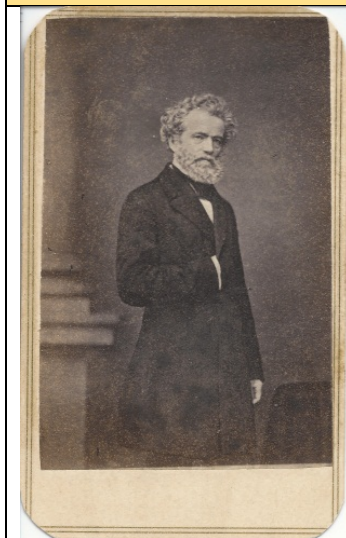


Chapter 179 – An Early Filibustering Expedition To Create A Caribbean Slave Empire Is Thwarted



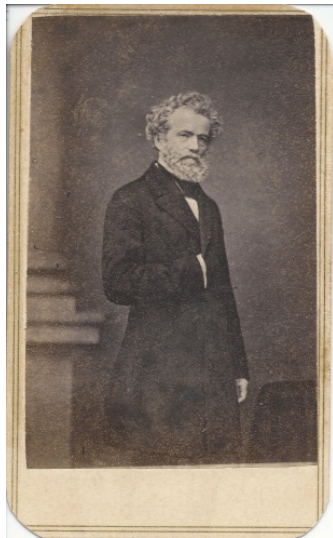
Dates:
1846 Forward

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- Targets Outside The U.S. For The Expansion Of Slavery
- Spain Thwarts Narciso Lopez Invasions Of Cuba

Date: 1846 Forward

Targets Outside The U.S. For The Expansion Of Slavery



John Quitman (1798-1858)

If some Americans are interested in territory to the south to construct an Atlantic-Pacific canal, others view this land through the prism of expanding slavery.

They comprise a cadre of Southerners who envision a vast Caribbean Slave Empire extending from Mexico to Central America and across the Gulf to the West Indies.

Such an empire would be realized through a series of filibustering expeditions, led by America conquistadors drawn from the ranks of Mexican War military professionals.

Its strategic purpose lies in providing the South with new paths to economic growth should Northerners decide to curtail the expansion of slavery into New Mexico and California.

An early proponent of the filibustering movement is ex-General John Quitman.

A New Yorker by birth, Quitman migrates in 1821 to Natchez, a Mississippi River town that is briefly the state’s capitol, as well as jumping off point for the “Natchez Trace,” a prehistoric pathway leading 440 miles east to Nashville. Once there, his legal practices flourishes, he joins the militia, enters state politics, and purchases *Monmouth Plantation*, in sight of one of the nation’s largest slave trading hubs.

When the Mexican War breaks out, Quitman earns national fame as Brigadier General serving under both Taylor and Scott and accepting the surrender of Chapultepec Castle. He is briefly the Military Governor of Mexico City and argues in favor of annexing the entire country.

After that, Quitman returns to Mississippi, where he builds his reputation as a Southern “Fire-Eater” and wins the 1850 election for state Governor.

Early in his term, Quitman is approached by a Venezuela born adventurer named Narciso Lopez who is seeking support for an invasion of Cuba.

Date: May 1850 to August 1851

Spain Thwarts Narciso Lopez Invasions Of Cuba

America’s wish to acquire Cuba traces back for decades.

Thomas Jefferson signals his interest in 1820, and John Quincy Adams approaches Spain’s ambassador about an acquisition off and on during his eight year tenure as Secretary of State, under Monroe.

In 1848, President Polk authorizes U.S. Ambassador Romulus Saunders to begin purchase negotiations for “up to \$100 million” – but Spain refuses to part with its lucrative sugarcane and coffee operations.

At this point, Narciso Lopez enters the picture with a proposal to Polk for taking Cuba by force.

Lopez is fifty years old at the time, with a prior record of having fought with Spain against Simon Bolivar’s crusade to liberate Latin America, and then, in 1843, alongside the Cubans in their early battles to escape the Spanish yoke.

Lopez flees to America in 1848 after his “Cuban Rose Mine” conspiracy is thwarted.

Once there he continues to seek support for his invasion plan. Polk has already turned him down, and Zachary Taylor follows suit in August 1849. He then shifts his attention to Southern military men, but is also rebuffed by Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee before Governor Quitman encourages him to proceed.

In May 1850, he assembles some 600 men – mostly veterans of the Mexican War – in New Orleans, and sets sail for Cuba. His force lands on the north coast at Cardenas, some 90 miles east of Havana. He captures the town, but finds little local support there and decides to turn back upon hearing that a large force of Spanish troops is approaching.

Upon his return to America, it is Quitman who pays the price for the invasion – being arrested for violating the 1817 Neutrality Act and forced to resign his Mississippi governorship in February 1851, before being acquitted in three separate trials that all end with hung juries.

Still Lopez is undeterred, and fifteen months later, in August 1851, he returns with a smaller force of 400 men and lands on the far western edge of the island, at Pinar del Rio. After failing again to rally the locals, he is captured this time by the Spanish. On September 1, 1851, he is strapped into a chair and garroted to death at the public square in Havana.

Fifty other Americans are shot at the same time, including “Colonel” William Crittenden, nephew of the then Attorney General, John J. Crittenden.

It remains uncertain whether Lopez intends to rule Cuba in his own name or have it annexed into the United States – but, either way, the tradition of slavery will remain in place.

The failure of the filibustering expedition of 1851 does not put an end to the wish among Southerners to wrest control over Cuba from Spain. It surfaces again in 1854 in the “Ostend Manifesto” prepared by members of the Pierce administration, which calls for the use of force, if need be, to occupy the island. When made public, however, the Manifesto is roundly opposed in the North, thus ending talk of aggressive action.

Still Cuba remains a critical trading partner with America in the decades ahead. By 1894, some 90% of Cuba’s exports go the United States, with only 6% shipped to Spain. In that same year, the journalist and poet, Jose Marti, initiates a revolution to drive out the Spaniards. America enters the war in May of 1898, landing at Guantanamo Bay. Spain soon surrenders and the December Treaty of Paris finally secures Cuban independence. In 1903 Cuba agrees to lease the naval base at Guantanamo Bay to the U.S. in perpetuity for an annual payment of \$2,000. Over a century later that arrangement remains in place.