

www.libtool.com.cn

*Hon. James B. Beck, U. S.,
of Kentucky*

Annexation
OF
SAN DOMINGO.

NEW-YORK:
JAMES DICKSON, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
3 TRYON ROW.
1870.

www.libtool.com.cn

ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

THE Congress of the United States is now being called upon to settle a question of the very greatest importance. This is the annexation of San Domingo, which Baez, for the last year, has been asking at the hands of the government at Washington. In every age the people of a country have been consulted with regard to their wishes in the matter of being annexed to other countries, but such a rule has not been followed in the present case. On the 29th of November last, a treaty was signed for the annexation of San Domingo to the Union, without the people of that country being, in the slightest manner, informed thereof.

The fourth article of the treaty states that the people of San Domingo "shall in the shortest possible time, express in a manner conformable to the laws their will concerning the cession herein provided for, and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign intervention (Cabral and his party), in order that the national expression shall be free."

It is clear that the people of San Domingo had not, up to the 29th of last November, expressed the slightest wish for annexation. They were first annexed by treaty, and then were provided a mode, but a very poor one, of backing out from its provisions. The United States government not only appears to have given protection, but to have actively intervened in a struggle, which has been going on in that country for a year past. It has done more; for the facts show that it has actively aided the Baez party by a money contribution of \$150,000; by the presence of ships of war, and by sending down cannon and material of war. Latterly, it has gone a step further, for Admiral Poor has just notified the Haytiens, who are the friends of the Cabral party, that they must do nothing whatever towards aiding that party.

It would seem that Congress ought to have some respect for the laws of San Domingo, especially if it would imbue that people with a spirit of kindness. The Constitution of the Republic prohibits by Article 7th, all sale or alienation of territory, or any part of the same--and a law was passed by the

Congress of the Republic in 1867, which declared that man a traitor to his country who should propose a sale or alienation of any part of the soil. Has there been anything done which manifests a change of public sentiment in that regard? The accompanying documents will show that the so-called re-incorporation of San Domingo into the Spanish Monarchy was productive of bad results. Yet the Spaniards claim that the vote of the Republic was voluntary. That vote has been repeated in the swindling management resorted to but a few days ago by Baez. The Spaniards came into the country—a four years' war did not make their fortunes better, and they had to retire ignominiously from the soil. Is it quite certain that, if the present annexation project be carried out, the people of that country, who, according to the Spaniards at the time of abandoning the Island, preferred above all things, the independence of the soil, may not exhibit signs of dissatisfaction and revolt? And if they should lift the banner of insurrection, would they not have the sympathies of all free nations, because of the abstract justice of their cause?

We first hear of this negotiation in June 1868, when Baez addressed a confidential letter to Mr. Seward, in which he said that HE was willing to sell the Peninsula of Samana to the United States, upon substantially the same terms the United States had heretofore proposed to the administration of Cabral. On the 8th of July, Mr. Seward replied (confidentially) by saying, that this communication would be held under consideration. The astute Secretary of State further said: "National transactions, however desirable and however important, sometimes depend upon *occasions* quite as much as they do upon the merit of the policy involved." On the 18th of July, Baez replied by saying, that he "desired the material assistance of the United States to establish his government permanently, and for such aid will recompense the United States with Samana," etc. It will be here seen that BAEZ wants to treat; "will recompense," etc., but not a word is heard from the San Domingo people in the affair. On the 18th of August, the President complains that the New York papers had spoken of one Fabeus as his Commissioner for the purpose of concluding the Samana negotiation, and informs Mr. Seward "that he had no special Commissioner or agent," etc., but at the same moment Mr. Fabens had a regular Commission as such in his pocket, duly signed by the Secretary of State of San Domingo. This letter was written to conceal from his own people what he was doing, and he went so far as to seize all letters coming from the United States, and to prohibit the circulation in San Domingo of any and all newspapers coming from the States.

On the 9th of November 1868, Baez wrote again to Mr. Seward, the purport of which was as follows:

1st. He desired "the protection of the United States over the Dominican Republic. The United States to take possession of Samana, or any other position that they may deem necessary, and must *send troops and a fleet* (to the Island.)"

2. "In case they (the United States), cannot give protection, without the sale of Samana, it will be sold."

3. "The government is composed of men WHO DO NOT COMPROMISE THEMSELVES USELESSLY. They would like to have \$200,000 paid down on the signing of the Convention! An answer was returned to this by Mr. Seward, the nature of which may be divined from the reply of Baez: "He is well aware," said the Dominican Secretary of State, "that the Congress of the United States may not be inclined to bring about the annexation of any State or Country by an act of war—or what might be considered as conquest, but only by the free and general consent of the people expressed in a constitutional manner. The government of the Dominican Republic is prepared to obtain this national declaration by the common vote, or by acclamation, or in any other form that the United States government may indicate as satisfactory."

"It is necessary, however, that the United States should first give the assurance, by means of a formal despatch, that the measure, proposed by the Dominican government, is accepted, and, at the same time, send out to this city a vessel of war with a treaty, and the sum of \$300,000. One vessel of war would be sufficient at present." etc.

Baez then threatens Mr. Seward with being compelled to effect a negotiation with an English company, in case he should not be able to succeed with the United States. The next communication is forwarded to Washington, under date of 9th of January, 1869. Cabral was at that time operating in the South East, and the President was seriously alarmed.

The following extraordinary question was asked in the letter forwarded to Mr. Seward: "What step would the United States take in the event that the different provinces should, at once, hoist the American flag and proclaim, by acclamation, that they placed themselves under the government of United States?" remarking at the same time, "that such was the state of feeling existing throughout the country that the President, even if disposed, could scarcely restrain a movement which may occur at any time."

"The re-annexation of Dominica, as a province to Spain, was the personal act of President Santana, and is not a parallel case with the measure now proposed," continues the President, "where a sister Republic, by spontaneous consent of its people, desires to be admitted into the American Union."

"If the possession of Samana Bay is considered a necessity for the future operations, which the government of the United

States may yet have to undertake in the Western Hemisphere, then there can be no doubt that the moment has arrived for the realization of this idea; and, if so, it is essential now to reflect about the manner by which negotiations can be effected without complications."

"The purchase of the Peninsula is a simple question, but ought not its sale to be considered as prejudicial to the interests of England, France and Spain in this quarter of the world, and may not those powers act conjointly in offering to purchase it for a general depot?"

The same line of argument was pursued by the wily President, who added: "The Dominican government entertains no fear of being vanquished by its enemies outside, but the real danger is *that it may fail from an absolute want of means to carry it on* (the war), unless speedily assisted," etc.

To this Mr. Seward replied, under date of February 5th. He acknowledges "the receipt of the letter which has been addressed by President Baez to the President of the United States, and which contains a favorable response to the sentiments expressed by the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress, on the condition of the political affairs in the two Republics of San Domingo and Hayti." All these papers," he says, "have been submitted to the President of the United States. Soon after the opening of Congress Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the House of Representatives, submitted a proposition, authorizing the President of the United States, with the consent of the Republic of St. Domingo, to extend a naval protection to that Republic. On the first of February Mr. Orth, from the same committee, submitted to the House of Representatives a resolution, declaring the consent of Congress to the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States, with the consent of the people and government of the Republic. This resolution was laid upon the table, by a vote of one hundred and ten against six-two in favor of the resolution. I am informed that the same resolution, or one of similar effect, will be again brought before the House of Representatives on the 8th day of February, with the prospect of increased favor."

"There is always a necessity for the practice of much reserve on the part of the Executive in treating of questions of a Legislative character, upon which Congress is actually engaged. Writing under the restraint of this reserve, I think I may say two things for the information of the Dominican Republic. First, that the strong vote of the House of Representatives unfavorable to the resolutions, which I have mentioned, was largely due to the fact that the movers of the resolutions proceeded upon information, which is regarded by the Executive department as confidential, and therefore not in possession of the

House of Representatives. That information, however, is regarded by the President of the United States, but with such considerations of propriety and delicacy as may be becoming toward the government and people of Dominica. Secondly, such proceedings, as are indicated by the resolution upon which the House of Representatives were engaged, are indicated by the resolution upon which the House of Representatives were engaged, are regarded by a part of Congress and the American people as being inconvenient in the present juncture of our domestic affairs; while, on the other hand, those proceedings are believed to be in harmony with the general sentiments and expectations of the government and people of the United States."

It may be here asked, if the Dominican people were willing to dispose of the most valuable part of the Republic—wherefore were all these propositions made in such a confidential manner?

Mr. Fish has displayed more zeal in the matter than his predecessor. Without demanding any basis or conditions which might tend towards preventing the United States' Treasury from being defrauded by a set of sharpers, he signs two treaties; one for the lease of Samana for fifty years, at an annual rent of \$150,000, and makes the first payment in advance (\$147,229 91), and another for the annexation of the Republic to the American Union.

It will be remarked that the Seward-Pujol treaty was conducted upon seeming good intentions, so far as legality and right were concerned. This appears to have been the desire, at any rate, of Seward and Pujol. The rights of private individuals at Samana were provided for, at the same time that all the public lands, parks, uncultivated soil, public buildings, &c., were conveyed.

The Perry-Gautier treaty is subject to the charge of ambiguity. It either means that the American government has a right to all the Peninsula of Samana, and comprises in that the property of private individuals—or that the government has no right to anything which is not clearly defined.

The Baez treaty, in fact, reveals but two things clearly, viz: the desire to get hold of \$150,000, and to obtain the protection of the United States against Cabral.

Another thing is to be remarked also. The Seward-Pujol treaty was much more favorable to the United States. The sum proposed was only a \$1,000,000 in gold, and \$1,000,000 in paper money, and the latter was to be paid in arms and munitions of war at full prices.

THE SPANISH PROJECT OF 1861.

This was a sort of private affair of Santana. He called together the governors and commanders from different parts of

the Republic ; informed them that he had opened negotiations with the Spanish government for re-incorporation into the monarchy, and gave them directions how to treat with the people. The substance of the treaty with Spain was as follows :

ART. 1. Slavery shall never be re-established in the territory of San Domingo.

ART. 2. The paper money in circulation will be funded upon account of the Spanish government.

ART. 3. San Domingo will be considered and respected as one of the most favored provinces of Spain.

ART. 4. The acts consummated during the existence of the Republic will be respected, and there shall be employed in the service of Spain as great a number of Dominicans as possible.

ART. 5, AND LAST. All the possessions, fortifications, public parks and buildings, lands, &c., belonging to the Dominican Republic will be transferred to Spain.

DEBT.

The debt of the Republic (actual, honest debt,) does not exceed \$800,000, but the liabilities contracted during the administration of Baez amount to more than \$18,000,000. This will be seen by reference to a statement published in the *New York Sun*, under date of March 3d—beneath printed. Reference is, also, made to an article published in the *New York Tribune*, under date of 16th of February, for certain facts relative to the Hartmont loan, and other important items bearing upon the debt of the Republic. That article has been made a part of this pamphlet.

Attention is further directed to a London letter, published in the *Sun* newspaper on the 10th day of March, and to another London letter, dated 11th of December, the material parts of which were printed in the *Sun* and *Tribune* on the 10th and 11th of last January, respectively. All these papers will be found incorporated herewith. The reader will also find, as accompanying documents, the different treaties that have been proposed at any time or other.

From the New York Herald, January, 10.

SAN DOMINGO.

FULL TEXT OF THE ANNEXATION TREATIES.

The text of the treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic for the annexation of San Domingo is as follows :

“The people of the Dominican Republic having, through their government, expressed their desire to be incorporated into the United States as one of the territories thereof, in or-

der to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity, and the United States being desirous of meeting the wishes of the people and government of that Republic, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish the treaty, an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. For this purpose the President of the United States has given full power to Mr. Raymond H. Perrey, United States commercial agent in the city of San Domingo, in the Dominican Republic, and the President of the Dominican Republic has given full powers to Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the said Dominican Republic; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, namely:

“Article 1. The Dominican Republic, acting subject to the wishes of its people, to be expressed in the shortest possible time, renounces all rights and sovereignty as an independent sovereign nation, and cedes these rights to the United States, to be incorporated by them as an integral portion of the Union, subject to the same constitutional provisions as their other territories. It also cedes to the United States the absolute fee and property in all the custom houses, fortifications, barracks, ports, harbors, navy and navy yards, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents of the said Dominican Republic, of which a schedule is annexed to this treaty, public lands and other property not specified excepted.

“Art. 2. The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall be incorporated into the United States as citizens thereof, inhabiting one of its territories, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property as such citizens, and may be admitted into the Union as a state, upon such terms and conditions, and at such time as Congress shall provide by law.

“Art. 3. The public lands and property belonging to the Dominican Republic, not herein specifically ceded to the United States, are pledged to the payment of all the public debt, liquidated or unliquidated, which shall remain after the payment provided for in this treaty.

“Art. 4. The people of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition, in order that the national expression may be free.

“Art. 5. The United States shall pay to the Dominican Republic for the property hereby ceded the sum of \$1,500,000 in

gold coin of the United States; such payment not to be made until the Senate of the United States shall have given its advice and consent to the making of this treaty, and an appropriation for the payment shall have been made by Congress, and until delivery of all the property ceded shall be made to the persons authorized to receive the same.

“Art. 6. The Dominican Republic engages to apply the amount so paid by the United States, through a commission to be appointed by the present actual Dominican government, towards the redemption of its public debt in a manner conformable to the laws of the said Republic; this commission to be respected and protected by the United States while in the legal performance of its duties. And the said Republic shall hold its public bonds as security for the payment of any part thereof, liquidated or unliquidated, which may remain unpaid after such application, and after the execution thereof to make no grants or concessions of lands or rights in lands, and to contract no further debts until Congress shall assume jurisdiction over the territory, and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs thereof. The United States are in no event to be liable for the payment of any part of such debt, or of the interest thereon, or of any obligation of the Dominican Republic.

“Art. 7. Until provision shall be made by law for the government as a territory of the United States of the domain hereby ceded, the laws of the Dominican Republic, which are not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall remain in force, and the executive and other public officers of the Republic shall retain their offices until Congress shall enact laws for the government of the territory, and until persons shall be appointed to office pursuant thereto.

“Art. 8. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, the President of the United States shall appoint a commissioner to proceed to the Dominican Republic and receive the transfer of the domains and the property hereby ceded, subject to the foregoing provisions.

“Art. 9. The recent treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, it being understood that it must receive the constitutional advice and consent of the United States before it can be ratified on the part of the United States Senate, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington within four months from the date thereof, or sooner if possible.

“Art. 10. In case of the rejection of this treaty the United States of America shall have the right to acquire the Peninsula and Bay of Samana at any time prior to the expiration of a period of fifty years, by paying to the Dominican Republic the sum of \$2,000,000 in the gold coin of the United States.

“Art. 11. It is understood that upon the ratification of this

treaty the sum of ~~\$147,229.91~~ paid by the United States to the Dominican Republic on account of the rent of Samana shall be deducted from the sum specified in article seventh of this treaty.

“In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and thereto affixed their respective seals. Done in duplicate and good faith, in the English and Spanish languages, at the city of San Domingo, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

“RAYMOND H. PERRY,
“MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.”

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 1.

“The stronghold of the city of San Domingo, which comprehends its walls, sixteen forts and small redoubts, two heavy batteries, various quarters, two powder magazines, the fortress called Homange and a park of artillery, with a full armament of cannon and mortars, iron and brass shells, grenades, grape muskets and other utensils and instruments indispensable to a fortified place; the castle of St. Jeronimo; the castle of Jama, on the river of that name; the Fort San Louis, at Santiago de Los Caballeros; the castle at San Felipe, at Puerto Plata; the Fort of San Francisco, at Monte Christi; the Fort of Santa Barbara, at Samana; the Fort of Los Cacaos, at the same place; the Custom House at San Domingo and its dependencies; the Custom House of Samana, built of timber; the ports of San Domingo, Macores, Azua, Samana, Oterto Plata and Monte Christi, which are those which are licensed for commerce with foreigners. There are, moreover, an infinity of ports, bays, and coves which could be applied to similar use, especially Baropon, Puerto Viejo, De Azua, La Caldera, La Romana, Charon, Matanzas and Manzanillo. Various other points intended for fortifications, military stations, and which have either been removed or not yet erected.

“Witness the hands of the said plenipotentiaries, at the city of San Domingo, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

“RAYMOND H. PERRY,
“MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.”

SAMANA BAY TREATY.

For this purpose the President of the United States has invested with full powers Mr. Raymond H. Perry, Commercial Agent of the United States to the Dominican Republic, and the President of the Dominican Republic has invested with full powers Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of

State of the Dominican Republic, who, after exchanging their said full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, concluded, and signed the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. The Dominican Republic grants immediate possession and occupation in the form of a lease to the United States of America of all the territory comprised in the Peninsula and Bay of Samana, extending from Cape Samana, or Rezon, to the R. Grand Estero, which begins at the mouth of the said Grand Estero on the north, and terminates at the mouth of the Toujillo, at the western end of the Bay of Samana, as appears on the map of the Island of Santo Domingo executed by Sir Robert H. Schomburg, and published in 1858, by order of His Excellency, President Bueneventura Baez. The United States shall possess and occupy the above-described territory during a period of fifty years from this date ; and the Dominican Republic cedes by this act to the United States the eminent domain of said territory during the above described terms of occupation. It is understood that the Dominican Republic does not cede its right of free navigation of the waters of said bay.

ART. 2. During the above-named term of occupation of the said territory, the United States shall pay, as an annual rent to the Dominican Republic, on the first day of January of each year, in Washington, D. C., or in the City of New York, the sum of \$150,000 in gold coin of the United States. The Dominican Republic hereby acknowledges to have received the sum of \$147,229 91 on account of the first payment under this convention.

ART. 3. In case the United States shall establish a naval and military station, or either, on any part of the tract herein above described, the Dominican Republic shall, on demand of the chief officer in command thereof, arrest and surrender to the United States all deserters from the army or navy of the United States found within the said territory of the Dominican Republic, but the expense of such arrest and surrender shall be borne by the United States.

ART. 4. This convention shall be ratified by both parties, it being understood that it cannot be ratified by the United States until it has received the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratification shall take place at Washington, D. C., as soon as possible within four months from the date hereof. The United States shall protect the Dominican Republic against foreign intervention during the time agreed upon for exchange of the above ratification.

Done in duplicate and good faith, in the English and Spanish languages, in the City of Santo Domingo, the 29th day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

RAYMOND H. PERRY.

MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.

From the New York Tribune of Feb. 6th.

ANNEXATION.

THE SAMANA BAY QUESTION.

THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF PRESIDENT BAEZ—THE
MORTGAGES ON SAMANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—On the 13th of February, 1869, Gen. N. P. Banks, Chairman of Committee of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, of which the following is a copy ;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869. }

MY DEAR SIR: It would very much aid the consideration of the San Domingo question, now before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, if a complete official statement could be made of the present financial and political condition of the Republic. The subject has come so suddenly before us that we have not had time to reconcile the conflicting statements which are represented as coming from the agents of the Republic. Mr. Fabens informs me that it would be easy to obtain a full and exact report, and I think it would in all respects be advantageous to have it ; and as Mr. Fabens is our accredited agent, I would suggest sending him to San Domingo for that purpose.

It ought to be definitely ascertained, also, if any transfers of territory or perpetual or other franchises to private individuals or corporations have been granted, or are contemplated by the Government of San Domingo, as such transfers, if made to any extent, would endanger the project of annexation, even after it had been approved by Congress. In the meantime, the examination of the question here, from such information as we have, will be continued. Your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Chairman, &c.

THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Pursuant to the request of the Chairman of Foreign affairs, Mr. Seward dispatched Mr. Fabens to San Domingo, with the view of obtaining all such information as was suggested in the letter of General Banks. Especially was he directed to look into the condition of the debt of the Republic. Fabens remained two days in San Domingo City, and immediately returned to Washington, bringing the statement that the debt of San Domingo was only \$600,000 (or perhaps a few thousand more), but he had no information to communicate to the Secretary of State respecting grants, concessions, and franchises. Fabens was himself at that time supposed to be interested in grants and franchises.

Fabens returned to Washington about the 1st of April; and we find Baez, his Ministers, and the Consulting Committee of the Senate making a loan on the first day of May following. The contract for the loan was made. It was first printed in the Government journal on the 29th of September, 1869, nearly five months after it had been made, and has only quite recently become known, as that journal has only a privileged circulation. The following is a statement of this contract, in which the text is quoted of the clauses now of most importance :

The Government of the Dominican Republic, desiring to contract for a loan, with a view of developing its public works, as well as the national commerce and industry, has settled upon and agreed to the following basis between said Government, represented by C. Ricardo Curiel, Minister of the Treasury, fully authorized to that end, and Senor Eduardo H. Hartmont, representing the house of Hartmont & Co. of London, and all other houses who may be interested in said loan.

ARTICLE 1.—Names the amount of the loan, £420,000.

ART. 2.—With regard to the interest and the sinking fund (which is finally to pay up and cancel this loan), the Dominican Government binds itself to pay to the contractors of this loan the sum of £58,900 sterling per annum, payable by half-yearly installments, respectively on the 15th of December and June of each year, and which loan is to run for at least 25 years. The first of these payments shall be made on the 15th of June and December following the emission of the loan.

ART. 3.—States that the loan shall be represented by bonds payable to bearer, and that subscriptions are to be opened in London or elsewhere.

ART. 4.—Authorizes Hartmont & Co. to fix the nominal amount of the bonds, the interest thereon, and the amount to be set aside as a sinking fund. The amount not to exceed the annual payment stipulated.

ART. 5.—Bonds to be of such denominations as Hartmont & Co. shall decide. Stipulates that the bonds are to be signed by the Minister of the Treasury, and are to be provided with semi-annual coupons extending to 25 years, and payable at London, Paris, and whatever points Hartmont & Co. shall name.

ART. 6.—The cost of printing the bonds and the general expenses of the loan are to be paid by Hartmont & Co.

ART. 7.—Stipulates that Hartmont & Co. are to pay £50,000 on the day of signing the contract, and the balance of the loan within the last six months of the current year.

ART. 8.—All moneys paid on account to be deducted at the next payment.

ART. 9.—The regular payment of the sums necessary to the

settlement of the interest and sinking fund is guaranteed by the cash in the Treasury of San Domingo, its custom-houses, rents, and domains. For the present there is accorded to the holders of the bonds of this loan a first mortgage on these fore-mentioned classes of property, the State of San Domingo having no other debt.

ART. 10.—Mortgages the Custom-house receipts of San Domingo City and Puerto Plata, which amount annually to \$500,000.

ART. 11.—Authorizes Hartmont & Co. to appoint agents to supervise the customs receipts each year, until the required sum is received

ART. 12.—Bonds which are to be paid off in consequence of an annual drawback, to take place at London, are to be received as cash at the Custom-house to the extent of one-half the duties payable.

ART. 13.—The tariff rates on exportation and importation not to be reduced without the consent of the contractors of the loan.

ART. 14.—As a supplementary guaranty, the Dominican Government authorizes in favor of the takers of this loan a first mortgage upon the coal mines and woods belonging to the State in the Peninsula of Samana to the east of the great Estero, as also upon the duties which shall come into the Treasury for the exportation of guano from the Isle of Alta Vela. The working of these mines, and the control of the woods and guano have been conceded already to Senores Hartmont & Co., under special contracts, one of the clauses of which provides that all the duties or rents coming to the Dominican Government on account of these rights of controlling guano and woods, and of working mines, will be paid directly to the holders of these bonds, which sums are to be applied to the payment of the interest upon, and the sinking fund of this loan.

ART. 15.—The Dominican Government engages to pay the banking-house charged with the payment of the coupons a commission of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. annually upon the amount fixed for the payment of the interest and sinking fund.

ART. 16.—The contractors are authorized to retain the funds necessary for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the first year.

ART. 17.—The bonds are not to be taxed.

ART. 18.—The pound sterling to rate as 25 francs. The contract may be assigned.

RICARDO CURIEL.

Signed, May 1, 1869.

EDWARD H. HARTMONT.

The signatures of President Baez and the Cabinet are also attached in approval of the above.

ADDITIONAL CONTRACT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE SAME PARTIES.

ARTICLE 1—~~Concedes~~ £100,000 to Hartmont & Co. to compensate for risks, and as commission.

ART. 2—Secures Hartmont & Co this sum, even should they transfer the contract, but in that event no further commission is to be paid.

Signed, May 1, 1869.

Approved as above.

RICARDO CUIEL,
HARTMONT & Co.

The contracts above given were made and signed about a month after Fabens had been down to San Domingo, and were concluded in a quiet, secret manner, so as that the outside world should know nothing of what was transpiring. Of the £50,000 that were to have been paid down at the conclusion of the contract, only £3,000 were received by Baez, because of certain successes of the rebels in the neighborhood of Seybo, which interrupted further payments. This appears by the report of the Treasury Minister of the Republic. The remaining £47,000 have been paid since, but no public statement has appeared showing who received the money. It is known, however, that it found its way into the President's pocket. The contract for the loan is still in full force.

In this connection we quote the following paragraph from the *London Times* of Dec. 7th :

“Respecting the San Domingo six per cent. Government loan for £757,000 recently issued by Messrs. Peter Lawson & Son, the following new arrangements are stated to have been made : 1. A royalty of £1 per ton of guano, sold in England, will be set aside for the service of the loan, and as the quantity is expected to reach 60,000 tons per annum, the whole amount required (for interest and sinking fund), viz. : £58,900, may be thus secured by the sale of guano. 2. Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York, owners of a line of steamers between New York and the ports of San Domingo, have been appointed agents to collect the custom duties hypothecated to the bondholders, and the collection thus passing into the hands of a powerful American firm, the contract offers a much more satisfactory security than before.”

Now, let it be borne in mind that Peter Lawson & Son are the assignees of this same loan, the features of which have been heretofore detailed. By the terms of the contract signed 1st of May, 1869, it will be seen that all the coal mines and woods of Samana are pledged as a security for the loan, as well as the guano-beds of Alta Vela ; so that, in fact, should the Samana lease be ratified by the Senate, the United States Government would have to assume this liability of £757,000,

or be deprived, for 25 years at least, of the use of the mortgaged property. www.libtool.com.cn

Another paper before me shows that before the conclusion of the loan for £420,000, a contract had been entered into between certain citizens of New York and the Government of Baez for surveys, the consideration to be given by the latter being grants of mining lands. How many other confidential associations of a similar kind may there be in the United States? It is known that O'Sullivan has a concession for the navigation of the Yuma river. Fabens is the *cessionnaire* of lands and mines in San Cristobal; and claims the same rights in San Cristobal of Azomante, and, likewise, in Palenque, O'Sullivan has also land concessions, as has also Spofford.

(Copy.)

St. Domingo Co., Wm. L. Halsey, President; Wm. H. Taylor, Secretary; J. R. Young, Wm. R. Travers, Ben. Halladay, Wm. Morris, Cyrus H. McCormack, Trustees; Wm. M. Gabb, Engineer.

35 William Street, May 5, 1869, commenced bus(iness) March, 1869, capital stock one million dollars. This Co is organized under New York State law for the purpose of surveying St. Domingo. The Government of the Republic is to pay for the work by grants of mining lands. The men in the Co. are respectable and wealthy. The President says they will seek no credit.

NEW YORK, May 6th, 1869.

Messrs. _____.

This is shown to you in confidence, and for your exclusive use and benefit, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement existing between us.

Respectfully,

From *New York Sun* of March 3rd, 1870.

THE SAN DOMINGO SELL.

THE ANOMALOUS COMPANY THAT REQUIRES NO CAPITAL.

New Yorkers Operating in San Domingo.—Piling up Debts for Somebody to Pay.—Peculiar Banking Facilities for New York Bankers.—Also, Steamboat Privileges.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Fabens was sent, about the 1st of February, 1869, to San Domingo, at the instance of Gen. Banks. He was to have looked into the condition of the finances,

debts, and liabilities of the Republic. Strange to say, he remained only a few days, when, returning to Washington, he reported the public debt at \$600,000, but made no statement as to other liabilities, concessions of grants of territory, to which his attention had been likewise particularly directed by Mr. Seward. The truth is that the honest debt of San Domingo did not reach the sum reported, but, as will be presently seen, the actual amount of indebtedment, already accrued and due at that period, was about \$3,500,000, without specifying other loose claims held by different parties against the Government. To exhibit these facts in a clear light, it will only be necessary to refer to the report of Ricardo Curiel, Minister of the Dominican Treasury, made to President Baez, dated 29th March, 1869, and published in the Bulletin Official of the Republic (No. 63), of the 8th day of May, 1869.

Conformably to the dates, says the Minister, which are found registered in the General Accounting Office of the Treasury, there was in circulation in this territory on the 1st of February, 1868, paper money to the amount of \$2,628,300, issued as follows:

Under the Government of the Protectorate (decree of the Assembly Constituent of 23d of October, 1865).....	\$100,000 00
Under the administration of Baez, conformably to decree of National Congress of 12th of March, 1866,.....	100,000 00
Under decree of April of same year,.....	100,000 00
Under the Triumvirate, decree of sub-delegation of 29th July, 1866,.....	200,000 00
Under the administration of Cabral, emission of 31st of May, 1867,.....	250,000 00
Bank bills issued August, 1867,.....	100,000 00
Emission of bank notes, 30th of October, 1867,.....	148,500 00
Total,.....	\$998,500 00
Emission of notes, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$1,629,800 00
Total,.....	\$2,628,300 00
The Minister of the Treasury in the same report specifies divers other debts, which are called the National Loan, amounting to,.....	117,395 90
Due bills (vales) [see doc. No. 8].....	57,082 84
Drafts drawn by the general accounting officers of the Treasury,.....	10,126 35
Due bills issued by the general accounting office under convention of Nov. 27, 1867,.....	29,265 50
Other due bills,.....	5,467 75
Total,.....	\$2,847,638 34
To this sum must be added due bills drawn by the Treasury,.....	55,102 18
The Minister then speaks of another class of debt called public debt, which was incurred in the war of the Restoration: the total of this he places, 31st Jan., 1868, at.....	315,400 00

“From the 1st of February, 1868,” the same officer continues, “the country was overwhelmed with an immense debt and this was the case, without taking into account the salaries of public officers, due and unpaid, and the expenses incurred during the Revolution which brought Baez back into power. Other due bills had to be issued, which, by the by, gave a greater guarantee to commerce.”

The different branches of public administration issued, from Feb., 1868, to March, 1869. due bills, (see doc. No. 17) to the amount of,.....	\$29,728 87
The administration at Santiago,.....	68,951 39
The administration of La Vega,.....	394 90
The administration of Samana,.....	303 15
The administration of Santiago,.....	355,371 26
The administration of Puerto Plato,.....	42,138 88
Total,.....	\$3,745,389 97
Due to Jessurun & Son,.....	14,000 00
Other debts to same parties,.....	39,000 00

The Minister then alludes to the loan made by Hartmont, Herzberg & Co. to the Government for \$1,995,000, less commission, £100,000 at \$4.75; £475,000, nett \$1,520,000.

This loan is to run for twenty-five years, and 8 per cent. interest is to be paid upon the same. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund, £58,900 per annum are required. This involves the Republic in a liability of \$7,081,804.68. The Minister further mentions two sums as due to Hayti of \$20,000 and \$25,000 respectively—\$45,000. Hence we have up to the present, \$10,925,193.55.

But this is not all. Curriel, the Minister, mentions (*Boletin Oficial*, No. 72,) the concession of banking privileges accorded to certain New York gentlemen for the establishment of a bank at New York, which, as will be seen, increases the liabilities of the Government by another million.

ARTICLE 1. Concedes full authority to establish a bank of discount, exchange, and deposit, with privilege to issue notes, &c.

ART. 3. Capital is limited to \$1,000,000.

ART. 4. Gives bank the privilege of buying, selling, and discounting bonds, due bills, bills of exchange, shares, mortgages, &c.

ART. 5. Bank can issue notes redeemable at sight in the City of San Domingo in gold or silver. To guarantee this emission of notes the banks will deposit in the general accounting office of the Treasury a quantity of bonds, or evidences of debt, to be purchased of the Government, (of San Domingo,) or private individuals, and the amount of these bonds, &c., to be deposited, are to be equal, at least, to the one-half of the amount of the notes issued. The bank cannot begin operations at all before the amount of \$50,000 of these bonds shall have been previously deposited with the Government.

ART. 6. Specifies the sort of bonds that are to be required by the government of the incorporators. These are to be issued upon a new loan to be thereafter contracted in London or elsewhere, and based upon the rents and receipts of the San Domingo mines (already pledged to Hartmont, Herzberg & Co., and to various other parties.) The proceeds of sales of the public lands are also to be appropriated to the payment of the new loan.

When the fact is stated that this last million has already been

put upon the market, it will be perceived that the liabilities of the Government already touch \$11,925,193.55. Again: there is a Company in New York, which has been organized ostensibly for the purpose of surveying San Domingo. A little slip of paper lies before me which contains to a certain extent the character of this enterprise:

———, President; ———, Trustees; ——, Engineer; ——-street. Organized March 1, 1869. Commenced business May 1, 1869. This Company is organized for the purpose of surveying the public lands of San Domingo, and is to be paid by concessions of mining lands, &c.

The President says he does not want any capital, &c.

Messrs. ———. This is to show you in confidence. &c.

Well, according to the best information this concession has already been obtained also; how much land has been surveyed no one knows—perhaps not an acre. We have now reached \$12,925,193.55. I had forgotten that the Hartmont loan has been put upon the London market, not for £420,000, as agreed by Baez, but the amount has been swelled to £757,000. The calculation will not be difficult to make. If a loan of £420,000 shall cost at the end of twenty-five years, \$7,081,804, what will the additional £337,000 cost at the end of the same term, and payable in the same way—\$5,585,124.19.

Resume,.....	\$12,925,193 55
Add,.....	5,514,816 89
Total,.....	18,440,010 44

In the above estimate no mention is made of the fact of a concession to J. P. O'Sullivan, of a privilege to run a line of steamers between New Orleans and the port of San Domingo, by the terms of which 15 per cent. less duties are to be charged upon all articles of merchandise imported by said vessels than when coming by other vessels. As long as San Domingo shall continue as it now is, this line of Mr. O'Sullivan's will hardly begin running, but with the annexation of the territory to this Republic—what might not be expected? That O'Sullivan would freely and without compensation give up his concessions.

It is rumored that only \$60,000 of the money carried out by the Albany, remained in San Domingo; that some of it came back to Washington in the same ship, and that a certain gentleman prominently mixed up in this annexation business, and who went out with the \$150,000, bought and paid for a fine house in Washington as soon as he came back.

From *New York Sun* of March 10th.

www.libtool.com.cn

ST. DOMINGO AGAIN.

The St. Domingo Excitement in London.—Speculations in the Big Loan.—Runs up to a Premium of Two Per Cent.—Falls Suddenly.—Anxiety of the Moneyed Britishers for Annexation.—About 778,000 Pounds Sterling Sold.

Correspondence of the Sun :

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1870.—There is a fact which must have struck at once intelligent Americans with respect to this annexation scheme, viz. : The great encouragement given to it by the English press. The *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Money Market Review*, the *Daily Telegraph*, have all printed leaders and articles about it, and invariably express a hope that America would annex St. Domingo, and take Samana, &c. *Timeo Danao set dona ferentes*. Is there then such a good feeling in England toward America at this moment? Quite the reverse. Reflection should have led your people to see that England has very good reasons for the course she is pursuing. Indeed, her most natural course would have been to oppose by all possible means the encroachments of America (the United States) in the West Indies, because of the danger that menaces the safety of the English colonies; but nothing would please the Britishers better than to see America in a muss. They have learned, through the engineers, doctors, agriculturists, and politicians whom Lawson & Co. have sent to St. Domingo, that the country, though very rich and suitable for the native St. Dominican, is worthless for all Europeans and Americans.

Immigration and colonization are impossible on account of the climate and the fearful maladies, which have destroyed before now on that soil the armies of France and Spain. Besides, the Monroe doctrine once fully inaugurated in the Antilles, the whole of the South American republics would at once join together in self-defence and form a permanent armed opposition and menace to the United States. But the most direct reason is, that there are about three-quarters of a million sterling at stake for the financiers engaged in this affair, which now hangs upon the *pro* and *con* of the American Senate.

B ez has discounted the annexation of America in the London market, and the *Times* publicly advised the English people to invest in the loan, just so soon as President Grant had sent his message on the subject of Samana to the Senate. This happened so, because it was supposed that America would have to pay England eventually in hard cash for acquisitions in Samana. England had the first offer of this bargain and rejected it. She

refused to subscribe to the Baez loan, but now that America comes forward, the loan has been revived again, and even reached, a fortnight ago, one or two pounds premium. The quotations are much lower to-day, as America shows signs of hesitation, and as the news of the Dominican revolution is more favorable. As soon as it was known here that America was likely to pay Baez's debts, Mr. Lawson's friends took the remaining three-quarters of the loan, and the Stock Exchange has quoted the loan ever since.

You will perceive, from the *Times* of the 25th of January, that only on the promise of President Grant to keep the creditors of Baez harmless, the remainder of the loan, or about £600,000, came into the market; whereas, before this, only £178,000 had been subscribed by Lawson's friends. I learn that Hartmont has gone to America to distribute money among some interested parties, so that the proposition of annexation may be well defended.

It is understood that a chancery suit is to be brought in a very few days against Lawson & Co. The charge to be made against them is for trying to defraud the English public with this St. Domingo loan.

HOW THE NAVY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYS OUR NATIONAL VESSELS.

Correspondence of the Sun :

ST. DOMINGO, Feb 20.—The present Governor of Samana is Fabens. The partizans of the annexation project have so far triumphed, but it is believed that their days will be speedily numbered.

Jessurun & Co. have collected for the President £40,600 of the English loan, about which so much has been said in the papers. He takes good care of all moneys he gets from foreign countries—the *vieux avaré*. His partiality for good jobs is as strong as ever.

The President is now having a very fine time. A United States man-of-war is always, of late days, near at hand, and the Chief of State, and his friends and advisers, while away a good portion of their time in cruising along the coast up as far as Bani and Azua and back, just for the pleasure of the thing.

It is understood that Baez, Fabens, and Cazneau are all interested in the new St. Domingo bank, as well as in all the other good speculations.

PUJOL-SEWARD TREATY.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The United States of America and the Republic of San Domingo being desirous of drawing closer together, the good relations which exist between them by means of reciprocal favors, have judged it opportune to agree upon fundamental propositions to that end.

In consequence, the President of the United has conferred upon William H. Seward, the Secretary of State, full powers, which are to be used in his name, and the President of the Dominican Republic has given his authority to General Don Pablo Pujal, to the end that he may act in the name of said Republic ; and said plenipotentiaries, after having exhibited their respective authorizations (which were found to be in due form) have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. The Dominican Republic, by these presents, leases to the United States, for the term of ninety-nine years, the territory known as the Peninsula of Samana, and the Keys, known by the names of Levantado and Carenero, with all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and according as the same have hitherto been held and claimed by the government of this Republic. The territory, which by these presents is leased, is to be understood as that between Cape Samana, on the east, to the Grand Estero, on the west, about forty-five miles by about twelve miles of breadth in the widest part. The Bay of Samana, or the Grand Concha, which forms it, is bounded upon one side by the Redonda Mountains, and upon the other extends from Cape Samana until it reaches the mouth of the Yuma. By this cession the Dominican Republic renounces, cedes, and transfers to the United States the complete and exclusive sovereignty, property, government and dominion of all the possessions mentioned during the full term of the lease.

It is understood, notwithstanding, and it is agreed, that the lease stipulated in this article does not include the ports which are to the south of the Bay of Samana, or the Keys, which are not a mile from the line of the southern part of said bay, nor does it prohibit the free navigation of the Bay for the purpose of entering or sailing from the ports on the southern side of said Bay.

ART. 2. In the lease made by the provisions of the article which precedes, there is included jurisdiction over the waters of Samana Bay, and of all the bays and ports of the aforementioned Peninsula, excepting that which is reserved by the Dominican Republic in said preceding article ; and, likewise, it (the lease) includes the right to re-open and to have exclusive

use of the water communication which heretofore existed and crossed the western part of said Peninsula; and, likewise, of all public grounds, parks, uncultivated lands, mines, and minerals comprehended within the limits of said Peninsula, and of all the public buildings, fortifications, quarters for troops, and other edifices which are not the property of private parties. The United States will be given complete possession of territory, of all rights, and whatever pertains to the property leased, as has been stated, without any delay, after the ratification of this treaty shall have been exchanged.

It is to be understood, notwithstanding, and it is agreed, that no transfer of land, situated within the limits of the leased territory which has been made by the Dominican government within five years time prior to this date, shall be considered valid, so as to prejudice the United States.

ART. 3. In consideration of the foregoing detailed lease, the United States of America will pay to the government of the Dominican Republic, in the Treasury at Washington, the sum of one million of dollars in gold, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and will deliver to the government of said Republic artillery, arms, munitions, and other warlike stores to the amount of another million of dollars in current funds of the United States, which delivery shall be effected in those ports of the United States which may be designated by the Dominican government, the costs and other expenses attending the transportation of the same to be at the charge of the Dominican Republic.

ART. 4. The artillery, which is to be delivered over pursuant to the provisions of this treaty, shall be of such caliber as the Dominican government may select, no piece exceeding, however a ten-inch bore. The other arms shall be Springfield rifles, equal in quality to those used in the United States army during the recent rebellion, or English rifles, of the English pattern in the United States army. The army stores are to be of a good quality and in good condition, and suitable for artillery and the other classes of arms above mentioned. The price or value of the articles, arms, and munitions of war, is to be fixed at the price of the manufactory, and this is to be determined by the Chief of Artillery of the armies of the United States and a Commissioner, who is to be named to this end by the Dominican Republic; and in case of disagreement the matters in dispute will be settled definitively by the General in chief of the armies of the United States, who will act as umpire, in case that the Chief of Artillery and the Dominican Commissioner may not be able to agree.

ART. 5. The government of the United States, as a matter of course, has a full, complete, and exclusive right to fortify, garrison and protect the territory leased as above stated,

for and during the term expressed, with such fortifications and forces by sea and land as the President of the United States may judge convenient, and has, also, the right to remove at the expiration of the term all the artillery, arms, and munitions of war, or other property which may be deposited there during said forementioned lease, by the United States; or the Dominican Government may, at its option, purchase the same, or a part of the same, at its just value, which will be paid over to the United States. And in no event shall the United States be asked to pay for any betterments, appropriations, diminution in value of the property leased, its products, minerals, or other material resources, during the term mentioned.

ART. 6. The citizens of the Dominican Republic domiciled within the limits of the leased territory, as has been fixed by this treaty, can retain the particular property which they possess in said territory, and can elect within two years from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, whether they will remain there and become citizens of the United States, or leave the territory, thus preserving their character as citizens of the Dominican Republic.

ART. 7. This treaty will be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President of the Dominican Republic, with the consent of the Congress, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of San Domingo, within months from this date, or before, if possible.

In faith of which we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and thereto we have affixed our seals.

Done in the City of Washington, on the of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

SPANISH TREATY, THAT WAS PROPOSED, BUT NOT RATIFIED.

From the *Gaceta of San Domingo*, No. 402, dated July 6th, 1865 :

A convention drawn up in pursuance to the law of 1st of May of the present year, which sets aside the Royal Decree of 19th of May, 1861, re-incorporating into the Monarchy the territory of the Dominican Republic. This is celebrated between D. Jose de la Gaudara y Navarro, Captain-General of San Domingo and General-in-chief of Army, and General Don Pedro Antonio Pimentel, President of the Provisional Government of the Dominican people, who is represented by the generals, D. Jose del Carmen Reinoso and D. Meliton Valverde, and the Presbyter, D. Miguel Quesada, his Commissioners, clothed with full powers in the premises.

ART. 1. The Dominican people, upon recovering their independence by an act of magnanimity on the part of the Spanish nation, recognize and declare that the government of Spain was moved by the highest generosity and nobleness of con-

duct, when it was pleased to accept the re-incorporation of San Domingo, to which event circumstances lent all the character of spontaneity and of free will on the part of the Dominicans; and by virtue of which Spain has been acting within the limits of her own good right in opposing, by means of arms, the restoration of the Republic so long as she had a reason to believe that she had, upon her side, the support of the country, or, at any rate, that of the great majority of the inhabitants; and, moreover, that she has acted in conformity with her traditional nobility of character, when, convinced that a majority of the Dominicans desired, above all things else, their national independence, she suspended the use of force, and renounced forever the possession of the San Domingo territory, thus giving the highest proof of her respect for the legitimate rights of any people whatever, without regard to their strength or weakness.

The Dominican people declare, also, that it is its firm intention to preserve the generous friendship of the Spanish nation, which give it an origin and existence, and in whom, for this reason, they hope ever to find the kindest disposition towards themselves, and from whom more protection than from any other people.

The Dominican people declare that it is their vehement desire to celebrate a treaty of recognition, peace, friendship, navigation and commerce.

ART. 2. It is agreed that there shall be a reciprocal exchange of prisoners, without regard to number, quality, or category, each party delivering up those within its power to the other, and each giving, at once, orders that the exchange may be effected at a point nearest to the places of confinement.

ART. 3. With the happy view, and to the end, of securing peace, the Government of the Dominican people takes pleasure in declaring, as without effect, all the rigorous means which, by the force of circumstances, it was under the necessity of adopting during the revolutionary period, and in consequence, declares, and it is hereby agreed, that the political acts of all classes of individuals, without exception of persons or categories, happening within the course of past events, shall be exempted from all manner of responsibility, it not being permitted to persecute, disturb, or bring charges against any one for the opinions which he has expressed or maintained. The Dominicans who have been faithful to Spain, serving her cause with arms in hand, or showing their adhesion in any matter whatever, may remain in the country under the protection of its laws and authority, and be respected in their persons, families, and properties; or they may leave of their own free will, and shall have the right, either upon leaving, or after they shall have taken up their

residence elsewhere, of selling their property, or otherwise disposing of it according as it may be convenient, with the same liberty as the other subjects of San Domingo.

Those who shall find it agreeable to their inclinations to follow the flag of Spain to other points in the domains of the Monarchy can return to their country at whatever day they may feel disposed, and by submitting to its laws, enjoy the same franchises and rights as those enjoyed by other citizens.

Spanish subjects residing in the territory of San Domingo can remain in it, or absent themselves and return whenever it may suit them, and shall be respected in their persons and property in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the most favored nations. There are excepted from this provision army deserters.

ART. 4. The Dominican government obliges itself to pay to the government of Her Majesty an indemnity, (the amount which will be stipulated in a subsequent treaty) for the loss on Dominican paper money, for expenses of the war, of government, and administration of the country, and for the places bettered by the expenditures and the administration of the Spanish government.

The time of payment, and the form in which this is to be made are matters which will be comprised likewise in the treaty, of which mention has been above made.

ART. 5. Until the day shall arrive on which the Spanish government shall celebrate with the Dominican government the treaty to which the first article refers, the same Dominican government obligates itself to concede towards the ships that navigate under the Spanish flag the same custom house franchises as those enjoyed by the most favored nations, and to accord to them the protection and aid which the law of nations prescribes in cases of damage, forced entry, or any other maritime disaster.

ART. 6. The sick in the army, and the reserves who shall be found at the moment at evacuation in the hospitals and whose grave infirmity may not permit their immediate embarkation, without incurring the danger of losing their lives, shall remain under the protection of the laws of nations; the Dominican government obligating itself to treat them with the care and attention that humanity demands, and causing them to be assisted and cared for with all the consideration and attention necessary. The expenses, however, of all which will be upon the Spanish government, and these are to be punctually paid by the commission which will be subsequently appointed to take the sick in charge.

ART. 7. The Dominican government obligates itself not to sell any part of its territory to any nation or people, or to make any agreement which may prejudice the interests of

Spain in the Antilles, without the intervention and consent of the Spanish government.

ART. 8. For the fulfillment of the points stipulated in this convention, as well as to protect the Spanish subjects who may remain in the country, public agents of the Spanish government will be permitted to remain in the country, in the character of special commissioners, until the celebration of the treaty of peace and friendship shall have been adopted, which has been referred to in article 1st.

Thus done and signed at Guïvia, at the Quinta El Camelo, outside the walls of San Domingo, the 6th day of June, 1865. Jose de la Gandara, Jose del C. Reinoso, Meliton Valverde, Miguel Quesada.

FROM GACETA DE SANTO DOMINGO, No., 402 OF JULY 6, 1865.

Don Jose de la Gaudara y Navarro, Governor, Captain General of San Domingo and General-in-Chief of the army of operations.

The government of Her Majesty (whom God preserve) animated by the laudable purpose of putting an end to the calamities and horrors consequent upon a contest, which, however just and necessary for it, began to assume the nature of a war for conquest (which was very different from the intention of Spain, at the moment of accepting the free re-incorporation of the ancient Dominican Republic); and acceding, besides, to the fervent wishes of the government of the revolution, expressed in the manifesto presented to Her Majesty in the month of January last, resolved in accord with, and by the authorization of the Cortes, to abandon the Island, in the belief that the Dominicans, moved by a sentiment of gratitude at such a high proof of magnanimity and putting into practice their protestations of friendship and sympathies towards the Spanish people, (which is reviewed in said official document) would correspond worthily and loyally to such noble conduct of Her Majesty's government. Unfortunately, this has not been the result, and the simple relation of events which have recently transpired, place in a distinct light the proceedings on the part of the one and the other party.

The Cortes of the kingdom, upon decreeing by the law of the 1st of May last the abandonment of San Domingo, subordinated this act to the conditions that were expressed in the second article with respect to the execution of which the corresponding instructions have been communicated.

The government of the revolution, instructed as it was opportunely, of the beneficent disposition of the Spanish government and people, named three commissioners whom it invested with full powers to draw up a convention and arrange, as friends with the other party, every matter which had a con-

nection with a termination of the war, and which included, also, the giving up of the territory occupied by the Spanish forces, and a definite peace between San Domingo and the Monarchy. It approved beforehand, for itself, and in the name of the Republic, all that these commissioners would do or agree upon by virtue of the aforesaid unlimited mandate, without mentioning any condition whatever, or any reservation in the matter of ratification; in proof of which, according to its judgment, the projected convention should be definitive and obligatory upon the contracting parties, and should be immediately executed without formality. This end was demanded by the principal object had in view, (which was purely that of humanity) besides, the circumstances of the country required it, and above all, the inconveniences in the way of a prompt ratification on the part of the Spanish government of any treaty that might be agreed upon (which resulted from the great distance at which the Peninsula was placed from the theatre of events), urged it.

In virtue of all which, negotiations were begun between the aforesaid commissioners and myself on the 6th of June last, and a convention was drawn up and signed, but this has been subsequently disapproved by the government of the Revolution. Consequently, the guarantees which were demanded pursuant to article 2d of the law referred to, as well as by the instructions from Her Majesty's government were refused, which guarantees were laid down as an indispensable condition, and preliminary to any convention or treaty that might be proposed, operating as they did in favor of the persons and interests of the Dominicans, as also, to the benefit of Spanish rights and those of the subjects of Spain. Such refusal augments the evils inherent in war, the consequences of which, before God and men, will rest upon those who have not had the virtue nor patriotism to avoid them.

In consequence, and complying with the instructions which have been annunciated by Her Majesty's government, it becomes my duty to protest, as I do now solemnly, against the unjustifiable conduct of the government of the Revolution, and to declare as I do declare :

1st. That while Spain abandons that part of this Island which constituted the ancient Dominican Republic, re-incorporated as it was, spontaneously into the Monarchy in March, 1861, she reserves all the rights which belong to her by virtue of said re-incorporation, and will make them of avail in an opportune manner, and by whatever means she may esteem convenient and within her reach :

2d. That until the government of Her Majesty shall otherwise determine, the war between Spain and San Domingo shall continue, and

3d. That, besides the means which I have thought necessary to dictate to carry out what is embraced in the preceding article, all the parts and coasts of the territory of San Domingo shall continue in a state of blockade, conformably to the dispositions made by the orders of 5th of October and 7th of November, 1863, which, after this date will be extended to all the ports and coasts of the aforesaid San Domingo territory that were not comprised in the second order referred to.

SAN DOMINGO, 5th of July, 1865.

JOSE DE LA GANDARA.

LONDON, Dec. 11th, 1869.

DEAR SIR: From the prospectus and papers which I send, you will see that it (the Hartmont loan) was actually brought out, but the public has not taken it up, and although the Stock Exchange here has been compelled by its own laws to recognize the amount privately subscribed by Lawson & Co., and three or four of their friends, they have such a mistrust of the whole thing, and knew so perfectly well that the greater part of the subscriptions are fictitious, and that the loan is a gigantic swindle that the *put* and *call* (rule of the stock of Exchange, according to which each person giving notice of purchase or sale, must make a deposit as a security for the eventual fulfilment of the contract) which for English consols is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for the worst quoted stock is 2 per cent. has been fixed at 5 per cent. for the San Domingo loan. Herzberg went to San Domingo, proposed a loan to Baez for swindling the Dominican nation, as well as the English, and the loan was brought out in London. You will see by the prospectus (which I send you) the nature of the guarantee offered by Baez. The loan was issued for the nominal amount of £157,000, and purports to bear 6 per cent. interest per annum. According to the "Boletin oficial," of San Domingo, of 25th of September last, Hartmont is to receive £100,000 commission and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. bank commission beside, which latter runs up to £18,400.

Loan—real amount,	-	-	-	£420,000
Less as above,	-	-	£118,000.	301,600

This calculation is based upon the first amount of loan proposed. The English press, bought up by Lawson & Co., and the brokers of the loan, and, above all, the "*Times*," are favorable to the loan, but not so the public.

You can imagine in what utter discredit the loan is found in the market by the fact that the friendly telegram, which Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York have sent to our papers about the annexation of San Domingo being an accomplished fact—and the Bay of Samana being sold (leased) to the United States, have not had the effect of persuading a single person to purchase bonds.

GOD—OUR COUNTRY—AND LIBERTY.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

THE SOVEREIGN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC.

Considering that, according to the message of the Generals who are charged with the exercise of the Executive power, one of the compromises contracted on the part of the revolution *regenedora* was the loan obtained from Senores J. A. Jessurun & Zoon, merchants in the adjacent isle of Curazoa, which has been approved in the reply made to said message.

Considering that, upon an examination of the accounts of the said Senores J. A. Jessurun & Zoon contracted, according to the terms of an agreement between Citizen Buenaventura Baez and said Senores on the 24th day of March of this year, the same have been found just and equitable.

ART. 1. (Therefore) The sum of \$37,145.80 capital and interest of the amount loaned by the Senores J. A. Jessurun & Co., to the revolution *regenedora*, shall be, and is hereby recognized as a part of the national debt of the Republic.

ART. 2. The Executive Power will authorize the emission to the said Senores J. A. Jessurun & Zoon of obligations for the payment of said mentioned sum, according to the terms mentioned in said contract.

ART. 3. The present decree will be sent to the Executive Power for its promulgation and execution.

Done in the Hall of Sessions, of the Sovereign National Convention, on the 30th day of April 1868, in the 25th year of Independence, 5th of the Restoration, and 1st of Regeneration.

The President, Jacinto de la Concha, the Secretary, Juan Ma Herrera.

Let this be executed, and to that end, let it be communicated and circulated, etc.

The Generals charged with Executive power,

JOSE HUNGRIA.

JOSE RAMON LUCIANO.

SKETCH OF SAN DOMINGO FINANCES.

About the 1st of February 1869, Mr. Fabens, the confidential agent of President Baez, to effect the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, was sent out by the government of the United States, at the request of General Banks, chairman of the Committee of Foreign affairs in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of ascertaining what could be effected in that Republic, and at the same time, to ascertain the facts with reference to the Public Debt, as well as with regard to concessions of lands, mines, etc., etc., made to individ-

uals. Mr. Fabens returned about the 1st of April, having remained two days in San Domingo, and bringing back the curious news that the debt of the Dominican Republic did not exceed, at the first of the year, \$600,000. This report was confirmed by that of the Minister of Foreign affairs for the Republic of San Domingo, which was forwarded to Mr. Seward, and by the last named gentleman sent in to the House of Representatives. General Babcock, commissioned by this Government to San Domingo for the same purpose as was Mr. Fabens, returned last October, saying that the debt was only some \$600,000; and that the expenses of the Republic were as follows, according to the estimates that were given him by the Treasury Minister, Curiel :

State and Government,	-	-	-	\$55.000
Treasury and Commerce,	-	-	-	50.000
War and Marine,	-	-	-	250.000
Public Instruction and Justice,	-	-	-	55.000
Total,	-	-	-	\$410.000

To prove the falsity of this report and convince the government and Congress of the United States that they are in danger of being made the victims of the fraudulent schemes of Baez, and of a certain number of Americans and English who have combined for the purpose of defrauding the United States Treasury, it will be sufficient to publish certain parts of the report presented by the Minister of the Treasury, Curiel, to President Baez, on the 29th of March 1869, and which appear in the *Boletín oficial* of the 8th of May, No. 63.

Conformably to the data, says he, which are to be found in the General Accounting office, there was in circulation in the country on the 1st day of February, 1868, paper money to the amount of \$2,628,300 (nominal amount), emitted as follows :

Under the Government of the Protectorate, decree of the Assembly Constituyente of Oct. 23, 1865. (This at par value.)	\$100,000 00
Under the administration of Baez; emission conformable to decree of Congress, of 22d March, 1866, at par.	100,000 00
Idem—by decree of April of same year, at par.	100,000 00
Under the Triumvirate; decree of the Sub-delegation of 29th of July, 1866, at par.	200,000 00
Under the administration of Cabral; emission of 31st of May, 1867, at \$5 currency for one in gold	250,000 00
So-called bills of Bank of August, 1867.	100,000 00
Emission of 30th October, 1867, at the rate of 7½ for \$1	145,500 00
Emission of 30th November, 1867, at the rate of 20 for \$1	1,629,800 00
	\$2,628,300 00

Greater still than the paper money debt, appears another debt which, under different names, has been contracted under the past system, the details of which are the following :

Evidences of debt, called National Loan, at 8 months (drawing 6 per cent interest), which are specified in the documents, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the balance of which amounted to, on the 31st July, 1868, (gold).....	\$117,395 90½
Due bills to be paid for different accounts, doc. No. 8, the balance of which amounted to.....	57,082 84½
Bills drawn by the General Accounting Department, whose balance according to doc. No. 9 amounts to.....	10,129 35
Due bills expedited by the General Accounting office, by virtue of the Convention of 27th Nov., 1867, at the rate of 20 for \$1, at 8 months time (doc., Nos. 10 and 11).....	29,265 50
Due bills expedited, at 60 days time, by the same General Accounting office, for sums received in metal, documents, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	5,467 75
	\$218,338 26

To this sum there is to be added the amount of \$85,402 18 (gold), due bills drawn by the principal administration of the Treasury at San Domingo City, up to 31st January, 1868.

This debt, similar in importance to that of the paper-money debt, is denominated Public Debt, to which was given the character of making provision for the expenses of the war against Spain by the Restoration, in which are included, notwithstanding, other credits, whose total circulation amounted, at the same date, 31st January, 1868 (No. 5 and 6 (gold) to \$315,460 50.

At the beginning of February, 1868, the country was involved in an interior debt of colossal proportions; and this was the fact, without taking into account the salaries of employes already become due, according to the estimates which were in force, and which had not been liquidated, nor had the expenses, incurred by the revolution *regeneradora*, which brought Baez into power, been paid. "With these compromises," continues Minister Curiel, "and as I have said to you—fearing that it would become necessary to provide for expenses which were necessary to the preservation of order and peace, it was found necessary to recur to the emission of due bills, that being the only means found suitable for the aid of the administration, and which afforded a better guaranty to commerce."

"But the depreciation of the due bills has been brought about principally by the expenses which have been necessary to make in this capital for expenses of material, provisions, &c. &c., for the use of the public service, and for the necessities of war."

"The summary of due bills emitted," says the Treasury Minister, "by the different branches of public administration since the triumph of the revolution *regeneradora* (Feb., 1868), up to March, 1869, and which are known at the General Accounting office, is as follows: (See the statement No. 17).

General Accounting office (gold)	\$29,728 87
Administration at Santiago	68,951 39
“ “ La Vega	894 90
“ “ Samana	303 15
“ “ Santiago	355,371 26
“ “ Puerto Plata	42,138 88
	(gold) \$399,589 45

“There is due, besides,” says the Minister, “two debts, of \$7,000 each to Senores Jessurum & Son, which money was had upon a new loan that the Government was under the necessity of contracting with those gentlemen in March and December of the past year under the same conditions as the debt contracted for the expenses of the revolution *regenedora*, and recognized by the assembly constituyente. The latter debt (due to the same firm) is for \$39,000, but the conditions upon which it was made no one knows, because they have never been made public. It is known, positively, that Baez was the lender, and that Jessurum & Co. did nothing beyond lending their name. “Notwithstanding this amount named,” continues Curiel, “to the greater part of the civil employes salaries are due, there being some of these to whom more than a years’ salary is due.”

“Two loans,” says the Citizen Minister, “are nearly realized. A third was negotiated in this capital, and was as promptly concluded, as was the government prompt to receive the money. A draft was drawn upon London, while the negotiation was being drawn up, for £3,000 sterling, by Edward Hartmont. The loan, or the emission of bonds in London of the San Domingo loan, it is said, has been effected. No one has seen the money, and it is further known that there was an agreement between Baez, Hartmont, Lawson & Co., to create the impression abroad that the bonds not sold would be so placed as that they might be distributed among themselves, in case of the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, in which event the American government would have to give in lieu of San Domingo bonds United States bonds. The nearest calculation that can be made of the amount that would have to be paid by the United States is the following: *El Boletin*, official organ of the Republic, says that the Government will recognize a debt of £420,000 (the lenders have emitted bonds in London to the amount of £757,000, for which £320,000 are to be given, and 6 per cent. upon the sum received before December, and 1½ per cent. commission to the banking house entrusted with the payment of the coupons), and adds, that for the payment of the interest on, and sinking fund of, the £420,000 the Republic will pay annually, during 25 years, the sum £58,900.

The capital, £420,000, at the rate of \$4 75 to the £, according to Arts. 1 and 15 of the contract, produces.....	\$1,995 000
Less commissions £100,000, at \$4 75 to the £, and according to Hartmont & Co.'s additional contract.....	475,000
	<hr/> \$1,520,000 00
The interest and sinking fund for the gradual payment of the loan, represented by 25 annual payments of £58,900 at \$4 75 per £, according to Arts. 2 and 15 of the contract, amounts to.....	\$6,994,375 00
The commission of 1½ per cent, allowed by Art. 15 of the contract, upon this sum, amounts to.....	87,429 68
	<hr/> \$7,081,804 68
Resume: Amount to be paid.....	\$7,081,804 68
Amount to be received therefor.....	1,520,000 00
	<hr/> \$5,561,804 68
Difference against the government of.....	\$5,561,804 68

For \$1,520,000 received by the Dominican Republic, \$7,081,804 68 will have to be paid, or a difference in favor of the lenders of \$5,561,804 68, equal approximatively to about one-fifth of what is received. As a matter of course, these \$7,081,844 68 must be paid by the United States, in case the loan shall or shall not be realized, because this is the way in which the matter has been arranged.

Minister Curiel continues his report, by saying that on the 1st of April, 1868, there was obtained from the government of Hayti, or of Salnave, a *small* loan of \$20,000.

Debt of Dominican Republic to March, 1869, paper money emitted....	\$2,628,300 00
Loans, interest, due bills, evidences of debts, drafts,.....	218,338 26
Due bills drawn by the treasury administration up to 31st January, 1868.....	85,402 18
Debt, called that of the Restoration, emitted in bonds of \$10 each, to 31st January, 1868.....	315,460 00
Due bills emitted by the different branches of Administration from the triumph of the revolution up to March.....	399,589 45
Two obligations in favor of Jessurum & Son, of \$7,000 each.....	14,000 00
Other debt to same parties, recognized by the Government.....	39,000 00
San Domingo loan in London.....	7,081,804 68
Debt due to Haytian Government.....	20,000 00
	<hr/> \$10,801,894 57

If to this enormous sum (\$10,801,894 57) there be added another debt contracted with the Government of Hayti at the beginning of 1869, for \$25,000, and the liability of the Government for about an equal sum (of \$25,000), which sum was taken from two Guano Companies by Baez (one being French and the other English), for concessions that were afterwards repudiated; and, if to these there be added an emission of due bills up to the present to the amount of at least \$1,000,000, the result will be that the United States will have to settle, at least, to the amount of \$12,000,000. It is to be understood, at the same time, that the government of the Union will only be able to receive in exchange the fortifications and public buildings, unless it should happen in the meantime that Baez should

have been able to negotiate another loan upon these, when, as a matter of course it would obtain only the sovereignty of the soil. All the resources of the country are already compromised. Baez is the owner of Alta Vela, of the salt mines of Neyba, of the petroleum of Azua, and is interested in all concessions as well as in all fictitious or other loans. The Dominican government possesses numerous lands; the law permits these to be rented, but not to be sold; notwithstanding, these have not only been given in guaranty of payment of the loan at London, but, likewise, the products realized from custom houses, the woods and mines of Samana, as well as the others belonging to the Republic. But more, a great bank is now being established, and for that object it is pretended that another additional loan of 1,000,000 must be contracted. "El Boletin oficial," of July 18th, 1869, No. 72, publishes a decree signed by Baez and the secretaries of Treasury, Commerce, and Foreign Relations. The first article concedes to the Senores Edward Prime, Jr., and Edward P. Hollister, both of the city of New York, United States of America, and their associates full and sufficient authority to establish a bank of discount, exchange and deposit, with the right of issuing bills &c., under the name of the National Bank of San Domingo, or any other name that the parties may prefer. Article 3d provides that the capital of the National Bank of San Domingo is, and shall be limited to the sum of \$1,000,000 which will be divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each, and these *pro rata* will represent all the rights, franchises, and properties of said Bank. Article 4 provides that the National bank will have the right to receive money on deposit, to purchase, sell, and discount bonds, due bills, bills of exchange, shares, mortgages and all other classes of negotiable paper. Article 5 says: The National Bank has the right to issue bills upon the obligation to redeem them at sight in the city of San Domingo, in money of gold or silver coinage, and at the value of such coin in the market. As a guaranty for these emissions, the National bank will deposit in the General Accounting Office of the Treasury of the Republic a QUANTITY OF BONDS OR EVIDENCES OF DEBT (which will be more particularly described hereafter) to be acquired in full property, and reduced to possession, and to be bought of the government, or of individuals. The quantity to be deposited must represent, at least, the one-half of the total amount of the emission, and the bank cannot begin its operations before the government shall have evidence of the fact that it has bought, and holds in possession \$50,000 of the aforesaid bonds and evidences of debt. The 6th article says: "The bonds, or evidences of debt, of which mention is made in the foregoing paragraph, will be predicated upon mines; and the Dominican government will emit these at the nominal value

of \$1,000,000, with interest at 8 per cent., and for the payment of which, ~~was well as the~~ **capital**, the products of the mines and the leases of mines in the Republic will be pledged, and likewise, other free rents which the government may judge opportune; such *as the products resulting from the sale of the public lands.*"

Baez and Secretary Gautier are partners in this National Bank, neither of whom has advanced a dollar of capital.

By the above-mentioned decree it will be seen that, although Baez has asked for the annexation of territory to the United States, and, as though he did not feel satisfied with all the compromises, debts, and concessions already made (without mentioning that one now pending in the American Congress) he goes on and contracts another debt of \$1,000,000; sells the lands of the nation which ought to pass to the United States, and for another time compromises the mines, which that rich country holds in its bowels.

The speculations of the National Bank will be limited to the purchase of \$1,000,000 in bonds at 20 for one, without really paying out therefor a dollar; for Baez will give it such credit as may be asked, especially as he is a party in interest; and should the annexation scheme be effected, the Dominican bonds will be exchanged for United States bonds.

It is not therefore strange that the Senores Prime, Hollister, Spofford, Gabb, Halsey, Young, Fabens, Cazneau and O'Sullivan exert themselves to effect the consummation of the annexation project, without an investigation on the part of Congress, for each one of them has a good share in this stock-job.

The Treasury Minister, Curiel, said to General Babcock that the expenses of the Republic were \$410,000, and in the report, to which we have before referred, he said: "The general income for said year according to the accounts (which have come in from all quarters) amount to \$430,771 89½, and the expenses to \$739,954 75, there in this way resulting a deficit of \$309,956 54¾. The expenses of the former year, according to what is within the power of the General Accounting Office to show, up to that date, were \$524,583 32. The Minister continues by saying: "Inasmuch as the accounts of the administration at Puerto Plata for the last half year, and also those of Seybo, from August to December are unascertained, it is not possible to be precise as to the total amount of moneys expended, which exceed, by much, the sum of \$700,000, without reaching however, the amount of \$800,000; besides, there were various claims and matters of debt unsettled on the 31st of December last."

"Likewise," adds the Minister, "a contract has been made for a line of steamers between New Orleans, New York, and San Domingo, with Senor O'Sullivan, to whom has been

granted the privilege of a reduction of duties by 15 per cent. upon all articles that may be imported in the steamers of that line."

"There was also conceded on the 1st February, 1869, to Edward Hartmont the right of constructing a railroad from Santiago de Los Caballeros to Monte Christi, or to the banks of the Yuma, which river empties into the Bay of Samana."

The attention of Congress is called to the compromise which Baez is still engaged in making, and this ought to be done before resolving to vote the annexation, or to confirm the lease of the Peninsula of Samana. The American Congress, before taking into consideration the San Domingo treaty, should, it is submitted, order and demand that a commission be sent to San Domingo by the Government (accompanied by persons who understand the state of affairs there), and which should examine into all the money operations referred to, especially the due bills.

If the Dominican debt shall be properly looked into, it will be found below \$800,000. In truth, all these other debts and credits against the Treasury are fraudulent. According to the accounts in the General accounting office, the proceeds of the Treasury, coming from custom-houses, imports, licenses, stamped paper, etc., amount to (in the two years past of Baez' administration) at least—

Realized from the English loan.....	\$1,600,000 00
Salnave's loan.....	200,000 00
Jessurum & Son (39,000 and 14,000).....	45,000 00
English & French Guano Companies, referred to.....	53,000 00
The sum advanced by the United States.....	25,000 00
	150,000 00
	\$2,173,000 00

THE VOTE UPON ANNEXATION.

Below will be found a translation of the decree of Baez, ordering an election upon the question of annexation. It is taken from the *New York Herald*, of Saturday, 12th inst. What is remarkable is the fact that the *Herald's* San Domingo correspondence is dated February the 20th, when the steamer, which must have brought the latest news from there, left on the 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Besides, the statement of returns having been received from Seybo, Santiago, LaVega, and Azua on the 20th, is all a fabrication. As for instance: Azua is 110 miles from San Domingo, is in the interior, and it would require three days travel on horseback to reach that place with the news that an election was ordered on the 16th. The same thing is true as to Seybo. LaVega is off 130 miles, and Santiago is about 160 miles from the Capital. Baez, in all probability, had sent

down to his partizans in advance at all those places information of what his intentions were as to holding this election, but it will be seen that the whole plan of operations is a mere game of the President, which will be sooner or later exposed. There is no railroad nor telegraphic lines on the Island.

The following is a translation of the proclamation submitting the question to the people :

God, Patria and Liberty. Dominican Republic.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, General of Division, Grand Citizen and President of the Dominican Republic :

Considering that the partial manifestations in distinct forms which have been made by the people of the Dominican Republic to unite their destinies to the great Republic of North America, and form a part of that powerful Union, makes it necessary now that the Government dictates legal measures to assure itself that the desired end is the real expression of the national will. Considering, moreover, that the municipalities and the legitimate representatives of the localities are called upon to receive the free vote of the citizens when they, in important crises, determine by means of the plebiscites the momentous questions which concern the future of the nation, and having listened to the opinion of the council of the Secretaries of State, with the assistance of the honorable consulting Senators, I decree :

ART. 1. From the time of the publication of this decree will remain open the committees in all the provinces, communes and military posts of the Republic, to the end that the inhabitants concur in giving their votes expressive of their wish concerning uniting themselves to the grand Republic of the United States of America, and forming a part of their territory and political unity.

ART. 2. The Ayuntamientos and Alcades representing the municipal power, and the corresponding civil authority of the localities, will open, in each one of them, a register destined to inscribe the names of the voters, who will, as many as can do so, sign their names with the expression of their vote.

ART. 3. At the termination of the vote, when the number of voters in the respective localities have been taken, the same Ayuntamientos—and when these are wanting, the Alcades—will certify in the most solemn manner that the names written by another hand are of individuals voting who spontaneously presented themselves to manifest their opinion, and that they were identified, after ratifying their suffrage, as ignorant of the art of writing.

ART. 4. The original acts, results of each election, legally headed in the customary style, will be forwarded without delay to the respective civil Governors of the provinces and districts, who will send the sheets which contain the returns

to the Chief of State through the Citizen Minister of the Interior and Police.

ART. 5. The sheets to which the former article alludes must be sealed with the seal of the respective governments and Ayuntamientos (heads of provinces), with the object that not the slightest suspicion should be raised as to their authenticity.

ART. 6. The present decree shall be printed, published and circulated by the Citizen Minister of the Interior and Police.

Given in Santo Domingo on the 16th day of the month of February, 1870, the twenty-sixth year of the Independence, the seventh of the Restoration, and the third of the Regeneration.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

FELIX M. DELMONTE, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

M. M. GAUTIER, Minister of Interior, Police, &c.

RICARDO CURIEL, Minister of the Treasury and Commerce.

JOSE HUNGRIA, Minister of War and Marine.

Everything here remains in the most peaceful condition.

The British navy has suddenly manifested a lively interest in Dominican affairs. The Royal Alfred (frigate) dropped in here, and then proceeded to Port au Prince, doubtless to encourage Message Saget to carry out his threat to ravage the Dominican frontier with fire and sword, if this people persist in the wish for annexation. That is past fighting against now; and as all that splendid coffee region is now thrown open to American settlers, it may mean a declaration of war on the United States.

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn