

THE  
AMERICAN  
ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND  
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1869.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

VOLUME IX.

NEW YORK:  
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,  
90, 92 AND 94 GRAND STREET  
1870.

in the Beni and Chiquitos provinces. On the higher lands are found the llama, the sheep, goat, and the vicuna. The mineral wealth of Bolivia is fabulous. Besides silver, there are found gold, lead, tin, copper, iron, coal, and fossil salts. The gold washings of the headwaters of the affluents of the Madeira are celebrated, and from the single silver mountain of Potosi nearly enough silver has been taken to pay our national debt.

The foreign trade passes through the Peruvian port of Arica. The foreign European trade in imports amounts to about \$3,000,000 annually. This is offset in exports of Peruvian bark, guano, copper, etc. The balance of trade against the country is paid for by a part of her silver product, which is about \$2,500,000 annually.

Bolivia made, in March, 1867, a treaty of limits, commerce, and navigation, with Brazil. This was, late in 1868, ratified by both nations, and the party favorable to the treaty hope that it will open the way to steam communication, via the Amazon, with the world. On the other hand, discontent with it still prevails.

There is an internal trade in Bolivia amounting to about \$50,000,000 annually.

The revolution prevailing in 1867 was ended in the beginning of 1868, by the revolutionary leaders emigrating to the Argentine Republic. President Melgarejo caused his first cousin, Colonel Lozada, one of the bravest officers in the army, to be shot for having attempting to raise a counter-revolution. The despotic act excited great indignation; but Melgarejo had the army perfectly under his control. The general dissatisfaction with President Melgarejo continued, however, and the President proclaimed himself, in February, 1869, again dictator of the republic. His Cabinet approved unanimously of this step. In May he issued a decree restoring the constitution, and ordered elections for Congressmen and Senators. The people received this return of their constitutional rights with enthusiasm. He continued, however, to exercise full control.

The Government recognized, in June, the belligerent rights of Cuba by the following decree:

*To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of Cuba:*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency a copy of the decree by which Bolivia recognizes the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots and the legitimacy of the Provisional Government which they have organized. The cause espoused by General Cespedes is thoroughly American, seeking for independence and the destruction of Spanish despotism. God and right sustain its justice, and the prayers of the Continent are offered for its success. I have the honor, etc.

MARIANO DONATO MUÑOZ.

LA PAZ, June 10, 1869.

Mariano Melgarejo, Provisional President of Bolivia, decrees:

1. That the Government of Bolivia recognizes the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and the legitimacy of the government organized by them.

2. Bolivia sends her heart-felt sympathy to the noble upholders of such a sacred cause, and to

General Cespedes, as a first homage to his American spirit and heroic efforts for the liberty and independence of his country.

A new revolutionary movement against Melgarejo was begun at the close of October, by General Morales, consul of Bolivia at Callao, who a few years since attempted the overthrow of President Belzu. He appeared upon the frontier of the country with three hundred muskets and rallied a number of adherents to his standard; but the movement was speedily crushed.

The Government continues to make great efforts to develop the resources of the Amazon Valley. On October 1, 1869, it gave to Mr. A. D. Piper, a citizen of California, a concession of a vast tract of land. Mr. Piper, who represents a California company, contracted, on the other hand, to introduce 1,000 families for each five years during twenty-five years. A great impulse to Bolivian commerce is also expected from the new railroads which the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Peru, expect to build to the Bolivian frontier.

BOTTS, JOHN MINOR, a Virginian politician and statesman, born in Dumfries, Prince William County, Va., September 16, 1802; died at his residence in Culpepper, Va., January 7, 1869. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Fredericksburg, and from thence to Richmond, where they perished in the great theatre fire in 1811. Young Botts received a good school education notwithstanding the loss of his parents during his youth, and so thorough a preparation for the law, which was the profession of his choice, that he was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. After he had practised law for about six years, he retired to a farm in Henrico County, and established himself as a Virginia country gentleman. He did not long remain in quiet, however, for, in 1833, he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature of the State. He at once took a prominent position among the leading members of this body, and soon became one of the most active politicians in Virginia, working with the Whig party. He was several times reelected to the Legislature. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and there stood earnestly and ably by Henry Clay, zealously advocating most of the points of the great leader's programme—a national bank, a protective tariff, and the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands. After serving two terms he was defeated by Mr. Seddon, but, in 1847, succeeded in gaining a reelection. In 1839 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, which nominated Harrison and Tyler. He had been a warm personal friend of John Tyler, elected Vice-President in November, 1840, and who, by the death of General Harrison, in April, 1841, became President of the United States; but, soon after Mr. Tyler's accession to office, Mr. Botts, in a conversation with him, learned his intention of seceding from the party which had elected him, and he at once denounced him, and pro-

said State," and inserting "voters of said State registered at the date of said submission."

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, said: "Under what principle, I ask, can you deprive a sovereign State of representation when you admit that it is sovereign? You have defended yourselves heretofore by saying that these States were not in the Union, that they needed reconstruction; but now, remember, you reconstruct them first, and then you do not say that they are not reconstructed; you do not say that they are not legal States; you do not say in your amendment that they are not a part of the Union, that their State governments cannot work regularly, but simply that they shall not be entitled to representation. How are they to be entitled to representation? Has General Longstreet entitled himself to office and to have his disabilities removed? Are they to bathe in Jordan? Is that the only way? Abana and Pharpar are rivers of Damascus; but they are not the river Jordan. They must bathe in the pool of your party politics before they can be cleansed. They are to join with you in assisting to strike out the word 'white' from the constitutions of the Northern States. They are to be forced to do this under the amending clause of the Constitution which requires a ratification by sovereign States. Do you suppose that your fifteenth amendment will ever become a part of the Constitution of this country under this bill? Never. The ratification thus forced is unconstitutional. The means of altering the compact made by sovereign States is provided in the instrument itself, and that is a ratification; and that ratification requires that every State shall have a free choice and a free vote; and when you say to your slaves, when you say to the Southern States, 'We have conquered you; you are conquered provinces; we have entered upon and possessed your land; you are slaves of our sword and our spear; you can only be admitted to the position of freemen again by ratifying this constitutional amendment,' do you allow them a free vote? No, sir; they are powerless. They cannot ratify it. Can they assist you in striking the word 'white' out of the constitution of my State without a free choice at all, without being States themselves even on your own theory? No, Mr. President."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution is plainly, to my mind, the most dangerous claim of power, the most destructive to the system of our Government, that ever was or could be devised. If I know aught of the Government under which we live, it is the elective franchise, it is the process of carrying on Government by the elective system that marks it from its first organization to its last act. It is a power that must be, in the very nature of things, the controlling power, because the election is your test of power, of law in every shape, and at every stage of your country's Government. That power you propose to take from the States

and deposit with the Federal Government, to consolidate the power of all powers, that which underlies and creates all other powers; and that you propose to place in the hands of Congress! There never was a graver question, there never was an act which will affect the whole structure and genius of our Government to the extent that this must, should it succeed in obtaining the consent of the people of this country.

"It has been demonstrated before this Senate, in a manner that could not be and has not been replied to, by my honorable friend, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), that by the amendment of the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) you do coerce the choice not only of the Southern States, which is a barefaced act of simple power, but you coerce the sentiment of every Northern State under your pretended power of governing the Southern States. Talk of the free choice of Indiana or Ohio or New York! What is it when Congress can by law insist that the votes of certain States shall be cast in opposition to it? All freedom is gone. Sir, when Congress adopts such a measure as this, it is doing nothing less than playing with clogged dice. It is the intention, therefore, by a measure like this to destroy, first, all shadow of freedom in the exercise of their opinions by the people of these three States, and next, having destroyed that, to make their votes the instrument whereby you crush out the sentiment of the Northern States. *Per fas aut nefas* seems to me to be the rule by which this amendment is to be forced upon the American people; and the question will yet come up—it cannot be long kept down—how any law, how any amendment obtained by means like this, can be held binding upon the conscience of a people who have neither the sense nor the manhood to remain free."

The bill, as amended, was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Ferry, Fessenden, Hamlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDonald, Morrill, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Sprague, Stockton, and Thurman—9.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Edmunds, Gilbert, Grimes, Hamilton, Harlan, Kellogg, Osborn, Pool, Saulsbury, Vickers, and Yates—18.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate.

In the House, on April 9th, Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of gov-*

ernment, guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people; and the House of Representatives will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever, in his opinion, a republican government shall have been in fact established, and he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government.

The rules were suspended by the following vote:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Asper, Axtell, Banks, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buffinton, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick B. Butler, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Amasa Cobb, Clinton L. Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Donley, Duval, Ferriss, Ferry, Finkelburg, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hill, Hoge, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jencks, Alexander H. Jones, Thomas L. Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrow, Marcur, Daniel J. Morrill, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Roots, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Lionel A. Sheldon, Porter Sheldon, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Trimble, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Voorhees, Ward, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Welker, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, John T. Wilson, Winans, and Witcher—98.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Adams, Beaman, Biggs, Burr, Cleveland, Davis, Eldridge, Golladay, Hale, Hawkins, Kerr, Niblack, Packer, Paine, Poland, Rogers, Sargent, Stevens, Sweeney, Townsend, Van Trump, Wells, Willard, Eugene M. Wilson, and Winchester—25.

**NOT VOTING**—Messrs. Arnell, Bailey, Beck, Benjamin, Bennett, Benton, Bird, Boles, Bowen, Cake, Calkin, Cook, Cowles, Crebs, Cullom, Dawes, Dickey, Dixon, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Greene, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambleton, Hamill, Hamilton, Hoag, Hoar, Hooper, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knott, Laffin, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McNeely, Eliakim H. Moore, Jesse H. Moore, William Moore, Morgan, Samuel P. Morrill, Morrissey, Mungen, Palmer, Peters, Potter, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Rice, Sanford, Schenck, Schumaker, Slocum, Joseph S. Smith, William J. Smith, William Smyth, Starkweather, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Van Auker, William B. Washburn, Wheeler, Wood, and Woodward—78.

The resolution was then agreed to.

In the Senate, on the withdrawal of the Vice-President, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was chosen President *pro tem*.

This session of Congress closed on April 10th.

**CONNECTICUT.** The public affairs of this State during the year have pursued their regular course, with a marked tendency to improvement in several departments.

The condition of the finances appears to be satisfactory. The State funded debt was, last year, reduced by \$349,244.61, the whole amount of her liabilities over the assets on April 1, 1869, being \$6,974,992.10. The value of taxable property for 1869 had also increased by nearly eight millions over that assessed for 1868.

The entire receipts of the State during the last year were \$2,380,790.42; of which \$757,286.10 came from the two and one-half mill

tax, \$432,199.64 from savings-banks, \$228,308.94 from railroad corporations, \$126,400.81 from mutual insurance companies, \$287,000 from sale of bank stocks, \$204,366.28 from bank dividends, and the balance from miscellaneous sources.

The total expenditures for the year were \$2,526,045.81. Of this \$798,900 were for the redemption of bonds, \$492,828 were for interest on the public debt, \$201,350 for public buildings and institutions, and \$117,154.65 for the maintenance of soldiers' children.

Claims of the State against the General Government, amounting to more than \$200,000, have been so far disallowed. Under the new views held in the Treasury Department, however, it is anticipated that, if properly presented, they will be recognized and paid.

The number of men available for military duty in the State is 83,185; but its actually organized military force is composed of 3,691 men, commanded by 169 officers. The cost of this military establishment, last year, was \$113,097; but the actual expenditure of the State on that account was only \$52,463.94, the remaining \$60,634 of that sum having been made up and paid from commutation taxes.

Public schools are well provided for in Connecticut. Their condition and cost to the State are shown by the detailed report of the Secretary of the Board of Education for 1868, which states that "there are 1,572 districts, a decrease of 18 from last year. There are 1,640 public schools, a decrease of five. The number of children in 1868 was 123,650, and in 1869, 124,082, an increase of 432. Average number in each district between the ages of 4 and 16 years of age, January, 1869, 79. Whole number of scholars registered in winter, 82,140; in summer, 75,177. Number of teachers in summer, 2,207; in winter, 2,225, of whom 651 never taught before. Average wages of male teachers \$56.64 per month, including board; of females, \$26.98. Twenty-nine new school-houses were erected during the year; whole number of graded schools, 203; number of school-houses in good condition, 877; in fair condition, 458; in poor condition, 304. Capital of the school fund, \$2,046,108.87; revenue of same in 1868, \$136,015; in 1869, \$124,082. The first year there was a dividend of \$1.10 per child; last year, \$1.00. Capital of town deposit fund, \$763,661.38; revenue from same, \$43,965.75. Amount raised for school by town tax, \$160,347.35; increase for the year, \$10,666.36. Amount raised by district tax, \$467,804.77; increase, \$872.87. Total amount received for public schools from all sources, \$1,049,066.71; increase, \$59,280.39."

The better to provide the common schools with competent teachers, purposely trained to the performance of their duties, the Governor, in his message to the General Assembly, warmly recommended the reestablishment of the State Normal School, which had been for some years discontinued; representing such a meas-

STATES.	1868-'69.		1867-'68.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Louisiana .....	794,305	584,240		
Alabama .....	230,621	366,198		
Texas .....	147,817	114,666		
Florida .....	14,392	58,598		
Georgia .....	857,953	495,959		
South Carolina .....	199,072	240,481		
North Carolina .....	35,908	38,643		
Virginia .....	160,971	166,587		
Tennessee, etc. ....	439,800	466,681		
Total .....	2,879,039	2,581,992		

This includes the shipments from the different ports, but not the amount consumed in the Southern States, which was about 60,000 bales. The following figures will serve for the purposes of a general comparison of the resources of the country derived from this one product at different periods: Total crop in 1821-2, 455,000 bales; in 1830-1, 1,038,848; in 1841-2, 1,688,574; in 1850-1, 2,355,257; in 1857-8, 3,113,962; in 1859-60, 4,669,770; in 1865-6, 2,193,987; in 1866-7, 2,019,774; in 1867-8, 2,593,998; in 1868-9, 2,439,039.

The crop of Sea Island cotton for the past year has been as follows: In Florida, 6,748 bales; Georgia, 6,480; South Carolina, 5,454; Total, 18,682. This is the smallest amount recorded for many years.

The average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain for the year 1868-'69 was about 3,000 bales less than in 1867-'68, while the Continent of Europe and the United States together consumed about 3,000 less per week. The supply on hand at the beginning of the new year (September 1st) was about 330,000 less than it was one year before.

The exportation of cotton from various ports of this country during the past year, as compared with the preceding year and with 1860, is exhibited in the following table:

FROM	1860.	1868.	1869.
New Orleans.... bales	2,005,682	581,477	619,534
Mobile.....	659,481	236,511	163,154
South Carolina.....	386,770	105,818	56,809
Georgia.....	337,755	259,604	167,537
Texas.....	111,967	68,595	88,376
Florida.....	59,108	.....	810
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	2,259	8,238	6,253
New York.....	203,028	874,784	327,388
Boston.....	9,694	1,441	1,491
Philadelphia.....	292	1,440	99
Baltimore.....	257	16,309	19,212
Portland, Maine.....	.....	2,807	1,907
San Francisco.....	.....	1	.....
Total from the U. S.	3,774,173	1,657,015	1,448,020

Of this amount, 976,986 bales were received at Liverpool; 224,101 at Havre; 110,822 at Bremen; 84,011 at Barcelona; 31,841 at Hamburg; and 70,259 at other ports.

The prices of cotton during the year ending August 30, 1869, have been as follows, at Liverpool and New York:

1868-'69.	PRICE PER POUND.	
	New York.	Liverpool.
	Cents.	Pence.
Beginning of year, Sept. 4 ('68)...	29½	10½
Minimum price, Nov. 12, ..	24½	(Sept. 25) 9½
Maximum price, Aug. 30 ('69)...	35	13½
End of the year, Aug. 27, ..	34½	13½

In 1867-'68 the maximum price was 42 cents at New York, and 15½ pence at Liverpool; the minimum 25 cents at New York, and 10½ pence at Liverpool.

The growth of cotton in other countries has been somewhat less than during the preceding year. In India the season was unfavorable, and the product did not exceed 1,500,000 bales of 894 pounds each. About 230,000 bales were produced in Egypt; 12,500 in Turkey, the Levant, etc.; and 707,500 in Brazil, Peru, and the West Indies. The entire production of cotton in the world in the year 1869 has been estimated at 5,000,000 bales, while the consumption amounted to about 6,000,000, leaving an apparent deficit in the supply for the coming year of 1,000,000 bales.

CUBA. The most important island of the Western Hemisphere. It has always from the time of its discovery been a dependency of Spain. Several attempts have been made to establish its independence, but failed. The most important movement of this kind is the revolution which broke out in 1868,\* and which, at the close of the year 1869, was not entirely subdued. The area of the island is 43,489 square miles, it being nearly equal to the area of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, taken together. The population is increasing with great rapidity; it had, according to official returns, 170,370 inhabitants in 1775; 551,998 in 1817; 704,487 in 1827 (311,051 white, 106,494 free colored, 286,942 slaves); in 1846, 898,752 (425,767 white, 149,226 free colored, 323,759 slaves); in 1862, 1,359,238 (864,754 white, 225,938 free colored, 368,550 slaves). The island is divided into three provinces. The government is vested in a Captain-General, who is the military commander of the whole island, and the civil governor of one of the three provinces. The chief towns of Cuba are Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, and Trinidad. According to the new Spanish Constitution, Cuba is to be represented hereafter in the Spanish Cortes, but no representatives were elected in the course of the year 1869.

The commencement of the insurrection of 1868 has been the issue of a document by the "Junta of the Laborers," which, after enumerating the wrongs and insults inflicted upon the Cubans by Spain, thus states the principles on which their revolution is based:

The laborers, animated by the love for their native

\* See the article SPAIN in the AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1868.

land, aspire to the hope of seeing Cuba happy and prosperous by virtue of its own power, and demand the inviolability of individuals, their homes, their families, and the fruits of their labor, which it will have guaranteed by the liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, by peaceful meetings; in fact, they demand a government of the country for and by the country, free from an army of parasites and soldiers that only serves to consume it and oppress it. And, as nothing of that kind can be obtained from Spain, they intend to fight it with all available means, and drive and uproot its dominion on the face of Cuba. Respecting above all and before all the dignity of man, the association declares that it will not accept slavery as a forced inheritance of the past; however, instead of abolishing it as an arm by which to sink the island into barbarity, as threatened by the Government of Spain, they view abolition as a means of improving the moral and material condition of the working-man, and thereby to place property and wealth in a more just and safe position.

Sons of their times, baptized in the vivid stream of civilization, and, therefore, above preoccupation of nationality, the laborers will respect the neutrality of Spaniards, but among Cubans will distinguish only friends and foes, those that are with them or against them. To the former they offer peace, fraternity, and concord; to the latter, hostility and war—war and hostility that will be more implacable to the traitors to Cuba, where they first saw the day, who turn their arms against them, or offer any asylum or refuge to their tyrants. We, the laborers, ignore the value of nationality, but at the present moment consider it of secondary moment. Before nationality stands liberty, the indisputable condition of existence. We must be a people before becoming a nation. When the Cubans constitute a free people they will receive the nationality that becomes them. Now they have none.

In January, 1869, a proclamation was issued by the Spanish Captain-General, to appease the Cubans. He said:

I will brave every danger, accept every responsibility for your welfare. The revolution has swept away the Bourbon dynasty, tearing up the roots, a plant so poisonous that it putrefied the air we breathe. To the citizen shall be returned his rights, to man his dignity. You will receive all the reforms which you require. Cubans and Spaniards are all brothers. From this day Cuba will be considered as a province of Spain. Freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public, and representation in the national Cortes, the three fundamental principles of true liberty, are granted you.

Cubans and Spaniards! Speaking in the name of our mother, Spain, I adjure you to forget the past, hope for the future, and establish union and fraternity.

The proclamation remained without any effect upon the leaders, of whom at this time the Marquis of Santa Lucia and General Castillo were in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, while other forces were besieging Gibara, and 2,000 men were holding Colonel Lono in check at Tunas, and General Cespedes, the Provisional President, was near St. Jago de Cuba.

The first reinforcement, in 1869, from Spain, consisted of about 1,500 troops. The Spanish General Valmaseda succeeded in joining Colonel Lono at Tunas, and marched on Bayamo. Meanwhile the Cuban forces, 6,000 strong, under General Quesada, advanced on Puerto Principe, which was defended by Colonel Mena with a garrison of 3,000 men.

Another reinforcement of 1,000 men arrived

on February 15th. A decree was issued abolishing the freedom of the press and establishing trials by military commissions. The citizens of Havana were called upon to raise twenty-five millions for the Government. The volunteers continued to create disturbances. This body, originally organized by Lersundi, while energetic in support of the revolution which relieved Spain from Isabella, showed themselves as ready to support the Spanish rule in Cuba. Their seven battalions numbered at this time about 5,000 men. Their demeanor was insolent and overbearing.

In February, 5,000 insurgents, divided into three bodies, between Villa Clara and Cienfuegos, were destroying the railway and cutting the telegraph wires. An engagement took place at San Cristoval, twenty-two leagues west from Havana, with a body of insurgents under Prieto, in which the troops were defeated and obliged to retreat. Another action took place at Quanajay, eleven leagues from Havana, on the north coast, in which twenty Spaniards were wounded. The arrival of reinforcements from Count Valmaseda prevented the Cubans from taking Santiago. The insurgents still held Tunas. Havana was practically in a state of siege, and General Dulce was urged to declare it officially, but was not inclined to do so, and even released Cubans producing American naturalization papers. The Cubans destroyed the telegraph and stopped the mails at Trinidad. Banditti pillaged the plantations in the vicinity of Nuevitas. A body of troops, sent on February 7th to San Miguel, burned the town, but the insurgents held their ground in the vicinity. They also continued to surround Puerto Principe, the inhabitants of which city were suffering for want of provisions. A force of Spanish troops under Quiros advanced to Jiguani, near Bayamo, from Santiago de Cuba, fighting severely all along the route with the insurgents under General Cespedes, in order to join Count Valmaseda, who was at Jiguani with the main body of his forces. The insurgent chiefs were constantly moving from one point to another, thus baffling pursuit and wearying their enemies by long and profitless marches. To deprive the Spaniards of the power of moving, they also continued burning estates and railroad bridges, and destroying roads. On the 14th of February, Colonel Lono's column of Spanish troops arrived at Manzanilla from Bayamo, with about 1,000 refugees. This column was harassed by the insurgents all the way. The latter captured the port of La Guanaja, a small town a few leagues west of Nuevitas, and fortified it with brass guns, manned by Americans. In the middle of February 1,000 chasseurs arrived from Spain, and went, under General Puello, to Cienfuegos. The amnesty proclamation was officially declared to have expired, but the Captain-General proclaimed the benefit of pardon to all insurgents that would surrender themselves, with or without arms, excluding the chiefs of the insurrection, assassins, incen-

diaries, and robbers. To prevent further collusion with American citizens, General Dulce applied to the United States consul for the names of all American residents in Cuba. At La Lujas, five leagues from Cienfuegos, 1,500 insurgents burned, on February 20th, the archives of the police and the uniforms of the civil guards, and took their arms and horses.

The naval expedition from Havana against the insurgents at La Guanaja was successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed, and the works were carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town.

Two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe, on the 23d of February. Captain-General Dulce addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation.

In several encounters between the Spanish troops and the insurgents near Santa Cruz, in February, the latter were defeated and forced to fly to the mountains. Meanwhile General Lesca, strongly reinforced, was pushing his way into the interior from La Guanaja, and General Puello arrived with his reinforcements at Cienfuegos. An engagement took place at Colonia de St. Domingo, in the province of Sagua la Grande, in which many were killed on both sides. In this gloomy state of affairs the emigration of Cubans increased greatly. There was no prospect of any decision for some time. It was evident that additional reinforcements of troops were needed from Spain to occupy the whole island and drive out the insurgents. The troops actually did no more than hold their own. The people in the country suffered great distress, and thousands left their homes to seek refuge in the cities. Another reinforcement of 1,000 men arrived on March 3d from Spain, and were sent to the interior. General Dulce recruited new battalions of volunteers. To assist the Government by money, the clergy offered it one-sixth of their income. General Letona commenced a vigorous campaign in the district of Cienfuegos, while General Puello divided his command at Santo Espiritu into three flying columns, to scour the country. In the Eastern Department bands were roaming between Holguin and Gibara, and committed great depredations and outrages; they carried the flag of the insurgents, but were disowned by the latter and denounced as bandits. General Lesca advanced from La Guanaja to Puerto Principe. On this march the heaviest engagement since the beginning of the rebellion was fought. General Lesca found the enemy, to the number of 4,000, strongly intrenched on the Sierra de Ubitas. Artillery was brought up and commenced a vigorous fire upon the works. Covered by the batteries, a column of regular troops, 1,500

strong, attacked the enemy's fortifications with the bayonet. Both sides fought with determination. General Lesca reports his loss at thirty-one killed and eighty wounded; other accounts say the Spaniards lost about two hundred men. The loss of the rebels was estimated by the Spaniards at 1,000 killed and wounded.

About this time—March, 1869—the entire available strength of the rebel forces under Quesada was 7,000 men. It was somewhat strengthened by the landing of an expedition under the command of Cisneros on the north side of Cuba, near Mayari, where General Cespedes was waiting for war material by a steamer. This vessel brought about 100 Cubans, all well armed with rifles, revolvers, and swords, several pieces of field artillery, and a number of expert artillerymen. In addition to these there were landed 5,000,000 of ball-cartridges and a large assortment of other war material.

General Cespedes was at Mayari with a large force ill supplied with munitions, but very enthusiastic and confident in the success of the cause—free Cuba. He continued the Fabian policy in his war with the Spanish troops until his forces should become better armed, and the disparity in this respect between the two armies should be reduced. Meanwhile irregular bands of insurgents were burning plantations and scattering general destruction in the vicinity of Manzanillo and Santa Cruz.

The insurgent Assembly of Representatives for the Central Department decreed, in March, the absolute abolition of slavery. The patriots were to be indemnified for the loss of their slaves, and the freedmen to become soldiers or to remain cultivators of the soil.

In order to strengthen their cause, the leaders of the Cuban insurrection turned their eyes to the United States, where much sympathy and some help in men and arms had already encouraged them. On the occasion of General Grant's accession to the presidency, the following address was sent to him:

*To His Excellency the President of the United States:*

Sir: The people of Cuba, by their Grand Supreme Civil Junta and through their General-in-Chief, Señor Cespedes, desire to submit to your Excellency the following, among other reasons, why your Excellency, as President of the United States, should accord to them belligerent rights and a recognition of their independence:

Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba go up prayers for the success of the armies of the republic; and from the sole and only want of arms and ammunition these patient people are kept under the tyrannical yoke of Spain. The unanimity of the masses of the people for the republic is ominous.

Because the republic have armies numbering over 70,000 men actually in the field and doing duty. These men are organized and governed on the principles of civilized warfare. The prisoners whom they take—and so far they have taken three times as many as their enemies have from them—are treated in every respect as the prisoners of war are used and treated by the most civilized nations of the earth. In the hope of recognition by the United States, they

have never yet in a single instance retaliated death for death, even in cases of the most provoking nature.

Because the Spanish authorities have almost invariably brutally murdered the soldiers of the armies of the republic who have surrendered to them, and have recently issued an official order requiring their military forces hereafter instantly to kill and murder every prisoner of the republic who surrenders. This is done, the order cheerfully tells us, "to save trouble and vexation to the Spanish civil authorities." This is an outrage the civilized nations of the earth ought not to allow.

Because the United States is the nearest civilized nation to Cuba, whose political institutions strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Cubans. The commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their natures, Cuba earnestly appeals for the unquestionable right of recognition.

Because the arms and authority of the Republic of Cuba now extend over two-thirds of the entire geographical area of the island, embracing a very great majority of the population in every part of the island.

Because she has a navy in course of construction which will excel in point of numbers and efficiency that heretofore maintained by the Spanish authorities in these waters.

Because these facts plainly show to the world that this is not a movement of a few discontents, but the grand and sublime uprising of a people thirsting for liberty, and determined with this last effort to secure to themselves and their posterity those unquestioned rights—liberty of conscience and freedom of the individual.

Finally, because she is following but in the footsteps of Spain herself in endeavoring to banish tyrannical rulers, and in their stead place rulers of her own choice, the people of Cuba having a tenfold more absolute and potent right than Spain had, because Cuba's rulers are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, accompanied by and with swarms of officials to fill the various offices created only for their individual comfort, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil.

Allow us to add, with the greatest diffidence and sensitiveness, that the difference between the rebellion in the United States and the present revolution in Cuba is simply that in the former a small minority rebelled against laws which they had a voice in making and the privilege of repealing; while in the case of Cuba we are resisting a foreign power in crushing us to the earth, as they have done for centuries, with no appeal but that of arms open to us, and appointing, without our knowledge, voice, advice, or consent, tyrannical citizens of their own country to rule us and eat out our substance.

"Patria y libertad!"

Approved by the Supreme Junta and ordered promulgated by SENOR GENERAL CESPEDES, Commander-in-Chief Republican Forces of Cuba. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, *March 1, 1869.*

On March 7th the Spaniards attacked the insurgents entrenched at Macaca and succeeded in dislodging and routing them. General Velosa's column marched toward Mayari against General Cespedes, and to operate in conjunction with Lopez, who entered Mayari after a desperate struggle. The insurgents made an attack on Jiguani, Count Valmaseda's position, but were repulsed and retired to the mountains.

On March 12th, 1,200 additional troops arrived from Spain, who, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, advanced against the rebels in every direction. The rebels who were defeated at Mayari moved toward Holguin.

In the middle of March, Captain-General Dulce issued a proclamation making important changes in taxation. The direct taxes on plantations, cattle, and country real estate, and the war-tax recently imposed on merchants and tradesmen, were reduced fifty per cent., and no government contribution payable within the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1868-'69 was to be collected. To compensate the Treasury for the loss of revenue incurred by these reductions, the following new duties were imposed: On muscovado sugar shipped under the Spanish flag, sixteen cents, and, under a foreign flag, twenty cents per 100 pounds; on every box of sugar under the Spanish flag, seventy-five cents; under foreign flag, eighty-seven cents; on every hogshead of sugar under Spanish flag, one dollar; under foreign flag, one dollar and seventy-five cents; on molasses, fifty cents per hogshead; on rum, one dollar per hogshead.

Meanwhile the insurgents carried out their plan of burning and devastating plantations everywhere. They brought off the slaves and made them soldiers. An engagement took place near Alvarez, on March 18th; the insurgents were routed and divided, one force fleeing toward Macagua and the other toward Jouri Grande. In another engagement, at Guara-cabuya, 186 insurgents were killed (according to official accounts). The number of insurgents in the Sagua and Remedios districts, at this time, was estimated at from 7,000 to 9,000 men, mainly engaged in burning plantations and destroying railroads and telegraphs.

On March 20th a fleet of transports, with about 300 state prisoners on board, sailed for Fernando Po, convoyed by the Spanish frigate *Leatad*. An artillery column, under Morales de los Rios, with a squadron of cavalry, came up with 2,000 rebels of Villa Clara, at Poterrillo, under Generals Morales, Villamil, and others, and completely routed them, killing 205, wounding 800, and capturing twenty-one prisoners, some horses, arms, etc. Thirty Spanish were also retaken. The troops lost one lieutenant and one man. According to official accounts, General Letona arrived at Villa Clara on March 14th, after a number of encounters with the rebels, in all of which he is said to have punished them severely. The Government directed the concentration of all its forces in the Villa Clara district, including those under Letona, Pelaz, and Puello, with the artillery column of Colonel Morales de los Rios and a considerable force of cavalry, estimated to number in all 10,000 men. The insurgents, in despite of their inefficiency and the disadvantage of want of organization, arms, and artillery, were fighting with great bravery and desperation.

As yet no regular civil government existed in the districts held by the insurgents, and no formal attempt was made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's authority was respected, while in the East General Cespedes was looked upon as the



leader. There was little communication between the several departments, and no concert of action. The only aim seemed to be war with the Spaniard. The insurgents in the Villa Clara district held their organization distinct from those of Cespedes and Quesada.

On March 20th an engagement took place between 800 troops, some mobilized sharpshooters and other volunteers, and 3,000 rebels, intrenched at Placetas, provided with cannon and a large number of cavalry. An advanced force of 200 rebels was met at Nagareno and driven into their camp. As the troops approached, the rebels opened a heavy fire, which lasted three hours, including artillery, not badly directed. The troops replied with ammunition, and finally charged with the bayonet, dislodging the enemy and capturing their three mountain-pieces. The enemy had 186 killed and many wounded. The troops captured an immense quantity of arms, horses, flags, etc. They lost but one wounded.

In April, representatives from all parts of the island met at Guaimaro, a small town of the Central Department, about twenty leagues east of Puerto Principe. On April 10th General Cespedes resigned his provisional authority as General-in-Chief and Chief of the Government by an address, in which he says:

Now that the House of Representatives, gathered from all parts of the island, has been happily inaugurated in Guaimaro, it becomes from the moment of its organization the supreme and only authority for all Cubans, because it constitutes the depository of the people's will, sovereign of the present and controller of the future. All temporary power and authority ceases to have a rightful voice in Cuba from the very moment in which the wise democratic system, laying its solid foundations beneath the gigantic shadow of the tree of liberty, has come to endow us—after suffering the most iniquitous rule—with the most beautiful and magnificent of human institutions—a republican government.

Unfeigned gratitude I owe to the destiny which afforded me the glory of being the first in Yara to raise the standard of independence, and the still greater, though less merited satisfaction, to see crowded around me my fellow-citizens in demand of liberty, thus sustaining my weak arm and stimulating my poor efforts by their confidence. But another glory was reserved for me, far more grateful to my sentiments and democratic convictions—that of also being the first to render homage to the popular sovereignty.

This duty fulfilled, having given an account to the fatherland in its most genuine representation, of the work which, with the assistance of its own heroic sons, I had the good fortune to have commenced, it still behooves me, fellow-citizens, to fulfil another, not less imperious to my heart, of addressing my gratitude to you—to you, without whom my humble, isolated efforts would not have produced other fruit than that of adding one patriot more to the number of preceding martyrs for independence—to you who, recognizing in me the principle rather than the man, came to stimulate me by your recognition of myself as chief of the provisional government and the liberating army.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Eastern Department:* Your efforts as initiators of the struggle against tyranny, your constancy, your sufferings, your heroic sacrifices of all descriptions, your privations, the combat without quarter which you have sustained and continue to sustain against an enemy far superior in

armament and discipline, and who displays, for want of the valor which a good cause inspires, all the ferocity which is the attribute of tyranny, have been witnessed by myself, and so will remain eternally present to my heart. Ye are the vanguard of the soldiers of our liberties. I commend you to the admiration and to the gratitude of the Cubans. Continue your abnegation of self, your discipline, your valor, and your enthusiasm, which well entitle you to that gratitude and that admiration.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Western Department:* If it has not been your good fortune to be the first in grasping arms, neither were you among the last in listening to the voice of the fatherland that cried for revolution. Your moral aid and assistance responded from the very onset to the call of your brethren of the Eastern and Central Departments. Many of you hastened to the scene of revolution to share our labors. At this moment, despite the activity displayed by the Spanish Government in your districts, where its resources and the number of their hosts render more difficult the current of the revolution, that same Government trembles before your determined attitude, from the Cinco Villas to Havana, and from Havana to the western boundary, and your first deeds of arms were the presage to you and the brave and worthy sons of the Eastern and Central Departments of new and decisive triumphs.

*Fellow-Citizens of all the Island:* The blood of the patriots who have fallen during the first onset of the struggle has consecrated our aspirations with a glorious baptism. At this moment, when destiny has been pleased to close the mission of him who was your first leader, swear with him by that generous blood, that in order to render fruitful that great sacrifice you will shed your own, to the very last drop, in furtherance of the consummation of our independence, proclaimed in Yara. Swear with me to give up our lives a thousand times over in sustaining the republic proclaimed in Guaimaro.

*Fellow-Citizens:* Long live our independence! Long live the popular sovereignty! Long live the Cuban republic! *Patria* and liberty.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

GUAIMARO, April 10, 1869.

The Congress with great unanimity proclaimed "the Republic of Cuba," elected Carlos M. de Cespedes President of the Republic, and General M. Quesada Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. General Cespedes, on assuming the presidency, issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA:

*Compatriots:* The establishment of a free government in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was the most fervent wish of my heart. The effective realization of this wish was, therefore, enough to satisfy my aspirations and amply repay the services which, jointly with you, I may have been able to devote to the cause of Cuban independence. But the will of my compatriots has gone far beyond this, by investing me with the most honored of all duties—the supreme magistracy of the republic.

I am not blind to the great labors required in the exercise of the high functions which you have placed in my charge in these critical moments, notwithstanding the aid that may be derived from other powers of the state. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume in accepting the presidency of our new-born republic. I know that my weak powers would be far from being equal to the demand if left to themselves alone.

But this will not occur, and that conviction fills me with faith in the future.

In the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressors, Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate her independence or perish in the attempt; and in giving herself a democratic government she obligates herself to become republican.

This double obligation, contracted in the presence of free America, before the liberal world, and, what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic and to be virtuous.

Cubans! On your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the republic.

You may count on my abnegation of self.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

GUAMARO, April 11, 1869.

Two days afterward appeared the following proclamation of General Quesada:

*Citizen Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers of the Liberating Army of Cuba:* When I returned to my country to place my sword at its service, fulfilling the most sacred of duties, realizing the most intense aspiration of my life, the vote of the Camagueyans, to my surprise, honored me by conferring on me the command of their army. Notwithstanding my poor merits and capacity, I accepted the post, because I expected to find, and did find, in the Camagueyans civic virtues well established, and this has rendered supportable the charge of the responsibility which I assumed.

Now the legislative power of the republic has filled me with greater surprise, promoting me to the command-in-chief of the liberating army of Cuba. The want of confidence in my own resources naturally moves me anew upon stronger grounds, although it also strengthens the conviction that the patriotism of my brethren will supply the insufficiency of my capacity.

Camagueyans! You have given me undoubted proofs of your virtues. You are models of subordination and enthusiasm. Preserve and extend your discipline.

Soldiers of the East! Initiators of our sacred revolution! Veterans of Cuba! I salute you with sincere affection, counting on your gallant chiefs, in order that they may aid me in realizing the eminent work which we have undertaken, and I hope that union will strengthen our forces.

Soldiers of the villas! You have already struggled with the despot. Ifelicitate you for the efforts made, and invite you to continue them. You are patriots. You will be victors.

Soldiers of the West! I know your heroic exploits, and venerate them. I am well aware of the disadvantage of the situation in which you find yourselves, in contrast with our oppressors, and it is our purpose to remedy this.

Accept the homage of my admiration and the success of my arms.

Citizen chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the Cuban army! Union, discipline, and perseverance.

The rapid increase which the glorious revolution of Cuba has taken frightens our oppressors, who now are suffering the pangs of desperation, and carrying on a war of vengeance, not of principles.

The tyrant Valmaseda rambles with the incendiary's torch and the homicidal knife over the fields of Cuba. He has never done otherwise, but now he adds to his crime the still greater one of publishing it by a proclamation, which we can only describe by pronouncing it to be a proclamation worthy of the Spanish Government. Thereby our property is menaced by fire and pillage. This is nothing. It threatens us with death, and this is nothing. But even our mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters, are menaced with resort to violence. \* \* \*

Ferocity is the valor of cowards.

I implore you, sons of Cuba, to recollect at all hours the proclamation of Valmaseda. That document will shorten the time necessary for the triumph of our cause. That document is an additional proof of the character of our enemies. Those beings appear deprived even of those gifts which Nature has conceded to the irrationals—the instinct of foresight and of warning. We have to struggle with tyrants, always such—the very same ones of the Inquisition, of

the Conquest, and of Spanish domination in America. In birth and in death they live and succeed the Torquemadas, the Pizarros, the Boves, the Morillos, the Tacons, the Conchas, and the Valmasedas. We have to combat with the assassins of the old women and of children, with the mutilators of the dead, with the idolaters of gold!

Cubans! If you would save your honor and that of your families; if you would conquer forever your liberty—be soldiers. War leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor.

Viva Cuba! Viva the President of the Republic! Viva the Liberating Army! Patria and liberty!

MANUEL QUESADA.

GUAMARO, April 13, 1869.

The proclamation of Valmaseda, spoken of so severely in the foregoing address, was issued by him at Bayamo on the 4th of April, and reads as follows:

**INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY:**

The forces which I expected have arrived. With them I will afford protection to the good, and summarily punish all those who still rebel against the government of the metropolis.

Know ye that I have pardoned those who have fought against us, armed; know ye that your wives, mothers, and sisters, have in me found the protection they admired and which you rejected; know, also, that many of the pardoned have turned against me. After all these excesses, after so much ingratitude, and so much villany, it is impossible for me to be the man I was heretofore. Deceptive neutrality is no longer possible. "He that is not with me is against me," and, in order that my soldiers may know how to distinguish you, hearken to the orders given them:

Every man from the age of fifteen upward, found beyond his farm, will be shot, unless a justification for his absence be proven.

Every hut that is found uninhabited will be burned by the troops.

Every hamlet, where a white cloth, in the shape of a flag, is not hoisted in token that its inhabitants desire peace, will be reduced to ashes.

The women who are not found in their respective dwellings, or in those of their relatives, will return to the towns of Jiguani or Bayamo, where they will be duly provided for. Those who fail to do so will be taken by compulsion. These orders will be in force on and after the 14th inst.

COUNT VALMASEDA.

BAYAMO, April 4, 1869.

In April the Government concentrated troops to the north and south of Puerto Principe. General Dulce decreed an augmentation of 1,000 "guardian civil," for the better protection of Cardenas, Colon, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, and Remedios. The insurgents, on the other hand, closely besieged Trinidad, and cut off all communication with the town on the land side. They continued burning plantations around Sagua la Grande, Remedios, and Santiago de Cuba. The Government officials continued active in confiscating the property of absentees. To prevent further destruction, detachments of ten men were detailed for each estate. The powerless condition of the Government, as opposed to the volunteers, began to excite grave apprehensions among the more intelligent and wealthy Spaniards. Many sales of establishments were made for half their value. The officers of the regular army, unaccustomed to being ruled by their men,

were much disgusted with the constant insubordination displayed by the volunteers. The mobilized negroes in Nuevitas also refused to serve, as the advanced guard, in attacks upon the insurgents. The area of the rebellion extended to the Western Department. On the 17th of April, 1,800 troops, commanded by Generals Letona and Escalante, arrived at Nuevitas from Villa Clara; they were joined the next day by General Lesca, with 1,200 men, from Puerto Principe. An engagement took place between the Spanish troops, under the command of General Lesca, and the Cuban insurgents, at Altagracia. The report says the rebels offered a more determined resistance than in any previous battle, and acknowledges that the Spaniards lost a colonel and captain and six privates killed and thirty wounded. According to later accounts the Cuban loss was 200, and the Spanish 180 in killed and wounded.

It was the first serious battle in the Cuban revolution, but nothing definite resulted from it. On the 8d of May another battle was fought at Las Minas. According to rebel sources, the Spaniards numbered 1,200 men, under the command of General Lesca. The revolutionary force was commanded by General Quesada. One report says, before the fighting commenced, Quesada posted the native Cubans in front, protected by intrenchments, and placed a force of 400 Dominican and American volunteers in their rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus placed between two fires, the Cubans fought with desperation. The Spaniards attacked the intrenchments three times with the bayonet. The first two assaults were repulsed by the Cubans; the third was very determined and severe, and the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear-guard to the front. They advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy. A hand-to-hand combat ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally gave way and retreated, but in good order. Their loss is estimated at 160 killed and 800 wounded; that of the Cubans at 200 killed and a proportionate number wounded. The forces of Quesada after the fight marched to San Miguel and burned the town in sight of the retreating Spaniards.

The proportions of this fight seem, however, to have been exaggerated. With the advance of the hot season both the Spanish and rebel troops suffered from fever. The rebels burned the town of Manicaragua.

An expedition, fitted out in the United States under General Thomas Jordan, landed at Mayari, in May. It brought about 4,000 long-range rifles, 800 Remington rifles, 500 six-barrelled revolvers, twelve splendid pieces of artillery, twelve twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, and a number of cartridges. Moreover, he brought 1,000 lances, 1,000 pairs of shoes, an equal quantity of clothing, two print-

ing presses complete, medicine-chests, plenty of rice, biscuits, salt meat, salt, and flour—in fact, full stores for fitting out 6,000 men. The expedition numbered 800 men. On marching into the interior they were attacked by the Spaniards and an obstinate engagement ensued, during which it is reported that the forces of the Government captured two pieces of artillery. The Spanish loss is stated at 32, and that of the insurgents at 80 men killed and wounded.

Severe fighting took place around Trinidad and Cienfuegos, with heavy losses to both sides. Small bands of both parties raided over the country and robbed the inhabitants.

On the 16th of May a severe engagement took place four miles from Puerto Padre, a small seaport town on the north coast of Cuba in the Eastern Department. The insurgents attacked a force of 1,000 Spaniards conveying provisions to Tunas. The battle took place along the margin of the river, and lasted for several hours, and every attempt of the Spaniards to cross was repulsed with severe loss. They were shot down in the river, dyeing the water with their blood. Finally the Spaniards were driven back with great loss, and compelled to abandon the design of provisioning Tunas. They acknowledged a loss of 84 killed and 100 wounded, but the insurgents claimed that their loss was much heavier.

The Captain-General of Cuba, General Dulce, both on account of ill health and the discouraging state of affairs, in Cuba and in Spain, which rendered him daily more powerless, determined to leave Cuba, but, before he could carry out his design, a mob of volunteers virtually deposed him (June 4th), and installed Espinar in his place. Some of the leaders of the volunteers were supposed to meditate the organization of a Colonial Government; their action, however, was limited to instituting a court of inquiry into the conduct of General Dulce.

The brigade of Brigadier Ferrer, which left Nuevitas on the 25th of May to reinforce the troops at Puerto Padre, had returned in a pitiable condition, the cholera having broken out among them. They secured their object, the conveying of a train from Puerto Padre to Las Tunas, in the interior. They were harassed and finally attacked at La Brenosa. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of 80 men. The Spanish loss was 76 in killed and wounded. The insurgents received credit for bravery and for retiring in good order.

The Home Government, to the great delight of the volunteers, appointed, as successor of General Dulce, General Caballero de Rodas, who, by his dealings with the republican insurgents in Cadiz, had received from the Spanish republicans the surname of "the butcher of Cadiz." The new Captain-General entered vigorously upon the task intrusted to him. In order to prevent further assistance from other countries, he published, on July 7th, the following decree:

The custody and guardianship of the coasts of this island, of the keys adjacent, and the waters appertaining to the territory, being of the greatest importance, in order to suppress the insurgent bands that have hitherto maintained themselves by outside assistance; and determined, as I am, to give a vigorous impulse to the pursuit of them, and with a view of settling the doubts entertained by our cruisers as to the proper interpretation of the decrees promulgated by this superior political government under date of November 9, 1868, February 18th and 26th, and March 24th last, I have decided to amplify and unite the aforesaid orders and substitute for them the following, which, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the nation, I decree:

**ARTICLE 1.** All ports situated between Cayo Bahia de Cadiz and Point Mayai, on the north side, with the exception of Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Zaza, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos, where there are custom-houses, will continue closed to the import and export trade both by foreign and coasting vessels. Those who may attempt the entry of any closed ports, or to open communication with their coasts, will be pursued, and, on being captured, are to be tried as violators of the law.

**ART. 2.** Vessels carrying gunpowder, arms, and warlike stores, will likewise be judged in accordance with the law.

**ART. 3.** The transportation of individuals in the service of the insurrection is by far more serious than that of contraband of war, and will be deemed an act of decided hostility, and the vessel and crew regarded as enemies to the state.

**ART. 4.** Should the individuals referred to in the foregoing article come armed, this will be regarded *de facto* as proof of their intentions, and they will be regarded as pirates, as will also be the case with the crew of the vessel.

**ART. 5.** In accordance with the law, vessels captured under an unknown flag, whether armed or unarmed, will also be regarded as pirates.

**ART. 6.** In free seas adjacent to those of this island the cruisers will limit themselves in their treatment of denounced vessels, or those who render themselves suspicious, to the rights given in the treaties between Spain and the United States in 1795, Great Britain in 1835, and with other nations subsequently; and if, in the exercise of these rights, they should encounter any vessels recognized as enemies of the integrity of the territory, they will carry them into port for legal investigation and judgment accordingly.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

He announced a vigorous policy by the following decree, which proves that he would not concede that the Cuban forces were made up of thousands of well-armed men, under bold and experienced leaders:

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE }  
PROVINCE OF CUBA, }  
HAVANA, July 6, 1869. }

The insurrection, in its impotency, being reduced to detached bands, perverted to the watchword of desolation, and daily perpetrating crimes that have no precedent in civilized countries, personal security and the rights of justice, the foremost guarantees of person and property, imperiously demand that said insurrection be hastened to its end, and without consideration toward those who have placed themselves beyond the pale of the law. The culprit will not be deprived of the guarantees of just impartiality in the evidence of his crimes, but without the delay admissible in normal periods, which would procrastinate or paralyze the verdict of the law and its inexorable fulfillment.

As the guardian of the national integrity, the protector of the upright and pacific citizen, fulfilling the duties of my office, and in virtue of the authority con-

ceded to me by the Government of the nation, I hereby decree:

**ARTICLE 1.** The decrees promulgated by this superior political government, under date of 13th and 13th February last, shall be carried out with vigor.

**ART. 2.** The crimes of premeditated incendiarism, assassination, and robbery, by armed force and contraband, shall be tried by a council of war.

**ART. 3.** The courts of justice will continue in the exercise of their attributes, without prejudice, however, of being submitted to me such cases as special circumstances may require.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

A proclamation followed, addressed to the "Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba," the volunteers, soldiers, and mariners.

In July, General Puello, at the head of 300 Spanish marines, was attacked by a force of patriots near Baga, a small town situated on the same bay as Nuevitas, and not far from that city. The marines were forced to fall back upon Nuevitas, with a loss of 80.

During July the Spanish troops in the insurrectionary districts were reinforced by all the disposable forces of the island. In the Cinco Villas district there were several contests, in which small parties were engaged. It is reported that in these engagements the Spanish loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to nearly 400. These reinforcements were sent principally to the district commanded by General Jordan, but, on account of the setting in of the rainy season, both parties were compelled to suspend operations. The Cubans continued to be reinforced by volunteers from the United States. Two hundred and twenty-five, recruited in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, succeeded in landing on the 28th of July, and joining General Quesada's forces. They carried with them arms and ammunition, and a large supply of camp-equipage.

In October the volunteers continued to control the affairs of the island, and the Captain-General seemed powerless to prevent them. A general feeling of insecurity and alarm prevailed, and no foreigner or native felt safe.

The decree of the Constituent Cortes, establishing unrestricted liberty of religion in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, was, on October 25th, promulgated in Cuba, and has gone into effect as the law of the land. The document declares that Spain cannot remain removed from the general movement of Europe and the world, and adds that this consideration is the more powerful for the Antilles, because they lie near a continent where liberty of religion is recognized by law. One clause of the decree provides that no person shall be prevented from holding office under the Government by reason of his religious belief. The decree was received with general satisfaction by the populace.

During the prevalence of cholera in October, which carried off great numbers of Valmaseda's forces, Quesada's 8,000 well-armed and thoroughly-organized men spent their time in going through target-drill. There were, in October (according to Cuban accounts), about

15,000 insurgents in the Cinco Villas district, in addition to about 8,000 under General Ruloff, a Pole. Much depression was felt on account of the failure of most of the expeditions from the United States, as more arms were greatly needed. The most important expedition that reached Cuba was that organized by General Goicurria. The steamship Lillian, which had been lying at New Orleans, went to Cedar Keys, off the Florida coast, where about 600 men and several cannon and a large number of rifles with appropriate ammunition were embarked. The expedition safely arrived, about the 20th of October. Returning, the Lillian put into the harbor of Nassau, where she was seized by the British authorities, but was released after a short detention.

In November the burning of sugar-plantations became quite general. There were over one hundred and sixty large sugar-plantations belonging to Cubans who had fled, which were confiscated by the Spaniards, with the view of getting money out of the crops. To prevent this, the Cubans set fire to the cane on all these plantations. On November 20th the Spanish arms suffered a reverse at Mogote, where an attack upon a fortified position of the insurgents was repulsed with loss. The troops were commanded by Colonel Camara, and the attack commenced by throwing a shell, which was followed by a bayonet-charge. The Cubans stood firm, and after a desperate fight the Spaniards were repulsed. No details of the losses are known, but they were heavy on both sides.

In November, the Cuban Junta in New York City was reorganized. It consisted thenceforth of six members, besides the newly-elected President, Señor Miguel Aldama, of whom three had previously been prominent members of the Havana bar. The others had gained equal distinction in eminent business positions.

The American general, Jordan, who, in the meanwhile, had been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army of Cuba, stated in a letter that the Cuban army numbered 26,800 men, supplied with arms; that it was followed by 40,000 liberated slaves, armed with *machetes*, and that, if the Cubans had 75,000 stands of arms, the war could be ended in 90 days.

In the beginning of the month of December, General Céspedes issued a proclamation calling on all faithful Cubans to destroy their sugar and tobacco crops, in order to deprive the Spaniards of this source of revenue. The operations of the Cubans during the month ac-

cordingly were chiefly directed to the burning of crops.

The insurrection, at the end of 1869, had not yet died out; and a report, published in December by the Havana papers, that the Cuban Junta in New York had requested the leaders of the insurgent forces to lay down their arms, was indignantly denied.

From the beginning of their uprising, the Cuban insurgents met with the most cordial sympathy in South America. The Governments of Chili and Peru formally recognized the insurgents. The note of the President of Peru, dated May 18th, to General Céspedes, "Captain-General of the Liberating Army of Cuba," contains the following paragraph: "The President of Peru sympathizes deeply with the noble cause of which your Excellency constitutes himself the worthy champion, and he will do his utmost to mark the interest which that island, so worthy of taking its place with the civilized nations of the world, inspires him with. The Peruvian Government recognizes as belligerents the party which is fighting for the independence of Cuba, and will strive its utmost to secure their recognition as such by other nations; and likewise that the war should be properly regulated in conformity with international usages and laws." The sympathy in all the other republics was equally outspoken, and the Cubans, at the close of the year, were expecting a speedy recognition by all of them.

In the United States, the sympathy of public opinion was at least equally strong, and showed itself in a large number of mass meetings, in resolutions of Congress, and in the fitting out of a number of expeditions. This sympathy was also openly expressed in the message of President Grant, in December, 1869; on the other hand, however, the message took the ground that "the contest had at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency." The President further remarked that the United States had no disposition to interfere with the existing relations between Spain and her colonial possessions on this continent, believing that in due time Spain and other European powers would find their interest in terminating those relations. (On the negotiations between the Governments of the United States and Spain, arising out of the Cuban war, *see* SPAIN.)

## D

DELANGLE, CLAUDE ALPHONSE, a French jurist, statesman, and cabinet minister, born at Varzy (Nièvre), France, April 6, 1797; died in Paris, December 21, 1869. He, at first, sought to qualify himself to become a teacher, but sub-

sequently studied law with Dupin the younger, and was admitted to the bar in Paris; was elected member of the council of the order in 1831; succeeded to Philip Dupin as director in 1837-'38. He was appointed advocate-general to

Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli discharging a similar duty in the House of Commons. In 1851, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the earldom, and in 1852, on the resignation of Lord John Russell as Premier, he was called upon by the Queen, for the first time, to form a government, which he did. But he held the reins of power for only ten months, having found it impossible, with a Cabinet so intensely Conservative and Protectionist as that he had constructed, to command a majority in the House of Commons. During this short term of office, however, he was instrumental in carrying those measures of chancery reform which have proved of such signal benefit to the English people, and in forming that alliance between England and France from which such important results to both countries have already flowed. On the fall of the coalition ministry in January, 1855, Lord Derby declined to undertake the duties of Government, on the ground that the only ministry he could have formed would have been dependent for existence on the forbearance of foes. In 1858, upon the resignation of the Palmerston ministry, he again became First Lord of the Treasury; but his Government having been beaten in the House of Commons on a measure of parliamentary reform brought forward by them, he dissolved Parliament, and appealed to the country, only to find the new House more opposed to him than the old one, leaving him no alternative but resignation. As his overthrow in the first instance was brought about principally through his avowed determination to restore the Corn Laws, so this time it was hastened by his apparent sympathy with Austria on the Italian question. Again, however, he signalized his administration by achievements which will live in English history, foremost of which was, this time, the pacification of India after the mutiny, and the reorganization of the government of that vast dependency. After another seven years' exclusion from office, Lord Derby, for the third time, became Prime Minister in June, 1866, after the fall of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry, retaining office till the new Parliament, elected on the issue of the Irish Church Disestablishment question by a decisive majority, sealed the fate of his Government at the commencement of the late session. His third and last term of office will, like the two preceding ones, be memorable for the accomplishment of a great work, destined to exercise a powerful influence on the national fortunes. This time his Government carried a measure establishing household suffrage; not, however, from any sincere desire to see the area of popular rights extended, but in order to prevent a revolution that would have given a rude shock to the English throne. As an orator and debater, Lord Derby stood in the first rank. Lord Macaulay remarked that his knowledge of the science of parliamentary debate, at the very outset of his career, re-

sembled an instinct, and that it would be difficult to name any other debater who had not made himself a master of his art at the expense of his audience. He was of commanding presence and an ardent nature, rapid in speech when excited, impetuous in attack, and with a voice which, when elevated, rang out like the tones of a trumpet. His remarkable classical attainments, which won him such high honors in his university course, were never suffered to become rusty. Many of his most eloquent speeches were garnished with appropriate and beautiful classical allusions, and the great literary labor of his later years was a translation of the "Iliad" in blank verse, published in 1865, and which is admitted by critics generally to be the finest English version of the great epic. In 1859 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and devoted much time and thought to the interests of that ancient seat of learning. In his private life the Earl was genial upon occasion, witty and sarcastic, and, though mindful of his aristocratic birth and lineage, considerate and thoughtful in his intercourse with those in inferior station, a good and just landlord in general, though sometimes inclined to be stubborn where he deemed his rights concerned. He was often imperious, sometimes high-handed in his measures, but never mean. He was, indeed, the soul of honor in all the relations of private life.

**DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.** The correspondence between the Department of State and our representatives at foreign posts during the year developed but little of general interest. The rejection by the Senate of the text of the treaty on the subject of the Alabama claims, negotiated by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson (*see* AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1868, p. 216) led to further correspondence between the representatives of the United States and Great Britain without eliciting any new points, or resulting in any definite arrangement for the settlement of the questions in dispute.

The U. S. Government was frequently approached by agents or alleged ministers acting in behalf of the Cubans, desiring the recognition of belligerent rights; in other words, that they be placed on the same national footing as Spain. The Government was also asked to follow the example of Mexico and Peru, and other South American Republics, and officially encourage the Cubans in their struggle against Spain. The reasons for not acquiescing in such appeals were stated to be based upon the law of nations, the condition of the island not justifying, in the opinion of the Administration, the recognition of the Cuban flag; and no satisfactory evidence being produced to show that there was a *de facto* government of the Cubans possessing the powers essential to its maintenance and character.

The sympathy of the Government was al-

ways with the Cubans; but this, under the peculiar existing circumstances attending the question, could not be distinctly manifested by official acts in connection with movements in the field. It is said, however, that the Government sought to induce Spain to consent to the independence of the island, and thus avoid further bloodshed.

There was not, as has been frequently stated, any offer of "mediation" by Minister Sickles, as the use of that word would imply or suggest the existence of war between equally recognized powers, and was therefore avoided in the correspondence and interviews with the Spanish Government. The "good offices" of the United States were tendered, as they can always be employed between parties, one of whom is not acknowledged by the other, without the implication of any recognition of nationality, or even of belligerency. This offer was refused by Spain in a note stating that, while it was deemed impolitic to entertain the proposition for parting with the Island of Cuba on the terms suggested, the Regent nevertheless expressed his thanks to the United States for the tender of their friendly offices. The tender having been declined, the note was withdrawn, in conformity with diplomatic usage.

Two American citizens, Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, having unintentionally become identified with an expeditionary force sailing from the United States to Cuba, in the schooner *Grapeshot*, they being under the impression that the destination of the vessel was Jamaica, and having embarked for that island, were brutally murdered by the Spanish authorities after having given themselves up. The United States Government demanded of the Spanish Government reparation for the families of Speakman and Wyeth, as far as pecuniary compensation could make reparation for such unjustifiable action, and which reparation was promptly promised.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.** It will be remembered that, when we last wrote respecting this Confederation, it had not yet reached the extent proposed by its projectors, the Government of Great Britain and Ireland. The Union then consisted of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The same limits still exist, the efforts made during the past year to extend them not having been at all successful. The Legislature of Newfoundland agreed to certain terms of admission proposed by the Dominion Government, but upon the question being referred to the inhabitants of the island, at a general election in November last, an overwhelming majority decided in the negative. Neither has the Northwest Territory been secured. Negotiations between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion have, with the aid of the Imperial Government, so far succeeded that the former agreed to surrender all its rights, real and assumed, for the sum of \$1,200,000; and it was arranged that this amount should be paid, and a legal trans-

fer of the territory made on the 1st day of December, 1869. For reasons that, no doubt, to them seemed good, the authorities of the Dominion resolved that the Lieutenant-Governor of the new territory should be at the seat of his future government in advance of that date, and accordingly the Hon. William McDougall, C. B., the gentleman so appointed, took his departure from the capital of the Dominion early in November last, accompanied by certain officials selected because of their services in Ontario and Quebec, and who, like their chief, would enter the Northwest country utter strangers to its people. It is now generally known that Mr. McDougall was prevented from entering upon the duties assigned to him; that he was almost immediately met by a body of armed men who took possession of a fort which he had entered, and obliged him to fall back upon United States territory; that these insurgents, so called, next seized upon Fort Garry, and finally established a provisional government, which is still in power.

Immediately upon the news of this state of affairs reaching the Dominion Government, the proper authorities in England were commanded by telegraph not to pay the stipulated sum to the Hudson's Bay Company—a proceeding which clashed rather awkwardly with the subsequent act of Mr. McDougall in issuing a proclamation in the name of her Majesty the Queen, making it known: "That we have seen fit by our royal letters patent, bearing date the 29th September, year of our Lord 1869, to appoint the Hon. William McDougall, of the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in our Dominion of Canada, and a member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of the most noble order of the Bath, on, from, and after a day to be named by us for the admission of Rupert's Land and our Northwestern Territory aforesaid into the Union of the Dominion of Canada, to wit: on, from, and after the first day of December, in the year of our Lord 1869, to be, during our pleasure, Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwestern Territory."

It has not transpired what measures are in contemplation at Ottawa—whither Mr. McDougall returned after a few weeks—consequent upon this disaster; but so serious is the affair regarded in England, that the *London Times*, in concluding an elaborate article upon it, observes that "the statesmen of the Dominion will have need of all their skill and caution, as well as courage, if they wish to unite the whole of British North America into a single state." With regard to the outlying colonies of British Columbia in the West, and Prince Edward's Island in the East, it is also uncertain how far they are willing to be incorporated.

In the case of the latter colony, a special effort toward conciliation has just been made. On the 14th December, 1869, a report of the Privy Council at Ottawa was approved by his

tained a popularity among the Cubans never before won by any of his predecessors, with a single exception. But, while he thus endeared himself to the natives, he incurred the enmity of the Spaniards, whose hatred of the Cubans and advocacy of absolutism caused them to regard with disfavor the tendency of the Captain-General to establish, even in a modified form, an era of constitutional rule. Many of the obnoxious decrees promulgated by former rulers were revoked, the Cubans were admitted to official positions of responsibility and their liberties generally enlarged. The marriage of Dulce to a native Cuban lady of wealth added no little to the esteem in which he was held by the people. But in course of time the inevitable change in the administration of affairs in the Peninsula was wrought. The Liberal Government resigned in 1864, and Narvaez became the ruler. It was not long after this event that General Dulce was recalled, and General Lersundi appointed to succeed him. He returned to Spain, and was for some time quartered at Madrid. While there the cross of San Hermenegildo, bearing a pension of 600 escudos, was conferred upon him. A few months later he was arrested on suspicion of being engaged with Serrano, Zabala, Cordova, and others in a conspiracy to depose the Queen and place her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, on the throne, but was long not held in durance. The revolution of 1868 restored him to influence and power. One of the first acts of Serrano, on becoming Regent, was to appoint Dulce again Captain-General of Cuba. His commission bore date in December, 1868. When he reached Havana the insurrection on the island was already organized, and there was no probability of a compromise being accepted by the insurgent leaders. Nevertheless, General Dulce at once made efforts to bring about a restoration of tranquillity. On the occasion of his recall, some years previous, he had, in his farewell proclamation, assured the people that, whatever fate called him, he would remain ever a Cuban. Remembering the assurance that he had then given, he endeavored to stay further effusion of blood, which Lersundi could have prevented had he not been hopelessly deaf to every dictate of sound policy. Commissioners were appointed to confer with Cespedes and other leaders, who rejected every compromise short of the independence of Cuba. Finding no other alternative left him, Dulce prosecuted the war, but, because of his desire to deal mercifully by the insurgents taken prisoners, the volunteers of Havana demanded his resignation, and enforced the demand with the most violent threats. His health was thoroughly undermined, and, sick at heart at his ill success, he bade adieu to Cuba forever, in June, 1869, and reached Madrid almost in a dying condition. He lingered for about four months, but without hope, and perhaps without the desire of recovery.

DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M. D., LL. D., a distinguished medical professor and author, born in Keswick, Cumberland, England, in 1798; died in Philadelphia, April 1, 1869. He received an excellent academical and professional education in England, graduating M. D., in London, in 1819, and in 1824 was invited to the United States to take part in the establishment of Jefferson's favorite project, the University of Virginia. From his connection with the university there ensued an intimate acquaintance with Jefferson, Madison, and other great men of the past generation, which naturalized him at once in his adopted country, and he thenceforth became in all respects thoroughly American. In 1833 he left the University of Virginia for a chair in the University of Maryland; and when, in 1836, the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia was reorganized, he was invited to fill the professorship of Institutes of Medicine. Here he remained for more than thirty years, during a large portion of which time he was Dean of the Faculty; and the extraordinary success of the institution was largely owing both to his attractive courses of lectures and to the remarkable tact and practical sagacity with which he administered its affairs. He kept to his post and faithfully discharged its duties for some years after failing health admonished him to seek the repose he so much needed, and he did not retire until the close of the session of 1868. Widely as Dr. Dunglison was known as a teacher, his reputation as a medical writer was even more extensive. He had commenced his career of authorship even before he left England, by a work on the Diseases of Children, and from that time for forty years his pen was rarely idle. Besides the editorship of "Magendie's Formulary" and the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Connolly, and several smaller works, he was the author of the following valuable medical treatises, over one hundred thousand volumes of which have been sold: "Human Physiology," 2 vols., 8vo, 1832 (dedicated to President Madison); "Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature," 2 vols., 8vo, 1838, and many new editions since, his constant additions and revisions having made it two very bulky volumes; "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," 1836; "New Remedies," 1839, and many editions since; "Elements of Hygiene and Human Health," 1844, and subsequently several smaller works. In a science so rapidly progressive as that of medicine, even the best books speedily grow out of date, but Dr. Dunglison's industry kept his works on a level with the advance of knowledge, and most of them in repeated editions maintained their position for a period far longer than is generally allotted to the life of a scientific book. His "Medical Lexicon," especially, is one which, after more than thirty years, still holds its place with undiminished popularity. For such



charged his executive duties, has not only commanded the hearty approval of the Democracy of New York, but secured the confidence and respect of a large class of our political opponents who hold the honor of the Empire State dearer than partisan success. Our citizens owe it to themselves, as well as to Governor Hoffman, to elect a Legislature that will aid rather than thwart him in carrying into effect measures of administrative and legislative reform.

*Resolved*, That the State officers this day renominated command the confidence of the Democratic masses as cordially and as unanimously as they have that of this convention, and that to them and their colleagues on the ticket we pledge a united and enthusiastic and triumphant support.

The Republican Convention met at Syracuse on the 29th of September, and made its nominations as follows: Secretary of State, George William Curtis, of Richmond; Comptroller, Thomas Hillhouse, Albany; Engineer and Surveyor, General John C. Robinson, Broome; Canal Commissioner, Stephen T. Hayt, Steuben; Treasurer, Thomas I. Chatfield, Tioga; Attorney-General, Martin I. Townsend, Rensselaer; State Prison Inspector, Daniel D. Conover, New York. For the Court of Appeals, Judges Woodruff and Mason were renominated.

Subsequently Mr. Curtis and Mr. Hillhouse declined to stand as candidates for the offices to which they had been nominated, and the Central Committee placed the name of General Franz Sigel on the ticket for Secretary of State, and that of Horace Greeley for Comptroller. The platform of the party was embodied in the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the public debt, by principal and interest, shall be paid in coin as the same matures; and that repudiation of any part thereof, either directly or indirectly, or by any device or subterfuge, would bring dishonor upon the nation and demoralization and disaster upon the people.

*Resolved*, That taxation ought to be equal and simple, and rendered as little burdensome to the citizens as the nature of the case will possibly allow.

*Resolved*, That the Government is bound by the most sacred obligations to protect its citizens, whether native or foreign born, wherever they may go.

*Resolved*, That every American citizen, whether naturalized or native, should have an equal right to the suffrage without regard to nation, race, or religion.

*Resolved*, That the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed, ought to be adopted.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with all people everywhere who are down-trodden and oppressed by a privileged class or by unjust rule.

*Resolved*, That the great success and prosperity of our Government, under the guidance of Divine Providence, imposes upon us duties toward our Cuban neighbors, who, imitating the example of our fathers, are struggling for liberty against an arbitrary and oppressive government in which they are allowed no representation, and in whose administration they have no share; that whenever the facts in possession of our Government will justify the recognition of Cuban belligerency, we shall heartily approve such recognition, and pledge our cordial support to any action on the part of the Government tending to the final annexation of Cuba, whenever she shall have achieved her independence, and her people desire such action.

*Resolved*, That we heartily congratulate our countrymen of all parties on the peace, order, and security, almost universally realized under the wise, firm, moderate, and frugal rule of President Grant and his chosen councillors, and we point with pride to the activity and prosperity of our national industry, to our abundant revenue, restored credit, and rapidly-diminishing public debt, as a demonstration of the patriotic wisdom the people evinced in their latest choice of President and Vice-President.

*Resolved*, That the maintenance of our system of public education and of common schools is essential to the preservation of a republican government, and to the advancement of intelligence and civilization, and that we are opposed to every attempt on the part of our State Legislature to appropriate any money of the people to the support of sectarian schools, or the diversion of the school funds to the maintenance of any sectarian institution.

*Resolved*, That the Republican party is now, as it ever has been, the true friend of the canals of the State, and we believe that it is the true policy so to increase the facilities for the navigation thereof as to insure to all connected therewith a sure and speedy transmission of property, and, with a consequent increased business, warrant a reduction of tolls to a point which shall simply secure their safe navigation, defray the cost of their proper maintenance, and insure the speedy extinguishment of the canal debt.

*Resolved*, That we request our next Legislature to pass laws which will secure the right of every legal voter, whether native or naturalized, against invasion and overthrow by such frauds as deprived Grant and Colfax of the electoral vote of the State, and John A. Griswold, and those upon the same State ticket, of the offices to which they were fairly elected.

An attempt was made to have the following resolution inserted in the platform, but without success:

*Resolved*, That—as the sale of intoxicating liquors is recognized by the laws of civilized countries, as well as by both political parties in this State, as a proper subject of legislative restraint; and, as there is a diversity of opinion in the Republican party as to the extent to which legal restraint ought to be carried, and, as the present State law outside of New York City requires the petition of twenty-five freeholders as a condition of license—whenever a majority of legal voters of any town shall remonstrate against such sale, no license ought to be granted until a similar majority petition therefor, and that this is in harmony with the great doctrine of the right of the majority to rule.

This was laid on the table by a vote of 223 to 153.

One of the issues involved in the State election in November was the adoption of the new constitution, framed by the Convention of 1867. The Legislature had provided for its submission to the suffrages of the people, a separate vote being taken on the provision relating to suffrages, taxation, and the judiciary.

The principal change proposed on the subject of the elective franchise was a removal of the restriction upon the right of negroes to vote, which is contained in the old constitution. The section respecting taxation, which was to be separately voted on, was in these words: "Real and personal property shall be subject to a uniform rule of assessment and taxation." The amended judiciary article introduced some important changes in the organization of the Court of Appeals, and provided for submitting to a vote of the people the question of having the

by the slow motion of the pen. Dr. Perkins early commenced reducing the modern Syriac to a written form, and translating into it portions of the Scriptures. In 1841 Dr. P. visited this country, accompanied by Mar Yohannan, the Nestorian bishop. In August of 1869, wearied and worn by his labors, he came home to die.

PERU, a republic in South America. President, elected in 1868, Colonel José Balta. Minister of the United States, General Alvin P. Hovey (appointed in May, 1866). Area, 510,107 square miles; population, estimated in 1859 at 2,500,000. In 1868 the Ministers of Government, Justice, and Foreign Affairs presented to Congress the following budget for the next year: Government, \$9,088,772.10; Justice, \$4,414,121.70; Foreign Affairs, \$1,468,932.92. The national debt, on December 31, 1866, amounted to \$50,140,621. The army, in 1866, consisted of 10,608 men; the navy consisted of 11 vessels, with 108 guns. The merchant navy, in 1861, consisted of 110 sea-going vessels, together of 24,284 tons.

In the beginning of 1869, bills were passed by the Peruvian Congress authorizing the Government to issue bonds to the amount of 60,000,000 soles (one sole equal to \$1.25), which were to be applied to the construction of railways connecting the most important points throughout the republic.

In May, the republic recognized the insurgents of Cuba as a belligerent power, by the following decree of her President:

LIMA, May 13, 1869.

JOSÉ BALTA, *Constitutional President of Peru*:

Whereas the insurrection in Cuba has for its object the independence of the island, and that the bonds being broken that bound Cuba to the Government of Spain, there are two parties that carry on the war with a political object and should be regarded by other nations in a spirit consonant with international right:

That the Government and the people of Peru sympathize with the noble cause proclaimed by the Cubans; that the commander of the revolutionary forces of Cuba has asked the recognition of his party as belligerents:

That Peru should recognize the political status of the insurgents, not considering them as subjects of a government actually at war with Peru, and without prejudice to the manifestations that Peru may hereafter make in their behalf, I decree:

1. That the Government of Peru recognizes as belligerents the political party that is now struggling for Cuban independence.

2. The citizens, ships, and other appurtenances of Cuba serving the cause of independence, shall be considered as friends by Peru.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution and circulation of this decree.

JOSÉ BALTA.

J. A. BARRENECHEA.

The Government took an important step toward colonizing the Amazon region, by the following liberal decree:

The Government will concede a free passage to natives of this country or to foreigners who may desire to settle in the Amazon region. The local authorities will distribute the public lands to the settlers, in accordance with the laws of Peru. The Government

will furnish to the immigrants, before commencing their voyage, all the agricultural and other necessary implements gratis, the local authorities supplying them with seeds, etc.

The pensioners of the state who may desire to emigrate to the Amazon will, in addition to the above-mentioned privileges, receive their pay in the place of their settlement. The payments will be made by the department treasuries, according to the established custom. The government concedes a monthly payment of eight soles for six months to the foreign or Peruvian settlers, a sufficient time in which to gather the first harvest.

The prefects of departments will open a careful register of the number and nationality of the settlers, together with all important circumstances that may occur.

The emigrants oblige themselves to remain at least four years in the Amazonian regions. Those who receive money for their passage to the country of the Amazon must commence their voyage within three months from said receipt; those who fail to do so must return the passage-money and pay the expenses they may have occasioned the Government.

The opening up of the headlands of the Amazon within the Peruvian territory is of great prospective importance; the most valuable drug and dyestuffs are found there; timber of great importance abounds; there are open valleys, well watered, having a virgin soil; any climate, from the coldest to the torrid, can be reached; and the country abounds in game, while the numerous rivers are alive with fish. The principal difficulty—that of reaching this region—is now obviated by the decree, since the Government will land the immigrants at the place designated, and, besides, take care of them until the time for gathering the first crop has passed by. Add to these benefits the fact that Brazil has declared the free navigation of her Amazonian waters, and Peru followed her example, and that a railway is being projected by the most influential and wealthiest men of the republic, to connect Lima with the Peruvian head-waters of the King of Rivers, thus offering two outlets for the products of the settlers. Protected by the Government forces, the other danger, of attacks from the Indians, who are hostile and warlike, is diminished.

The agreements made December, 1868, between the United States minister, General Hovey, and Antonio Barrenechea, Minister of Foreign Relations, for the settlement of all outstanding claims of the citizens of both countries, were ratified and exchanged in June.

In the month of September, the fears of great earthquakes (predicted by the German *savant*, Falb) were increased by the alarming accounts of earthquakes continually occurring in the south, the extraordinary tidal phenomena noticed along the coast, the sea rising higher than for many years past, and the proximity of the earth to those planets known to exercise a most unpleasant influence upon it.

Many families left the capital, and even the merchants took their most valuable effects from the bonded warehouses of the custom-house; fully 20,000 people left the two cities of Lima and Callao. The earthquake period

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** *Message of President GRANT to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-first Congress, December 6, 1869.*

*To the Senate and House of Representatives :*

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home, and we are without entangling alliances abroad to forebode trouble; with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful mineral in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with abundant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of the earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes, and requirements of every living thing; with a population of forty millions of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues of fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit, the press, and the school; with a revenue flowing into the national treasury beyond the requirements of the Government. Happily, harmony is rapidly being restored within our own borders. Manufactures, hitherto unknown in our country, are springing up in all sections, producing a degree of national independence unequalled by that of any other power. These blessings, and countless others, are intrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our own consciences. Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathies and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were, four years ago, left without a legal State government. A national debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring State governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor, and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt, has received ample attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been desired, yet, on the whole, they have been more satisfactory than could have been reasonably anticipated.

Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth (Georgia) held an election, at which she ratified her constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the constitution they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, "they unsented the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, one article which they themselves had contributed to ratify." Under these circumstances, I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted

who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part, when they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

The means provided for paying the interest of the public debt, with all other expenses of the Government, are more than ample. The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress. At the March term, Congress, by a joint resolution, authorized the Executive to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, to submit to them the constitutions which each had previously in conventions formed, and submit the constitutions, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elected have been installed. The Legislature met and did all required by this resolution, and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be admitted, and the State be fully restored to her place in the family of States.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last for two days in Mississippi, and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which, I hope, will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of Government, to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed and unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuation, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for, in all sales, where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. The methods to secure the former of these results are as numerous as are the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter, I see but one way, and that is, to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold. The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth, with a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past. The entire public debt could be paid in ten years, but it is not desirable that the people should be forced to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be

done without a violation of contract. The public debt is represented, in great part, by bonds having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five per cent. respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the least time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half per cent., and, as rapidly as the remainder become due, that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holders of the bonds. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress; also, simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

The subject of the tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but, as the funding of the debt in a four or a four and a half per cent. loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus, after funding, justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest a postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify the taxation and tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws; but a general revision of the laws regarding this subject, I would recommend the postponement of for the present.

I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, etc., but at a reduced rate, say of three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years with the funding of the national debt as here suggested.

I feel safe in saying that the taxes and the revenues from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced from year to year as the resources of the country are developed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to be \$370,943,747, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, etc., to be \$321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government, and will, no doubt, show a much larger decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury beyond expenditures have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund, as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the Treasury and withhold it from circulation would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds, thus reducing the interest-bearing indebtedness of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about \$75,000,000, including those belonging to the Sinking Fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund. Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, for the increase of salary to certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to

replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation under the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., to officers of the Government and to informers.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little, if any, short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgment will place the office upon a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and with the character and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

As the United States is the freest of all nations, so, too, its people sympathize with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government. But, while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part, without invitation, in the quarrels between different nations, or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions. For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies, in behalf of the latter; but the contest has never assumed a condition which amounts to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and the European powers will find their interest in terminating these relations, and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers, members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relations of the colonies cease, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile, a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the sufferings we have endured from lack of like good faith toward us by other nations.

On the 26th of March last, the United States schooner *Lizzie Major* was arrested on the high-seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish Government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Government assured

the United States that the captain of the frigate in making the capture had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig *Mary Lowell*, at one of the Bahama Islands by the Spanish authorities, is now the subject of correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain-General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation, authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high-seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the captain-general issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States, so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn. I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations—friendly, commercial, or otherwise.

The subject of an interoceanic canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Darien, is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our minister to the Republic of the United States of Colombia, to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by this Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build, by private enterprise, such a work, if the survey proves it to be practicable.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a commissioner and secretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made, covering the past and future expenses of the commission.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American republics, with which she is at war, having been accepted by Spain, Peru, and Chili, a congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter. A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which, it is alleged, conflicts with the vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration. The minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing, in and near New York, thirty gunboats which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force in Cuba, and also to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I, not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we were at peace on a mere Executive order, the matter has been referred to the courts to decide.

The conduct of the war between the allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representative from her.

Toward the close of the last Administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and the circumstances attending the negotiations of that treaty were unfavorable

to its acceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government, as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rate of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production; in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country; in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine; in the prolongation of the war, and in the increased cost, both in treasure and in lives, if its suppression could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated these simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great even as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it, to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken, in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides, which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the minister of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by her Majesty's minister. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two Governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity, and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future difficulties, and tend to a firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign nation.

The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British provinces on this continent has not been favorably considered by the Administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British provinces, except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable.

The commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of \$850,000 has been made, and all the rights and titles of the company on the Territory of the United States have been extinguished. Deeds for the property of the company have been delivered. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

The commissioners for determining the north-western land-boundary between the United States and the British possessions, under the treaty of 1856, have completed their labor, and the commission has been dissolved.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the mixed courts created under the treaty of April 1, 1862, for the suppression of the slave-trade. The subject is still under negotiation.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under the British law, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate there, a submarine cable, under a concession from his Majesty the Emperor of the French, of an exclusive right for twenty years, of communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French Government, I caused the French and British legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as the basis of their operations the provisions of that bill, or of such other enactment on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also, to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession so as to permit the landing upon French soil of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authorities of the United States, or of any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement, I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable and to the working of it until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concession, nor, so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraphic cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished.

The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming naturalized. Having secured this, they return to their native country and reside, without disclosing their change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after, perhaps, years of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native state drafts them into its military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently away from the United States, and they contribute nothing to its revenues; they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to imperil this sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

On the accession of the present Administration it was found that the minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a con-

vention for the protection of immigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States conventions identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of immigrant passengers, as to the quantity of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, and to protect the families, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries for enforcing such regulations by summary process.

And your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon manilla is not a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations.

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive. With the improvement in machinery already effected and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent, our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years.

Fortunately, manufactures are not confined to a few localities as formerly, and it is to be hoped will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad.

The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self-interest, if not self-preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of us, and China and Japan, should receive our special attention.

It will be the endeavor of the Administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it their interest as well as ours to establish better commercial relations.

Through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued toward China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely-increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators in this new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this connection, I would advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil under the name of coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission to China be raised to one of the first class.

On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, perpetuity, and fullest development:

1. Among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations.
2. To secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may

choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others.

3. Union of all the States, with equal rights, indestructible by any constitutional means.

To secure the first of these, Congress has taken two essential steps: first, in declaring by joint resolution that the public debt should be paid, principal and interest, in coin; and second, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues, and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject the Administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results, I hope, satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in exchanging officials in order to secure efficient execution of the laws—sometimes, too, where in a mere party view undeserved political results were likely to follow—nor any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances wholly political. It may be well to mention here the embarrassments possible to arise from leaving on the statute-books the so-called tenure-of-office acts, and to earnestly recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reasons? How will such officials be likely to serve an Administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm but humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective, or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that are required. The third cannot be attained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion.

From the foundation of the Government to the present time the management of the original inhabitants of this continent, the Indians, has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders, and wars. From my own experience upon the frontiers in Indian countries, I do not hold either legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indian blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy toward these wards of the nation (they cannot be regarded in any other light than wards), with fair results, so far as tried, and which, I hope, will be attended ultimately with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects in other sections were constantly embroiled. They were also known for their opposition to all strife, violence, and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealings. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and to throw the burden of the selection of agents upon the Society itself. The result has proved most satisfactory.

It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For Superintendent and Indian Agents not in the reservations, officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this are numerous: Where Indian agents are sent, there, or near there, troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of the troops are inde-

pendent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life; the agent at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indian, and in establishing a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of civilized society; the latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one, and still another, the hold which the Government has upon a life-officer to secure a faithful discharge of his duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads, and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country, are rapidly bringing civilized settlements into contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is, that they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end. A system which looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as it can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it they should be induced to stake their lands in severalty and to set up territorial governments for their own protection. For full details on this subject I call attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, to be \$90,644,042, of which \$23,882,310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenses. His estimate of \$34,531,031 for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on.

The estimates of bureau officers have been carefully scrutinized and reduced wherever it has been practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greater concentration of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended.

The appropriations estimated for river and harbor improvements and fortifications are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended. The recommendation of the General of the Army, that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, if for no others, is concurred in. I also ask your special attention to his recommendation of the general commanding the military division of the Pacific, for the sale of the Seal Islands, of St. George, and St. Paul, Alaska Territory, and suggest that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries, from which a revenue should be derived.

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the reports of the head of bureaus of the commanders of military divisions, and of the districts of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and the report of the General of the Army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered, and are submitted for your action. I, however, call special attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance for the sales of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the Government; also, to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that the act of March 3, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments on the staff corps of the army be repealed. The extent of country to be garrisoned, and the number of military posts to be occupied, are the same with a reduced army as with a large one, and a large number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the navy when this Administration came into office, and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission or render them fit for service, if required, as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam while cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal though not extravagant policy toward this branch of the public services.

The report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service, and of the financial condition of the Post-Office Department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to \$18,344,510, and the expenditures to \$23,698,181, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts, \$5,353,670. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amounted to \$6,437,192. The increase of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was \$2,051,909, and the increase of expenditures was \$967,538. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by \$936,336, and the increased expenditure in 1869 was \$2,527,570 less than the increased expenditures in 1868, showing, by comparison, this gratifying feature of improvement, that, while the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts in 1868 was \$2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was \$1,034,371.

Your attention is called to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for authority to change the rule of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in carrying the mails, for having post-route maps executed, for reorganizing the efficiency of the special agency service, for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for postal service from twenty-five to thirty per cent., and largely increases the service to be performed.

The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster-General.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,000 acres, exceeding that of the previous year by 1,010,409. Of this amount 2,899,544 acres were sold for cash, and 2,737,365 acres entered under the homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, apportioned to these States as swamp lands, and located with warrants and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were \$4,472,886, exceeding those of the preceding year \$2,340,140.

During the last fiscal year, 23,196 names were added to the pension-rolls, and 4,376 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 107,963. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was \$6,422,884, an increase of \$4,411,902 on that of the previous year.

The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifest in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension-rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of the hostilities result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the act of the 14th of July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope.

The large outlay which it thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who, in the line of duty,

were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates further, next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of thirty million dollars. During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the Patent-Office issued 12,762 patents, and its receipts were \$686,889—being \$213,926 more than the expenditures.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the census which must be taken during the year 1870 more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau for liberal appropriations in a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture. The benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering this Bureau are incalculable.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the Government. In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years, and within that time the labors of the court have largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled. During the same time Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its members, and the duty which it owes to another department of the Government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and the legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws, and their strict enforcement. U. S. GRANT.

*Inaugural Address of President GRANT, delivered March 4, 1869.*

*Citizens of the United States:*

Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment; and, when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike, those opposed, as well as those who favor them. I know no method to se-



cure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained.

This requires security of person, property, and for religious and political opinion, in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union; the payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditure in every department of Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now with the ten States in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box in the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, of which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to insure the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before. While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged.

The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political, and religious, can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in.

A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels.

It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance on toward another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy Union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

*President GRANT'S Proclamation for the Election in Virginia, May 14, 1869.*

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission, viz., July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection.

And I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section 1, article III., of said constitution, which is in the following words:

Every person who has been a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land-office, State treasurer, attorney-general, sheriff, sergeant of a city or town, commissioner of the revenue, county surveyor, constables, overseers of the poor, commissioners of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit court, judges of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder, aldermen, councilmen of a city or town, coroners, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, etc., and clerks of the supreme, district, circuit, and county courts, and of the court of hustings, and attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein, by a separate vote in each case.

And I also submit to a separate vote the 7th section of article III. of the said constitution, which is in the words following:

In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, State treasurer, attorney-general, and all persons elected to any convention to frame a constitution

in the ordinary sense of the word, arising out of simple contracts, or contracts by speciality, which include judgments and recognizances. Whether the word "debts," as used in the act, includes obligations expressly made payable, or adjudged to be paid in coin, has been argued in another case.

In the case here referred to by the Chief Justice, he said: "It seems to us clear, beyond controversy, that the act must receive the reasonable construction not only warranted, but required, by the comparison of its provisions with the provisions of other acts, and with each other; and that, upon such reasonable construction, it must be held to sustain the proposition that express contracts to pay coined dollars can only be satisfied by the payment of coined dollars. They are not *debts* which may be satisfied by the tender of United States notes."

An important decision on the operation of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was rendered on a case which came up in Virginia. (*See VIRGINIA.*)

On a visit to the South during the month of May, the Chief Justice, Mr. Chase, was very flatteringly received. While at Charleston, an invitation was extended to him to attend the memorial decoration of the graves of Federal soldiers in Magnolia Cemetery. Pressing engagements prevented his attendance, but he addressed the following letter to the committee on the occasion:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 29, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: Your note, inviting me to attend the ceremony of decorating at Magnolia Cemetery the graves of the brave men who fell in defence of the Union during the recent civil war, only reached me this morning. I am very sorry that I cannot be with you on the interesting occasion, but it is now too late to make the necessary arrangements.

The nation cannot too tenderly cherish the memory of her dead heroes, or too watchfully guard the well-being of those who survive. And may we not indulge the hope that ere long we, who adhered to the national cause, will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side, and those who now specially mourn their loss, consenting to the arbitration of arms, and resuming all their old love for their country and our country, one and indivisible, will join with us in like commemoration of the fallen brave of the army of the Union?

The dead are not dead. They have only gone before, and now see eye to eye. Why may not we all borrow from their sacred graves oblivion of past differences, and henceforth unite in noble and generous endeavor to assure the honor and welfare of our whole country, of all her States, and of all her citizens?

Very respectfully yours,  
S. P. CHASE.

Captain B. H. MANNING.

Still later in the year the following letter appeared:

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., *August 14, 1869.*

MY DEAR MR. BRIGGS: Your note of the 29th, after a rather long journey, reached me here yesterday. I should be very glad to see you and talk with you on any subject but politics. Dr. Bailey used to say that of Bunyan's Pilgrims he represented Christian and I Hopeful. I am still hopeful. When I was younger, and thought that if largely trusted by the people I could do good service to the country, I should have been glad to have been trusted. Now I

am older, and not at all satisfied that, if in a higher place, I could do any better than those now exercising executive functions do. I am more than content to let aspiration alone. My hopes are in others.

It amuses me to hear of Chase movements here and there. I don't believe there are any such. As far as locality is given to them in Maryland, I know there are none, for I spent two or three days in Frederick this week, and should have heard of them if any existed. I don't believe a bit in them elsewhere. If I can only perform with reasonable satisfaction to my own conscience, and to the opinions of those best qualified to judge, the duties of my present position, I shall fill the largest measure of my present ambition. I want nothing whatever of a political character, and desire that my name may be disassociated hereafter in men's minds with all political action. If this is too much to expect, let me hope, at least, that no friend of mine will lend any countenance to such absurd nonsense as that to which I have referred.

Sincerely your friend,  
JAMES A. BRIGGS, Esq. S. P. CHASE.

A large number of conventions, aspiring to possess somewhat of a national character, assembled during the year. The earliest of these convened at Washington, on January 13th, and was known as the "Colored National Convention." Its object was to take into consideration the condition of the colored people in the United States. The convention was organized by the election of Frederick Douglass as president, and a series of resolutions was adopted, and addresses issued to the colored people. A National Executive Committee was appointed of one member from each State and Territory. A motion to admit President Roberts, of Liberia, as an honorary member of the convention, was voted down. Some of the resolutions adopted were as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is with special satisfaction as colored men, and with a general satisfaction as Americans, that we notice the favorable reception of the proposition to alter the Constitution on the subject of franchise, not only by both branches of Congress, by a large proportion of the press of the land, but by the people thereof; and that we believe that in U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, who, we are confident, represent the progressive spirit so happily ripe in the land, we have two honest personages who will exercise their utmost influence, so far as they may consistently, to place all American citizens, without regard to their complexion, on an equal political basis.

*Resolved*, That the original abolitionists—those who were not ashamed or afraid to declare uncompromisingly, when they endangered their lives to do so, for the immediate abolition of slavery, and that the colored man should enjoy all the political, educational, and religious rights that any other class of citizens might claim—have a large and abiding share of our gratitude for their heroic, self-sacrificing advocacy and defence of the right, out of which has grown the present advanced public sentiment.

*Resolved*, That whatever shortcomings may be laid to the Republican party, it is the party through which the rights legally secured to the colored American in his country were secured; that it has our gratitude and shall receive our support; that no other party need hope to alienate us therefrom unless by outstripping it in consistency and in an honest advocacy of genuine democratic principles.

*Resolved*, That a Central Executive Committee, composed of seven persons, with its headquarters at Washington, be appointed to urge the necessity of lending their immediate influence to secure homes for the homeless of the South, and that said committee be empowered to add to its number and act with

any organization that shall desire the furtherance of the end contemplated; which committee be furthermore empowered to urge before Congress the expressed wishes of this convention.

*Whereas*, We believe that the pulpit is a mighty power in controlling minds on the question of reform: therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee that it is the duty of every minister of the Gospel to urge from the pulpit the reform now going forward in favor of universal liberty and equal rights to all men.

*Resolved*, That, while we must cheerfully acknowledge our gratitude to all who have labored and voted for the removal of the unjust disabilities against our people in regard to voting, we are under special obligations to the radical press and people of the distinguished State of Iowa, and also of Minnesota, for their able advocacy of impartial suffrage, and their late great victory at the polls.

*Resolved*, That we congratulate the nation on the success of the reconstruction policy of Congress in the restoration of so many of the States lately in rebellion to their normal relation with the Federal Union, despite the determination and desperate opposition of Southern rebels and their Northern sympathizers, and we earnestly appeal to Congress to complete the work so auspiciously inaugurated by establishing governments in those States yet unreconstructed, at the very earliest time possible, in consonance with the wishes of the loyal citizens of said States, and in the hands of men loyal to the Government of the United States, who will administer the laws on the broad principles of justice and equality to all.

*Resolved*, That the liberties of the citizens of this country can never be safe or uniform while the States are acknowledged to be the only power to regulate the suffrage.

*Whereas*, By the laws of the District of Columbia all persons, without regard to caste or color, are required to aid in bearing the burdens of the Government, all should be admitted to a full enjoyment of its blessings; and whereas, under the existing laws of the said District, our people are excluded from the jury-box: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to memorialize Congress in this matter, with a view of securing the rights of our race in this respect and in every other.

*Resolved*, That it is proper and opportune that we should now reaffirm the sentiments of our fathers with reference to African colonization, as expressed by them in 1816, and give such other testimony against it as is justified by its history to the present hour.

*Resolved*, That while we desire, indeed would aid in the success of our cause, to the extent of our opportunities, any enterprise having for its object the improvement of mankind in any part of the world, we nevertheless here enter our stern protest against the action of any class of men who would compromise our popular status by asserting that our duty to Africa is more binding upon us than upon other citizens of our country.

Another convention, designated as the "Irish National Republican Convention," composed of 221 delegates, assembled in Chicago, on July 4th. Its object was to effect an organization among Irishmen belonging to the Republican party. The views of the convention were expressed in the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Irish people in this republic, and of all men over the world, to give their support to those who on principle contend for the right of all to perfect liberty, without regard to race, color, creed, or sex.

*Resolved*, That loyalty to the American Republic is

a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by the only free government on earth, and to preserve and defend it against the attacks and machinations of all its enemies is the first political duty which the Irish citizens of this country are called upon to discharge.

*Resolved*, That to spread the principles of freedom is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the oppressed people of the earth, and one which, by all means consistent with international obligations, we are bound to discharge.

*Resolved*, That we ask for the oppressed people of our native land, for Cuba, and the down-trodden of all enslaved lands, the sympathy and support of the people and Government of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we protest against the presence of the armed despotism of Europe on this continent, and pledge our hearty cooperation to any plan adopted for their removal.

*Resolved*, That free trade, falsely so called, is a cunning and selfish device of the enslavers of mankind, and saps the very foundation of American prosperity and independence; and that we, in the interests of the entire American people, claim full and adequate legislative protection to American industry, and for those only who maintain the principle of protection, and who will make honest efforts to embody it in a protective tariff, should the votes of Irishmen in America be given.

*Resolved*, That the tendency which induces so many to neglect the cultivation of the soil and congregate in great cities, we mark as an evil, and one which consigns many of the Irish people of this country to life-long misery; we therefore declare our determination to take measures to afford facilities to our fellow-countrymen to settle down in the free and fertile lands of this great and glorious country.

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the triumphant success of the Republican cause at the late presidential election, and pledge to President Grant our cordial and earnest support in preserving and defending the great principles of human liberty at home and abroad.

*Resolved*, That the existing neutrality laws being instrumental only in aiding the monarchies of the earth in sustaining their oppressive system of government, and having on various occasions placed the American Government in the anomalous position of using their power for the support of said government, and receiving only in return active and open hostility from the British Government, we hereby pledge ourselves to labor for their entire repeal.

The first resolution was passed by a vote of 49 to 41, the words "or sex" being the chief objection to it. There was also a division on the seventh. A resolution was adopted, after considerable debate, requesting Congress to pass a law making foreigners to be citizens after one year's residence in the country. A resolution was also passed in favor of the formation of immigration societies; also one against any distinction as to race or color in the membership of trades'-union associations.

The proceedings of this convention failed to attract any special public attention.

A National Labor Convention, or Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, on August 16th, consisting of delegates from the various labor unions organized throughout the country. The following resolutions, expressing the views of the congress, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws which were enacted during the late war as measures, it was assumed, "necessary to the life of the nation," and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of bondholders and bankers, as a means to