plaister broadcast at the rate of half bushel to the acre. The result was, though not a great crop, yet the best in the township; 300 bushels of good wheat and the next season the white clover, which came in without seed, afforded a fine crop of Hay, and left the ground in good order for another crop of wheat. If I had followed the example of my predecessor, plowed *three* inches deep and sowed *buckwheat*, I *might* have got 100 bushels, and my ground been left poorer than ever.

*Luzerne Co., Pa.*, July 29, 1854. F.

## BROADWAY NUISANCES.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: People who have to ride down Broadway at from 7 to 8 o'clock are seriously annoyed every morning by the sickening stench emitted from the numerous loads of swill and garbage in open carts and wagons, which are at that hour met with going up. The writer for one has on several recent occasions—and particularly this morning—felt quite sick after inhaling the effluvia from some half dozen loads met with at and for a short distance below Union-square.

Carts or wagons with tight boxes should alone be permitted to gather such offal. ZED.

*New-York, July* 31, 1854.

## ATTEMPT OF A NEGRO TO COMMIT TWO RAPES, IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On Thursday of last week, James Sugland, a colored man about 25 years of age, was examined before Justice Salmon Clapp of Williamsburg, on a charge of rape upon the person of a little girl 12 years of age, a daughter of Isaac Alvord of that place. He met her on the road about a mile above the village, and dragged her into an adjacent field, where he brutally accomplished his criminal purpose. He was committed for trial on this charge at the next term of the common pleas.

On Friday and Saturday the same brute was examined before Justice Hodges of Northampton, on a charge of assulting Mary Ann Cook of Pelham, with intent to commit rape on the 4th of May last. In this case the intended victim, a very respectable young lady of about 21 years of age, was on her way from Northampton to Belchertown, in company with a Mr. Aldrich, and both they and Sugland had been carried to the bridge in a carriage. Mr. Aldrich requested the prisoner to assist him in carrying Miss Cook's trunk to the Hadley end of the bridge, which he did. Mr. A. proposed to Miss Cook to wait at the end of the bridge while he went for his horse and carriage, which the high water had obliged him to leave at Hadley, and also asked the negro to cross with him.

The latter went a short distance, and under some pretense concluded to return to Northampton, and started back; but waiting in the bridge till Mr. Aldrich was out of sight, he then commenced the assault on Miss Cook, at the same time making known his purpose. A severe struggle ensued, in which Miss Cook's screams failed to bring any one to her rescue; but her courageous resistance compelled Sugland to make his escape, after bruising her badly and destroying her bonnet and dress. The villain having escaped, her friends did not see fit to look for him, but upon his arrest for the outrage at Williamsburg, Miss Cook went to the jail and at once recognized him among several other colored prisoners. He stands fully committed for trial on this charge also. He has already been in the State Prison, for larceny. [Springfield Rep., 31st.

## AN AFFRAY BETWEEN VIRGINIANS AND COLORED WAITERS—THE AFFAIR COMPROMISED IN COURT.

*Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.*

CAPE MAY, (Island,) N. J., Friday, July 28, 1854.

A violent fracas came off at one of the houses here between one of a party of three Virginians and a number of the colored men (waiters) at said house, on Wednesday evening last about 8 o'clock. It grew out of a colored boy having deceived one of the Virginians, for which he smacked his jaw with his hand; when the father of the boy, a very large and powerful man, who was by and saw him strike the blow, seized a stick of wood and then an axe, and attacked the Virginian, when he drew his dirk, and the trifling matter ripened into a violent fracas.

One of the Virginians was knocked down, while one of the colored men had his face terribly bruised and puffed about his eye during the fracas, in which, if I mistake not, the three Virginians were involved, and most of the colored men, before it terminated. After the fracas the head waiter (also a colored man) frequently went to the landlord and pressed him to get him to turn the Virginians out of the house that night; but he refused, stating that they themselves had said they would leave the next morning, and he was satisfied they would.

The next morning the parties were brought before Court, when the Virginians compromised the matter by paying their attorney $250 and the costs of court. The money was generously advanced by the landlord of the house where the affray occurred.

## PERSONAL.

Senator WILLIAMS of New-Hampshire is holding over after the adjournment of the Legislature which should have chosen his successor, but did not agree. We had hoped that ex-Senator Phelps of Vermont was to be allowed to stand alone in his glory.

The Rev. G. W. Perkins, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Meriden, Conn., has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Chicago, Ill.

James D. Lawyer, Esq., Editor of *The Spirit of the Age*, published at Norwich, Chenango County, has purchased *The Albany Freeholder*. The two papers will be merged and published in Albany.

Dr. Clark, for many years a highly respectable inhabitant of Kinderhook, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. P. Beekman, on the 28th ult., aged 87 years. Dr. C. was a native of New-Jersey, and we believe was a younger brother of the late Abram Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Col. Bissell, member of Congress from Illinois, is lying dangerously ill at Berkeley Springs.

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VERMONT.—Justin S. Morrill of Strafford has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Second District, in place of Hon. Andrew Tracy, who declined a reelection on account of ill health.

OHIO.—The *Ironton Spirit of the Times* recommends the Nebraska Democracy of that Congressional District to adopt the name of WILLIAM ALLEN, (the Chinese Gong,) without the forms of a Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George P. Sanger, of Boston, has been appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Justice Mellen to the seat of Chief Justice, in place of Chief Justice Wells, deceased. Mr. Sanger was State Attorney for the Suffolk District.

## PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

REPORT OF THE FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

| | Received. | Died. | Discharged. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to July 29 | 319 | 163 | 133 | 23 |
| Sunday, July 30 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 23 |
| Monday, July 31 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| Tuesday, Aug 1 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 23 |

MOTT-ST. HOSPITAL.

| | Received. | Died. | Discharged. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, July 27 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Friday, July 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Saturday, July 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Sunday, July 30 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Monday, July 31 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Tuesday, Aug. 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 |

IN BROOKLYN.

The Board of Health reported yesterday morning only three cases and three deaths for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Hospital.*—The weekly returns up to yesterday morning are as follows: Number remaining at last report, 8; admitted since, 16; discharged, 4; remaining at this date, 10.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Two cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Deaths, 2.

*Cholera Hospital*—Received, 1; remaining, 2.

TROY.—The total number of cases reported in Troy during 48 hours; ending Monday noon, 31st, was 25, including 14 deaths.

LITTLE FALLS.—Three persons died at Little Falls on the 24th of a disease resembling cholera.

TIFFIN, Ohio.—*The Saudusky Democrat* says: "We "visited Tiffin on the 22d, and learned that about thirty-"eight deaths by cholera had taken place since the break-"ing out of the disease, about ten days previous. The "epidemic made its appearance among a party of newly "arrived immigrants, and, with one or two exceptions, "had been confined to them."

*The Ohio Statesman* adds: "The news from Tiffin is "bad. Only one thousand or at most twelve hundred "inhabitants are left, out of a population of five thousand, "and every house in the place is closed except a dispensary "drug store. The dead are hurried off in 'hot haste' to "their final resting place. This is truly a frightful state "of things."

ALBANY.—Ninety-five cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health on the 29th, having occured since Wednesday last, at noon. Of these, 37 terminated fatally. [State Register, 31st ult.

GREENB