

from punishment for the violation of the laws of the Union simply because he is governor? Unquestionably it would be better that he should be thus exempt altogether than punish him at the hazard of so great a calamity as the destruction of the government of the state, and of making a concession that prostrates every state government in the Union at the feet of a central despotism. The presence of the governor in his state is essential to its existence as such, and the lesser evil must yield to the greater. Destroy the organization of the state, and no crime can be effectually punished. But there is really nothing in this suggestion, because the exemption is merely pending the office, and does not involve his exemption altogether. If punishable at all, while his official character continues, it could only be by the voluntary consent of the state—a consent which no sovereignty would probably ask another to give.

Can the President of the United States be indicted in a state for an offense committed there, be arrested and brought thence by a state officer, and be tried and imprisoned, or capitally punished, in the state whose law he had offended, pending his official character?

What confusion of ideas grows out of such arbitrary assertions of power in this country! Into what absurd inquiries are we necessarily launched, when we abandon the idea of the sovereignty of the states, and contemplate the Union as a consolidated community?

1851. On the 2d of August a second liberating expedition, notwithstanding the ferocious proclamation of President Fillmore and the vigilance, real or simulated, of the local federal authorities, set out from New Orleans in the Steamship Pampero. The following is a list of the field and staff officers:

General-in-Chief—NARCISO LOPEZ.

Sub-commandant and Chief of the Staff—John Praguay.

Staff Officers.—Captain, Emmich Radrich; Lieutenant, Joseph Lewohl; Lieutenant, Sigis Rekendorf.

Corps of Adjutants.—Colonel, Eugene Brummenthal; Captain, Ludvig Schlesinger; Lieutenant, Ludvig Muller; Dr. Henry A. Fourniquet; Commissary, G. A. Cook.

Staff of the First Regiment.—Colonel, R. L. Downman; Lieutenant Colonel, W. Scott Haynes; Adjutant, George A. Graham; Commissary, Joseph Bell; Adjutant of the Regiment, George Parr.

Company A.—Captain, Robert Ellis; Lieutenant, E. H. M'Donald; Sub-lieutenant, J. L. Labuzan; Sub-lieutenant, R. R. Brelenbridge.

Company B.—Captain, John Johnson; First Lieutenant, James Dunn; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Williams; Third Lieutenant, James O'Reilly.

Company C.—Captain, J. C. Brigham; First Lieutenant, Richard Howden; Second Lieutenant, G. A. Gray; Third Lieutenant, J. D. Baker.

Company D.—Captain, Philip N. Golday; First Lieutenant, David L. Rousseau; Second Lieutenant, John H. Landingham; Third Lieutenant, James V. Howain.

Company E.—Captain, Henry Jackson; First Lieutenant, William Hubble; Second Lieutenant, Thomas A. Simpson; Third Lieutenant, James Crangle.

Company F.—Captain, William Stewart; First Lieutenant, James G. Owens; Second Lieutenant, John G. Bush; Third Lieutenant, Thomas Hudnall.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Staff.—Colonel, William L. Crittenden; Adjutant, R. C. Stanford; Commissary, Felix Huston; Surgeon, Ludvig Hanks.

Company A.—Captain, John A. Kelly; First Lieutenant, T. C. James; Second Lieutenant, James A. Stevens; Third Lieutenant, J. O. Bryce.

Company B.—Captain, James Sanders; First Lieutenant, Philip S. Van Vechten; Second Lieutenant, Beverly E. Hunter; Third Lieutenant, William H. Craft.

Company C.—Captain, Victor Kerr; First Lieutenant, James Brandt; Second Lieutenant, H. T. Vienne.

Cuban Patriots' Regiment.—Captain, Ildefonso Ober-to; First Lieutenant, Diego Hernandez; Second Lieutenant, Miguel Lopez; Third Lieutenant, José A. Planos; Fourth Lieutenant, Pedro Lopez.

Hungarian Regiment.—Major, Geo. Bontila; Captain, Ladislaus Palank; Lieutenant, Joseph Csermelyi; Lieutenant, Johan Peteri; Lieutenant, Adalbert Kerakes; Lieutenant, Conrad Eichler.

German Regiment.—Captain, Hugo Schliht; Lieutenant, Paul Michsel Birot; Captain, Pietro Muller; Lieutenant, Giovanni Placosio.

The Pampero steered for Key West. The current opinion was that Lopez would land at Neuvidas, and unite with Aquero and other patriots of Puerto Principe, who had already raised the standard of revolt. It is alleged likewise that he was induced, by intelligence received at Key West through an emissary of the captain general, to abandon this plan. These views were erroneous. Before his departure from New Orleans the point of debarkation had been agreed on: he had determined to make his first movement in the Vuelta Abajo, a mountainous district well known to him, and whose inhabitants, he had been persuaded, were ready to revolt. He knew the hazard of prolonging his voyage on the coast of Cuba, then vigilantly watched by Spanish cruisers; and, by landing at an intermediate point between Havana and Principe, the attention of the Spanish authorities would be directed from the latter until the insurrectionary movement there could be consolidated. And thus, with the self-sacrifice and daring that characterized him through life, he resolved to relieve his friends by drawing upon himself the first fury of the storm. On the 12th of August the expedition landed at Morillos, Bahia Honda, some fifty miles north of Havana; and to encourage his followers with the hope of re-enforcements, and to impress upon them the stern fact that the die was