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December 1-11, 1872



**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

Washington: 1964



ackn, saying note has been
addressed to Spanish minister

Did so Dec 17.

CH
Dec 17

Washington D. C. December 2nd - 1872.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of November of the present year, and I thank you for the regret you set forth "at the delay of the restitution of my estate in Cuba notwithstanding the urgent representations of your Department to the Spanish authorities on the subject."

I am also informed through your valuable letter that the proposed lease of the embargoed estates, pending the proceedings, "is regarded as a peculiarly objectionable measure", and that a remonstrance against it will be addressed to the Spanish Minister here.

In connection with this fact, I think it is my duty to call your attention to the recent decree issued by the Spanish authorities of Cuba on the 21st of November and published in the newspapers

Ed. D. O'Connell's Mission a copy of which I have the honor to inclose. - Said decree provides for the lease of the city property, belonging to embargoed persons, for the term of three years (Article 6.); and you will see there, that my houses San Salvador street n^o. 11 is comprised in the first lot. My houses n^o. 7 and n^o. 10 of San Salvador street are in the second lot. My house n^o. 13 of San Salvador street together with a building lot at Moreno street are in the third lot. - My house San Cristoval street n^o. 9 is in the fifth lot. - My houses n^o. 5 and 9. of San Salvador street are in the seventh lot. and my house n^o. 11 of San Cristoval street, together with two building lots at San Salvador street, are in the eighth lot. - The lease is to be made in public auction, in favor of the highest bidder; and the auction shall take effect on the 18th of the present month of December 1876.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest respect and most distinguished consideration.

Ramon Fernandez, friend & family.



ordenarse aprobados.
Art. 34. Quedan derogadas todas las disposiciones vigentes sobre bienes embargados en Cuba por providencias gubernativas en cuanto se opongan á las disposiciones de este decreto.—Dado en Palacio á 21 de agosto de 1878.—Amado.—El Ministro de Ultramar, Eduardo Gasset y Artigas.—De Real órden lo comunicó V. E. por un conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.

—Roma, Sr.—S. M. el Rey (Q. D. G.) ha tenido á bien expedir el decreto siguiente:—A propuesta del ministro de Ultramar y de acuerdo con el parecer del Consejo de Ministros, Vengo en decretar lo siguiente:

Art. 1.º Los bienes que están ó se adquieran anualmente por providencias gubernativas ó las inscripciones é inscripciones en la lista de Cuba serán administrados por la Junta de la Aduana del Tesoro, creada por decreto de 9 de este mes.

—Art. 2.º La solemnización de estos bienes será decretada por la Junta con sujeción á las bases prescritas en el artículo 1.º del decreto para la de los bienes embargados por providencias de los tribunales.

Art. 3.º Los bienes gubernativamente embargados se clasificarán en dos categorías.—La primera comprenderá los de aquellas que están en la insurrección ó de cuya cumplimiento con los insurrectos haya pruebas basadas.—La segunda comprenderá los de personas de cuya cumplimiento con los insurrectos no haya pruebas bastantes aunque haya presunciones fundadas. La clasificación será hecha por la Junta y aprobada por el Gobernador Superior Civil, con audiencia de los interesados si la pidiere.

Art. 4.º Hecha la clasificación de los bienes el Gobernador Superior Civil pasará á los tribunales correspondientes los datos relativos á los bienes de los bienes comprendidos en la primera categoría.—Si los tribunales confirmaran el embargo seguirán los bienes administrados por la Junta. Si el embargo se devolviera los bienes á sus dueños.

Art. 5.º Respecto de los bienes comprendidos en la segunda categoría, el Gobernador Superior Civil dispondrá que la Junta revise los expedientes y oída su parecer, así como los reclamaciones de los interesados, decretará la continuación ó alzamiento de los embargos.

Art. 6.º Cuando decretó la continuación el Gobernador Superior Civil dispondrá que siga abierto los expedientes é ha de llevar á ellos cuantos datos se adquirieran sobre la tenencia de los dueños de los bienes, ó su cumplimiento con la insurrección.—La misma autoridad con audiencia de la Junta y examinadas las reclamaciones que hubieren hecho los interesados decretará que pase á la primera categoría los bienes de que trata este artículo, y realicirá los expedientes á los tribunales, siempre que se hayan adquirido pruebas suficientes de la criminalidad de los dueños.

Art. 7.º Los expedientes gubernativos sobre devoluciones que estén pendientes de resolución se entrará á los de embargo de los bienes respectivos y se continuará á la clasificación y revisión de que hablan los artículos 3.º y 5.º Del mismo modo se entrará á los de sus tramitaciones con ellos, á los expedientes de embargo de las solicitudes de embargo que se hagan en lo sucesivo.

Art. 8.º Los embargos que se adelanten en decretos serán beneficiados en los papeles á los tribunales, al el Gobernador Superior Civil, oyendo á la Junta, estuviere que hay pruebas bastantes respecto de la criminalidad de los dueños de los bienes.—Cuando no sean pasados á los tribunales, se observará en cuanto á ellos la prevención en el artículo 5.º

Art. 9.º El Gobernador Superior Civil tomará las medidas convenientes para que la Junta se encuentre en cuanto está instalada, de la administración de los bienes embargados por providencias gubernativas.

Art. 10.º La Junta entregará mensualmente en las Aduanas del Tesoro los productos que recaen de establecimientos.

Art. 11.º Los productos de los bienes correspondientes á la primera categoría, cuyo embargo sea confirmado por los tribunales, serán aplicados á la amortización de billetes, con arreglo al decreto de 9 de este mes, y para ella entrará en posesión el poder de la Junta, si ella lo hubiera entregado al Tesoro.

Art. 12.º Los demás productos serán devueltos á los dueños de los bienes ó á sus herederos en los siguientes casos.—Los bienes de la primera categoría cuando los reclamados, llamados á comparecer con arreglo al artículo 6.º, 7.º y 8.º decretos al alzamiento del embargo por falta de méritos para proceder contra los dueños.—Los de la segunda de la segunda categoría cuando el Gobernador Superior Civil despoja al alzamiento del embargo con arreglo al artículo 5.º

Art. 13.º La Junta redactará sus instrucciones para el cumplimiento de la prevención en este decreto, y la someterá al Consejo de Ministros y al Consejo de Ultramar, al que será remitida para su

Y acordado por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior Civil que se publique para su conocimiento y cumplimiento por parte de quien correspondiere, de los órdenes superiores se inserta en la Gaceta oficial á los efectos prevenidos.

Habana, 16 de octubre de 1878.—El Secretario, Miguel Suarez Vigil.

Intendencia general de Hacienda de la Isla de Cuba.—Hacienda central de Aduanas.—El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior Civil de esta Isla, de conformidad con lo propuesto por esta Intendencia general de Hacienda, se ha servido resolver en el día de ayer lo siguiente:

Artículo 1.º La Administración Central de Aduanas constituirá una de las secciones de la Intendencia general de Hacienda pública, desde la publicación de este resolución en la Gaceta de la Habana.

Art. 2.º La dotación de su personal, con arreglo al proyecto de presupuesto que para el ejercicio de 1878 á 1879 se sometiere á la aprobación del Gobierno Superior de la Nación, consistirá de un Jefe de Administración de primera clase, uno de tercera, tres Jefes de sección, doce oficiales, cuarenta escribanos ó porteros y su mano de obra, cuyos nombramientos se relacionarán por categorías y clases en la plantilla que se acompaña.

Art. 3.º Dicha sección se dividirá por servicios en tres secciones, una de Administración, otra de Fincas, Almacenes, y el tercero de Contabilidad y Estadística mercantil.

Art. 4.º La Intendencia general de Hacienda adoptará las medidas que sean necesarias para el cumplimiento de esta resolución que se considerará interina hasta la aprobación de S. M.

Habana, 14 de noviembre de 1878.—El Intendente general, Mariano Casco Vilasenor.

Plantilla que para la organización de esta dependencia se propone á la aprobación de S. M.

Jefe de Administración de 1.ª clase, con 9000 pesos de sueldo y 3000 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Tomás de Carretero, nombrado por Real decreto de 9 de agosto último.

Id. de 2.ª id. con 1500 pesos de sueldo y 500 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Manuel Aguirre Jefe de Administración de cuarta clase, Contador del Aduana de la Habana.

Idem de Negociado de 1.ª clase con 1000 pesos de sueldo y 1500 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Estanislao Crespo Id. de Negociado de 3.ª del Tesoro.

Idem de 2.ª clase con 1000 pesos de sueldo y 1400 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Rafael Pérez Vento, Oficial 1.º del Tesoro.

Idem de 3.ª clase con 800 pesos de sueldo y 1300 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Miguel Merino Jefe de Negociado del Tesoro.

Oficial 1.º con 700 pesos de sueldo y 1400 de sobreneldo, Ycauste.

Idem 2.º con 600 pesos de sueldo y 1200 de sobreneldo, Ycauste.

Id. 3.º con 500 pesos de sueldo y 1100 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Benito Rodríguez Batista, Oficial 2.º del Centro de Aduanas.

Id. 4.º con 500 pesos de sueldo y 1100 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Felipe Pelaez, Id. 3.º de Id.

Id. 5.º con 500 pesos de sueldo y 1000 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Juan José Jurán, Vendedor de Libros.

Id. 6.º 400 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Domingo White, Oficial 3.º del Centro de Aduanas, Portuaria.

Id. 7.º con 400 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Miguel E. Bernaldoz, Idem 4.º de Id. Id.

Id. 8.º con 400 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Antonio Ariza, Idem 5.º de Id. Id. Portuaria.

Idem 9.º con 400 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Ramon Lujman, Idem 6.º de Id. Id.

Id. 10.º con 300 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Gerardo Bajos, Id. 7.º de Id. Id.

Id. 11.º con 300 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Manuel Vaier, Id. 8.º del ramo.

Id. 12.º con 300 pesos de sueldo y 800 de sobreneldo, Sr. D. Enrique Asensio y Gallego, Asesora del Tesoro de Libros.

Administración central de Hacienda 6700 pesos, para pago de sueldo y sobreneldo.—Aprobado, Ceballos, Habana, 14 de Enero de 1879.—El Intendente general, Mariano Casco Vilasenor.

Junta de la Aduana del Tesoro de la Isla de Cuba.—Hacienda central de la Junta de la Aduana mayor á 1878.

Paola n. 61	12
Acosta n. 109	12
Gallano n. 89	140
Animas n. 144	45
San José n. 74	19
Escobar n. 943	19
Asuela del Norte n. 62	19
Industria n. 40	24
Bevillagigedo n. 21	24
Corrales n. 201	29
Carrión n. 3	29
Gallos Adornos n. 17	50
Caracas n. 97	50
Gervasio n. 180	45
Concordia n. 151	25
Escobar n. 183	118
Tullpa n. 59	8
Campanario n. 151	8
Universidad n. 28	4
Santa Catalina n. 11	18
San Salvador n. 11	21
Palatino n. 1	13
San Lázaro (2 solares)	9

Suma \$ 1,160 00

SEGUNDO LOTE.

Oficinas n. 8	510
Acosta n. 71	9
San Isidro n. 57	25
San Nicolás n. 59	21
Donceperado n. 70	31
Campanario n. 33	25
Lealida n. 124	25
Corrales n. 5	51
Norte n. 184	14
Genio n. 11	24
Escobar n. 38	42
San Luis (Paseo) n. 43	42
Morales n. 3	24
Corrales n. 8	37 34
San Miguel n. 35	10
Idem n. 29	17
Campanario n. 151	19
Salud n. 89	42
Junta del Monte n. 172	42 50
Loyola n. 6	19
Carmelo	12
San Salvador n. 10	14
Idem n. 7	14
Palatino n. 2	19
San Felipe n. 80	8 50

Suma \$ 1,001 94

TERCER LOTE.

Uliapan n. 67	284 73
San Isidro n. 50	37
San Ignacio n. 86	34
Habana n. 943	19
Campanario n. 31	42
Prado n. 35 y 17	51 20
Carrión n. 74 y 16	80
Mocaprite n. 80	20
Carrión n. 3	24
Máncique n. 125	20
Escobar n. 38	42 50
Zanla n. 2	17
Concordia n. 14	25
Bisnacosta n. 79	45
Campanario n. 120	80
Atlix n. 81	25
Carrión n. 4	15
Nestora n. 109	51 50
Quinta "Amarillo"	25
Araucaria n. 31	15
Uliapan n. 67	37
San Felipe n. 80	80
Palatino n. 2	19
Marvco (saler)	4
Santa Teresa (2 solares)	9

Suma \$ 1,009 00

CUARTO LOTE.

O'Reilly n. 30	143
Uliapan n. 67	24
Asuela n. 71	80 50
Paola n. 19	80
Gallos Adornos n. 17	50
Andrés n. 126	25
Campanario n. 37	25
San Miguel n. 120	25
Concordia n. 120	25
Bisnacosta n. 69	25
Idem n. 69	25

El remate de las casas de esta plaza se hará el día 10 de Diciembre próximo a las 10 de la mañana en la sala de subastas de esta plaza. El remate será a pública subasta, y el licitador deberá depositar en el momento de hacer el remate el importe total del arrendamiento de las casas, en efectivo o en letras de cambio, a favor de la Junta, por el término de seis meses, y el resto de las letras de cambio, a favor de la Junta, por el término de seis meses, y el resto de las letras de cambio, a favor de la Junta, por el término de seis meses.

El rematador quedará obligado a conservar las casas en el estado en que hoy se encuentran al cumplimiento de los tres años de su cargo la limpieza de lotes y su limpieza, la recolección de excrementos y demás reparaciones menores de aseo y conservación.

El rematador se obliga a no cerrar la puerta de las casas, ni hacer en ellas ninguna clase de obras, aun cuando supiera ser verdaderas mejoras, y en caso de que las hiciera se entiende que quedará a beneficio de la Junta, sin que se le indemnice alguna.

Las casas correrán al cargo del rematador desde el día 7 de enero próximo de 1873.

El rematador como el fisco al rematar dichas y con arreglo a la legislación vigente, tiene el derecho de subastar o disminuir los alquileres, según le convenga, a los inquilinos que hoy ocupan las casas o a los que se adelante las ocupasen, pero tendrá que respetar las rentas existentes hasta que se acordare las nuevas de él mismo o que están ajustadas.

En el caso de no pagar el rematador mensualmente el importe total del arrendamiento, se revocará la Junta el derecho, además de cobrar del fisco, de reclamar daños y perjuicios, que se catifian desde ahora en la cantidad de diez mil pesos, y que se le cobrará, así como los alquileres, por la vía de apremio, como se practica con las contribuciones del Estado.

Se dará de exclusivo cargo del rematador las desamortizaciones voluntarias que tengan las casas a formarse el contrato, durante el término de arrendamiento, pudiendo reclamar contra los subarrendatarios que hubieran causado dichas desamortizaciones.

El pago de las contribuciones de este Estado y municipalidades así como el rédito de los censos que pesan sobre las Casas, son del cargo de los fondos de la Junta.

El acto del remate se celebrará el día 10 de Diciembre a las 10 del día en la Secretaría de la Junta, cada día de mañana a las 10, ante la Comisión de subasta, en cuyo edificio se admitirán hasta la víspera los pliegos cerrados que presenten los licitadores y las cuales serán de conformidad con el siguiente:

MODELO DE PROPOSICIONES.

D. F. N. vecino de la calle de número ofrece por el lote de casas número que se describen así:

LOTES QUE SE HACEN A LICITACION PUBLICA.

PRIMER LOTE.

Calle: Alquilat: mensual.

OCAYO LOTE.

Teniente Rey, n. 21	130
Luz, n. 31	100
Idem, n. 3	60
Otrupia, n. 93	77 50
Compañero, n. 156	100
Trocadero, n. 61	100
San Rafael, n. 32	31
Apodaca, n. 9	43
Paola, n. 33	78
Norte, n. 60	29
San Miguel, n. 27	31
San León (Montaña), n. 65	30
Norte, n. 361	30
Hola-cañal, n. 6	45
San Miguel, n. 33	18
Cárman, n. 10	19
Compañero, n. 156	50
Lealad, n. 134	30
Juntas del Monte, n. 149	8 50
Fernando, n. 93	19 75
Carmelo, n. 10	19 75

San Cristóbal, n. 11	15
Cerro, n. 121	30
Palatino, n. 4	19 75
San Salvador, 3 solares	8

Suma..... \$ 1 004 54

Las personas que deseen interesarse en esta subasta y quieran enterarse de todos los pormenores cuyo conocimiento pueda serles conveniente, acudirán á esta oficina, situada de Gualiano n. 109, todos los días hábiles de dos á cuatro de la tarde.

Y en cumplimiento de lo acordado en pública para conocimiento. Habana, 11 de noviembre de 1873
 — Per acuerdo de la Junta: El Secretario, Luciano Pérez de Acosta.

San Ignacio, n. 130	15
Animas, n. 14	15
Lealad, n. 129	15
General Ouma n. 9	31
Luzán, n. 9	95
Juntas del Monte, n. 147	30
San Andrés, n. 4	17
Cerro, n. 117	69
Palatino, n. 1	30
Juntas del Monte, n. 614	8

Suma..... \$ 1 067

QUINTO LOTE.

San Ignacio, n. 64	127
Compañero, n. 77	54
Villanar, n. 108	74
Animas, n. 117	48 10
Cerro, n. 30	134
San Rafael, n. 26	51
Bernal, n. 1	35
Trocadero, n. 7	84
Collano, n. 118	65
Compañero, n. 133	54
Boquerón, n. 64	36
Animas, n. 69 y 71	12 50
Trocada, n. 59	34
Fructuosa, n. 46	12 75
Norte, n. 197	40
Desamparados, n. 185	17
Cárdenas, n. 9	15
Estrella, n. 47	30
Juntas del Monte, n. 150	40
Marqués de la Torre, n. 23	11
San Andrés, n. 6	17
San Cristóbal, n. 6	15
Juntas del Monte, n. 38	6
Idem (solar) n. 16	3

Suma..... \$ 1 062 15

SESTO LOTE.

Sol, n. 96	127
Compañero, n. 156	100
Habana, n. 69	74
Urbano, n. 87	100
San Rafael, n. 88	75
Nepituno, n. 104	31
Francisco, n. 34	34
Maurique, n. 123	60
Lealad, n. 161	74
Cerro, n. 5	49 70
Maurique, n. 174	42
Gloria, n. 38	16
Concordia, n. 120	14
Gloria, n. 40	17
Cerrales, n. 54	37
Nepituno, n. 158	25
Cerrales, n. 7	12
Maurique, n. 161	67
Luzán, n. 2	35
Luzán, n. 13	37
San Andrés, n. 10	17
Talpa, n. 6	43
Cerro, n. 719	42
Lealad, solar, n. 11	3

Suma..... \$ 1 978

SEPTIMO LOTE.

San Ignacio, n. 96	130
Aguilar, n. 131	100
San Andrés, n. 49	31
Habana, n. 108	34
Trocadero, n. 49	104
Prado, n. 19	50
Aguila, n. 74	164
Norte, n. 179	51
Fernandevilla, n. 56	17
Norte, n. 1	30
Concordia, n. 133	34
Barón, n. 31	35 50
Cárdenas, n. 7	39 75
Matro, n. 3	17
Maurique, n. 166	31
San Miguel, n. 31	11
Estrella, n. 99	49 50
Norte, n. 93	25
Luzán, F.	17
Juntas del Monte, n. 618	17
San Andrés, n. 6	43
San Salvador, n. 8	34
Idem, n. 9	4
Juntas del Monte, solar	4

Suma..... \$ 1 976 75

Mr. Birdan
New York December 4th 1872

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.



My subject has been brought to the attention
of the Spanish minister in this country
and minister in Madrid
C. H.
Dec 11
Dec 13 1872

I had the honor to send you a letter on the 30th of September, and another one on the 23rd of October last, in regard to my property, unjustly detained in Cuba by the Spanish authorities of said island.

Besides the statements of those two letters, which I suppose were received in due time by your Department, and the reasons therein set forth against the proposed re-examination of my case by the Santa de la Candelaria, I have now to enter a solemn protest against another decree of said Spanish authorities.

I refer to the decree issued on the 21st of November last, with which I suppose you are acquainted at this date. The whole city—property of the embargoed persons is to be divided into lots, and leased to the highest bidder on the 18th of the present month of December. The lease will be for the term of three years.

In the list appended to the decree, and which sets forth the houses and lots to be leased in that way, you will see some of the houses belonging to me. The house n^o 1 Cardenas street is in the 1st lot. The house n^o 9 Corrales street is in the second lot. Do n^o 4 Cardenas st. is in the 3^d lot. Do n^o 2 in the same st., is in the 5th lot.

Q. n.º 1 is in the 6.th lot. Do n.º 3 con-
dems it is in the 7.th lot.

I cannot conceive how the Spanish authorities, ignoring the most elementary principles of law, have taken the step against which I protest.

The Captain General decided on the month of May of this year, that my property should be restored to me; but owing to the delays and difficulties so often exhibited in the Spanish affairs, the month of December has arrived and I am still deprived of my property.

Shall I submit to have my property leased for three years to unknown persons without my knowledge or consent?

I am, Sir, your most
Obedient servant.

Martin Muesel.

Jer.º 305 West 14.th St.



American and Spanish Commission
Washington, Dec. 6th 1872.

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir:

Pursuant to an order of date the 5th inst. addressed to the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, advocate in the part of the United States, from the Department of State and at the request of the said advocate, I herewith transmit to you all the papers on file in the office of the Commission relative to the claim of Ramon Fernandez Priado y Gomez against the Government of Spain.

Very respectfully..

your obedient servant.

George O. Moore
Secretary.

American and Spanish Commissions
Washington Dec 6th 1872

Hon Charles Hale

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your communication of
date the 5th instant, together with a copy
of a despatch, and of its accompani-
ments, from General Sickles, the Minister
of the United States at Madrid, in relation
to the claim of Paulina A. Meatre against
the Government of Spain.

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

George O. Moore
Secretary

Copy to Hon. General *Mr. Wood*
to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in
the upper left hand corner should be referred to.
17
Mr. Wood
The initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., December 7th, 1872.

Sr.



I have the honor to state that the collector at Baltimore informs the Department that the U. S. Consul General at Havana is transmitting triplicate invoices to that Custom House fails to attach to the same the certificate of the depreciation of currency - such certificate being only attached to the triplicate copy delivered to the shipper - and that such omission on his part causes much delay and embarrassment in the liquidation of entries, and at the same time tends to encourage fraud on the revenue.

In view of this information, it is respectfully requested that the Consul General at Havana be instructed, whenever he gives certificates of depreciation of currency, to attach a duplicate thereof to the
verified

verified invoice which he transmits by mail
to collectors.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
Secretary.

To

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

See. 7. 1872 Filed



State of New York.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Ramon Fernandez G. Gomez
do declare on oath, that it is *bona fide* my INTENTION to become a CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the *Government of Spain*, of whom I am a subject.

Sworn this 7th day of } *Ramon Fernandez G. Gomez*
October } 1872

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,

Clerk:

Clerk's Office Court of Common Pleas,
for the City and County of New York.

I CERTIFY, that the foregoing is a true copy of an original Declaration of Intention remaining of record in my office.

IN ATTESTATION WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of said Court, this *7th* day of *December* 1872

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. Clerk.

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Cruz - mistake
C. de la Cruz
May Dec 2 1872

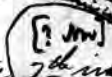
To the Hon.

Charles Hale
Acting Secretary
of State
Washington
D. C.

Mr. Gordon



Acting, say communication the
only one has been referred to
minister in the country and to
the US at Madrid
Dec 11
D. C. 1300



Sir: Your valued favor dated the 7th inst. and the interest shown thereby by the Department in my case call for my grateful thanks.

The property claimed consists of a mortgage on the Estate "San Alberto" made to secure my inheritance during my minority, and the interest thereof. The proof required of me is a certified copy from the records, while the officers in charge of said records are intrusted not to furnish, ^{to} render any consideration - I leave it for your good self to qualify the simplicity of the Bureau of Confiscation at Havana, who seem to be at a loss to ascertain whether a mortgage seized by them, and the interest whereon they collect regularly, is in the name of Thomas P. Mora or not.

The manner in which official business is transacted at Havana, has required the sending of numberless memorials and documents on costly stamped paper, and entailed already a heavy expense on the friends who have kindly endeavored to obtain the release of the mortgage above referred to so far, without any hopes of success. -

17
Reminding that for three years the Spanish
Government of Cuba has deprived me of the
only means of subsistence without any cause
whatsoever, and still insist in doing so,
I feel that I must reluctantly continue to
trouble the Department and ask your
intercession in my behalf. —

I am, Sir

Your obt. servt
Thomas P. Mora
for F. M. M. M.



No. 1100

Dec 7. 1872 Filed

Hon Zachariah Chandler,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce,
Sir.

As your Committee had
nearly before it a Bill to remodel the Consular Service
of the United States in several particulars, allow me, re-
spectfully, to call your attention to a subject connect-
ed therewith, which, though of minor importance,
is still deserving your consideration.

There are between three and four hundred Consular
Agents in the service of the United States, performing the
same functions as their Consular superiors. Many of
the Agencies they occupy are of much importance,
as, for instance, those at Huddersfield, Nottingham,
Worcester and Newport, England, Cologne and Crefeld
Germany, Cardenas and Sagua, Cuba, St. Gallen and
Olten, Switzerland, Ottawa and Brockville, Cana-
da, etc. where, the exports to the United States
amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, ^{not uncommon} at
each, and the fees equalling, and in many in-
stances exceeding, ^{those of} many salaried Consulates.
These Agents are required to keep and make
out the same accounts and returns and to
use the same blank books and printed forms
which are furnished by the State Department,
to Consuls only, Consular Agents at ~~seaports~~ ^{seaports}
are required to keep at least ten or fifteen
books and those at inland agencies from four
to seven and to use large numbers of volumi-
nously worded "forms" which in the absence of
printed ones must be wholly written by hand -
a very arduous and inconvenient proceeding.

The present Laws have overlooked these numerous Agencies, by not making any provision for furnishing them with blank books and printed forms, articles necessary for the proper discharge of the duties connected with these offices. The seal of office, coat of arms and flag of the U.S. are also unprovided for; - these latter could not be obtained in a foreign land even if the Agent wished to procure them at his own expense. To discriminate against one class of public servants performing the same duties as another is manifestly unjust.

Now, to furnish at least the principal Agencies with books and blank forms similar to those furnished to Consulates would cause an expense to Government of but a few thousand dollars per annum. - and surely a Government, of the magnitude of ours can afford this - if only to insure accuracy in the making out of its Commercial Returns.

Having been in the Consular service myself, I fully appreciate the need of some legislation on this subject, I have therefore suggested that your honorable Committee give this matter some attention and by doing so remedy this existing defect in the Consular Service.

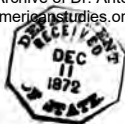
Very respectfully, Yours etc,
J. Clarence Druggie,
late Consular Agent, of the U.S.
at Cornwall, Canada

solary of State
for information
by the Committee
on Commerce
of the
Chairman



ack'd
28th Dec.

For report see
file 7 1st Com. Thurman



*a letter to the writer
by Ph. m. has been addressed
Dec 20 17 1872
Washington D.C.
Dec. 10th 1872.*

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.
Ponent.

Sir:- I am sorry to be compelled by my duty, as the representative of Mrs. Magdalena Ferrer de Mora, to call again your attention to her case.

Since the 29^d of March ultimo, as shown by a letter filed at your Department, the advocate of the United States together with the advocate of Spain before the Joint Commission pronounced the case of Mrs Mora to be one "beyond all doubts", and a matter "conclusively settled". Therefore, the United States advocate advised me "to proceed without any apprehension".

Two months afterwards, on the 24th of May you wrote a letter to me, stating that the Spanish Minister had been

requested to take steps to secure the
"early release of the property" of Mrs
Mora.

On the following month, upon the receipt
of a letter of General Torbert, United States
Consul General at Havana (dated June
8th 1872) stating that "it might be a long
time before the Spanish Minister would
take such steps, and might be still
longer before the authorities there would
comply", - I addressed to you my letter
of the 27th of June, to which you had
the kindness to reply that "the attention
of the Spanish Minister had been called
again to the request previously made
for the release of Mrs de Mora's pro-
perty" -

On the 28th of August, Hon. Chas.
Hale notified me that no information
had been received in the department
about this case.

On the 30th of September, the same
Hon. gentleman informed me that
the Spanish Minister had at last ac-

acknowledged the receipt of your note (under date Sept. 18) and said that he had transmitted your request to the Captain General of Cuba. -

Now, we are at the end of the year, and the authorities of Cuba far from complying with your request of early release of the property, - and even without giving any direct answer, either favorable or adverse, - are now engaged in obstructing as far as possible the way of the restoration of the property. They have just commenced a military trial against six ladies, (one of them Mrs. Mora), and as it appears from the inclosed paper, said ladies are now summoned by the Judge Advocate general of the Court martial to appear at the Artillery barracks to defend themselves from the charge of treason. They are trying a posteriori to legalize, - if such a word is proper, - the embargo made three years ago, without any order or authority of justice, as required by the treaty.

I will say nothing about the peculiar character of this action of the

International Government, in a case like this, in which ~~then~~ the advocate of Spain himself is decidedly against her. - But I think it is my duty to protest, as I hereby respectfully do:

1st. Against the trial itself, since it is subjugent to your unmonitored request of early release, and has no other purpose than that of rendering it as late as possible -

2nd. Against the preferring of any charge of treason against Mrs de Mora. Treason supposes allegiance, and American citizens have no allegiance whatever in regard to Spain. An American citizen, if he does ~~something~~ against Spain, may be her enemy, her opponent, her foe: - never a traitor. He owes nothing to Spain: he is not under ^{her} jurisdiction. Mrs Mora, besides this, has never done anything against Spain or her colony.

3d. Against the fact that American citizens, like Mrs de Mora, be tried by military courts and according to extraordinary proceedings, in open violation

of the Treaty of 1795, which requires
a civil ordinary trial in every case of
offense.

These protests having been made,
I leave the rest to your well known
and gentlemanly feelings of justice.
These trials will afford the colonial
authorities an opportunity to have
always at hand such an apparently
good reply as this: — "the case is now
pending before a court of justice", —
"nothing can be done for the moment" —
— It remains to be known whether
such an answer is accepted.

I am, Sir, with the greatest
respect, your obedient servant

J. J. Rodriguez

1412. H. St.

From the National Republican, Washington D.C. Dec 7, 1872





Dec 20 1872

New York December 10th 1872.

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir,

My father Agustin Santa Rosa, imprisoned on the false charge of being with a band of Cuban insurgents in Yucella Abajo, Island of Cuba, was released on the 15th of January 1869 under the decree of general amnesty to all political prisoners given by the Captain General Dulce.

I beg you now leave to present some suggestions about the treatment my father is now receiving at the hands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. I know well you will do all in your power to protect the rights of an American citizen; but I hope you will excuse the anxiety of a son endeavouring to save the life of his father. On the 15th day of July last Mr. Agustin Santa Rosa arrived to Havana on board of a Spanish steamer that left Yucellas on the 11th having his passport or licence signed by one of the commissaries of police of Puerto Principe, and on that night he was shut up in a cell of the public jail as a criminal. Almost five months have elapsed since then and no charges have been made against him and his trial has not begun. Must an American subject be treated in this way?

Besides, and this is the principal point

in his defence, he was imprisoned at Puerto Principe on the 25th November 1871 charged with the capture of the steamer 'Comandantario' and the crime of armed rebellion against the government of Spain, tried by a court martial and by order of Captain General Valmaseda released and discharged because he was included in the amnesty granted to all 'presentados', that is, to all who putting down arms present themselves to the Spanish authorities. His release took place on the 14th of March 1872. He had been free for three months when he was imprisoned again in Havana without having committed any offence against the laws of the country. Can any man and an American subject besides being put on trial twice for the same offence after having been discharged and released?

I wrote to the Consul of the United States in Havana begging him to demand from the Spanish authorities the original documents of the trial of my father at Puerto Principe and on the strength of these papers to ask his immediate release.

I beg you, Sir, to read a narrative that I sent you a short time ago, written by my father in which he relates all the facts from his surrender to his incarceration at Havana.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully yours.

Bartholomew Santa Rosa.



Washington D.C. 11. Dec. 1872

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th inst informing me of the appointment by the Government of Spain of one of the judges of the Audiencia Provincial of Havana and of the vice Consul of the United States at that port, a Member of the sub-Committee to sit in Havana for the purpose of taking depositions of witnesses, and calling for written accounting evidence in the case now pending & to appear to be instituted before the United States and Spanish Mixed Commissions. The appointment of this sub-Commission I have considered of vital importance to the interests of the citizens of the United States who have presented claims for expenses

the Commission. Of all the claims presented, nearly one hundred, but fewer than six are in a condition to be supported by evidence under the control of the petitioners, as set in the United States, while all the others depend for their support on the deposition of witnesses residing in Cuba, or on documentary evidence existing there in the archives of the Government. The petitioners did not a single cent have been enabled, with all the efforts they have made to secure any species of evidence in this island, in any case; indeed I am informed that no Spanish judicial officer either would or would take the deposition of a witness at the request of a private person or sister, and it is reported to me that money and gifts of petitioners have been made to the Spanish officials in Havana for duly authenticated copies of the documents existing in the archives, and ready to aid the claimants in maintaining their cases. These obstacles were tantamount to a denial of justice, and unless removed would have paralyzed the action of the Commission, and made utterly abortive this effort to

By the aid of the sub-committee,
you inform me has now been organized, there
is every reason to hope that the elements will
be able to secure their deposition and proofs,
and present their cases in such shape before
the Commission as will attain the ends of
justice.

With the expressions of my gratifica-
tion at the termination of your efforts.

I have the honor to remain

With great respect
Your well Wt Servant
Thomas J. D. servant
attorney W. S.

What app. would be needed?
Dec 12
Mr. Bidan



Washington City, D. C.
11. December 1872

To the Honorable
Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir,

At the last meeting of the United States and Spanish Mixed Commission on Saturday 7th of this month, it was stated by Mr Podesta that the Government of Spain had appointed a judicial officer, one of the members of the "Audiencia territorial" of Havana as a member of the Sub. Commission agreed to be constituted in that City to take depositions and procure evidence in cases before the Commission here. I beg leave to congratulate you on the signal success which has attended your efforts to procure

There is every reason
to believe will be of the greatest ben-
efit to the citizens of the United States
who have claims before the Commis-
sion

I respectfully call your atten-
tion to a subject deemed to be of im-
portance. No provision has been made
for meeting the costs of printing ex-
hibits, evidence and arguments of the So-
vereigns advocates in the cases before
the Commission; and it seems to me
as it does to the other officers of
the Commission on both sides, that
these expenses ought to be borne jointly
by the two Governments. To examine
depositions, exhibits and other proofs
in the cases in manuscript, as well
as the arguments will be a matter of
great inconvenience to the advocates
in preparing arguments in the cases
as well as to the members of the Com-
mission in examining them for the
purpose of coming to a decision, and

circumstances goes to such an extent as to render the task exceedingly difficult and almost impossible.

I respectfully suggest therefore that if there be, at the disposal of the Department, a fund which may properly be devoted to the purposes above indicated, the Commission may be authorized to have executed the necessary printing.

If no such fund exist, at the disposal of the Department, I respectfully ask that the matter may be brought to the attention of Congress.

I am with great respect
Your Obedient Servant,

Thomas J. Durant
Abrahan W. S.

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OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Roll 384

December 12-31, 1872



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Washington: 1964

December 13, 1872

SLAVERY IN CUBA.



REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING,

HELD AT

COOPER INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 13, 1872.

Newspaper Extracts, Official Correspondence,

ETC., ETC.

BY THE

CUBAN ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE.

S. R. SCOTTRON, CHAIRMAN.

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, SECRETARY.

OFFICE:

NO. 62 BOWERY (ROOMS 2 & 3),

NEW YORK.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

A REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING,
HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 13, 1852.

Newspaper Extracts, Official Correspondence,
ETC., ETC.

BY THE
CUBAN ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE.
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SLAVERY IN CUBA.

THE Colored People of the United States, who have so recently been invested with the rights of citizens of our Republic, have, very naturally, from our own experience of the evil effects of slavery in this country, been particularly interested in the condition of five hundred thousand of our brethren, now held as slaves in the Island of Cuba, and have watched, with painful interest, the struggle that has been going on in that Island during the past four years, between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish Government. Were it not for the fact above alluded to, of our own condition in the past, we feel nevertheless that as intelligent citizens, having the cause of human freedom deeply implanted within us, the information we have from the daily journals and official correspondence, both of our Government and the Government of Great Britain, on the affairs of that island, would have suggested to us the propriety of some movement on our part, in the interest of freedom, humanity and christian civilization, which we believe should be the especial care of all good people.

In the early part of December, 1872, the following call was circulated for a meeting, which was held in the great hall of Cooper Institute, at which time a committee was appointed to publish the proceedings of said meeting, and other information, and to take such action as the committee might deem proper, to forward the cause of liberty, in the Island of Cuba.

To the Colored Citizens of the United States :

Now that we are confirmed in the possession of our liberty, and have been so boundingly provided with all the requisites of Freemen, it ill becomes us to sit idly by, while five hundred thousand of our brethren groan beneath the chains of slavery at our very doors, in the Island of Cuba.

We would therefore unite our voices and strength in favor of their just rights, and in behalf of the Cuban Patriots, who have already decreed and put in practice the doctrine of the equality and freedom of all men. We

view with abhorrence the policy of the Spanish Government during the past four years in that island, both for the unnecessary and inhuman butcheries that have taken place under its rule, and for the tenacity with which they cling to the barbarous and inhuman institution of Slavery.

It is therefore resolved to hold a meeting at Cooper Institute, on the evening of December 13, 1872, when proper action will be taken to advance the cause of freedom.

The meeting will be addressed by Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, D.D., S. R. SCOTTRON, and others.

- PETER W. DOWNING
- J. C. MOREL
- JOHN PETERSON
- PHILIP A. WHITE
- PETER W. RAY
- JOHN J. ZUILLE
- DAVID ROSELL
- T. S. W. TITUS
- SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON

Agreeably to the duties and powers conferred upon them, the committee have carefully compiled the following report of the speeches delivered and resolutions adopted at that time, also a brief synopsis of a meeting held in the city of Boston, Mass., about the same time, together with extracts from leading papers, official correspondence, etc., all more or less calculated to give our people the latest information in reference to Cuba. The committee believe that the prompt and united action of our people at the present time will hasten the long wished for day, when the foul blot of human slavery and the slave trade shall be forever removed and all the inhabitants of the western waters be absolutely free.

CUBAN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING, HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
DECEMBER 13, 1872.

The meeting was called to order by S. R. Scottron, who nominated Dr. P. W. Ray, of Brooklyn, as chairman, and Chas. E. Pindell, of Boston, secretary.

The call for the meeting was read, after which the following resolutions were presented:

Whereas, We, colored citizens of the United States, having become possessed of the rights of freemen, after many years' experience of the degradation and evil effects of human slavery, remembering full well the cruelties of family separation, of the lash, constant toil and pain, of inequal-

ity before the law, we are therefore deeply impressed with the condition of the five hundred thousand of our brethren in the Island of Cuba, who are now in a state of slavery, undergoing the same sad experience of our selves in the past, being separated mother from child, husband from wife, brother from sister, and toiling constantly under the lash of the tyrant master, and

Whereas, We have watched with deep interest the struggle going on in that island for the past four years between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish Government; it is therefore

Resolved, That it is with feelings of great apprehension and concern that we view the indisposition or inability of the Spanish Government to enforce any measure in favor of the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba, being aware that every measure in that direction has heretofore met with the most violent opposition of the Spaniards in authority on that island

Resolved, That after a careful survey of the situation, as collected from official correspondence and other information and evidence of the condition and disposition of the respective combatants, it is our opinion that the success of the Spanish arms will tend to rivet more firmly the chains of slavery on our brethren, re-establishing it where it does not now exist, restoring the horrors of the African slave trade and the Goolie traffic, and indefinitely postpone the abolition of the worst of evils that ever disgraced an enlightened and Christian age, that the success of the Cuban patriots will immediately give to the whole inhabitants of the island, freedom and and equality before the law

Resolved, That the Spanish Government in that island, by their barbarous edicts and inhuman butcheries, have fully demonstrated their want of human sympathy, and their inability to entertain that appreciation of the rights of others which should appear conspicuous in the conduct of all Christian people, and give us no hope, in the event of their success, of the final freedom of the inhabitants of the whole island

Resolved, That we, therefore, after four years' patient waiting, deem it our duty, and do hereby petition our government at Washington, the President and Congress of the United States, to accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition that four years' gallant struggle for freedom justly entitles them to.

Mr. S. R. SCOTTRON then addressed the audience in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: A motion for liberty is always in order. In support of the resolutions which have been offered for adoption, allow me to occupy your attention with a few remarks in support of the assertions and recommendations contained therein, and to show you the actual necessity for our immediate action; for the voice of five hundred thousand enslaved appeals to us from the Gulf. The cause of humanity demands our immediate attention. Citizens of the Republic, you who know so well how to sympathize with

the downtrodden and oppressed, while you are enjoying the blessings of freedom, the voice of five hundred thousand of our brethren in chains is heard, demanding an equal chance in the race of life. The soil of Cuba is polluted with the curse of human slavery. The exigency of the situation demands our immediate action. Was not the fact before us, it would seem impossible that the colored people of this country, so lately possessed of their liberty and right to citizenship, could refrain so long from giving some expression of their sentiment on the question of slavery in the Island of Cuba. A desire to abstain from pressing upon our government any measure which might interfere with its foreign policy during the pendency of the Alabama question, and as good citizens should, offer no encouragement to a spirit that might create a breach of our government's declared neutrality in the affairs of that island, has no doubt been the cause of our silence. Four years now have passed since the first blow was struck for freedom in Cuba, since which time the cause of liberty has oft trembled in the balance, but by the grace of an overruling Providence stands to-day in her majesty and asks nothing of the world but an equal chance with that of her oppressors, in order to crown her gallant efforts with victory. Shall the four million in our own land, who have so lately tasted of the bitter fruit of slavery, stand idly by while a half million of our brethren are weighed down with anguish and despair at their unhappy lot? or shall we rise up as one man and with one accord demand for them simple and exact justice? Indeed, we look back but a very brief period to the time when it was necessary for other men to hold conventions, appoint committees and form societies, having in view the liberation of four millions among whom were ourselves; but, thanks to the genius of free government, free schools and liberal ideas, all the outgrowth of an enlightened and Christian age, we are enabled in the brief space of ten years to stand, not only as free-men ourselves, but with voices and with power to demand the liberation of five hundred thousand of our brethren, who are afflicted with the curse of human slavery. Although the task before us seems weighted with difficulties, and those whom we propose to free are not within our grasp, being separated from our own country and under the hand of a foreign government, nevertheless, all the those difficulties can be success-

fully surmounted, and the glorious blessings of freedom carried to thousands of our fellow beings. In the rapid stride made by our Government toward human equality in the past few years, and the gradual extinction of caste prejudice, necessarily concomitant of the institution of slavery, creates in me the sanguine hope, that the time is not distant when all men, everywhere, will be free. Our own Republic, as the pioneer of this great work, has placed herself foremost among christian nations and has commenced a work that will not be complete till all nations, recognizing our later civilization, shall be educated up to our own standard of even handed justice to mankind. President Grant, in his late annual message, very wisely says, with reference to the Cuban revolution, "I cannot doubt that the continual maintenance of slavery is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of the strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil." Spain having pioneered African slavery on this continent more than three centuries ago, and having clung to the institution in violation of treaty obligations and in defiance of the humanitarian precedents of all christian nations, still disgraces civilization and violates every just sentiment in the futile effort to continue its existence, in the remnant of her possessions near our own country. The gallant Cubans, who have battled heroically under a banner which is the symbol of manhood equality, have for more than a quarter of a century, insisted upon the abolition of slavery both in Cuba and Porto Rico. And among the first of the official acts of the Cuban Republic was to declare the unconditional emancipation of the slaves within its jurisdiction (applause), and to make constitutional promises that "all inhabitants of the Republic are absolutely free," and for this freedom and the right to govern themselves have they battled nobly, in the face of the most disheartening obstacles that ever beset any people in their struggle for liberty. Before entering upon this work it became my duty to ascertain the exact position of the two parties now striving for the mastery in the Island of Cuba, and to make sure, with which party could we unite, to secure immediate and unconditional freedom to the half million of enslaved, who for years have tilled the soil of Cuba and brought untold wealth to their Spanish masters and have fastened the chains of slavery on themselves. This question

has been plainly answered. The present laws and practices of the Cuban Patriots give us every assurance that they are the party of freedom. As we have already said, they immediately, at the outbreak of the revolution, declared that "all the inhabitants of their Republic are absolutely free." We find from authentic and reliable sources that an actual state of freedom exists among all classes, that the colored inhabitants battle side by side with the white, holding the rank of officers, and in numerous instances, colored officers commanding white troops. As an evidence of the animus of the Spanish Government in this connection, whenever these colored soldiers are captured in battle they are immediately remitted to a condition of servitude. In support of this assertion I will read an extract from the speech of Senor Eduardo Benot, in the Spanish Senate, October 18th, 1872. He says: "Spain has reserved to herself the sad privilege of upholding slavery; but the fact is, my lords, that ever since April, 1869, the insurrectionists have made a constitution, and in one of its articles is decreed the immediate abolition of slavery. The insurrectionists, from the very fact of being so, have set their slaves free; but the Government, in virtue of the extraordinary proceeding of appropriation, has been converting these freedmen into slaves, and their number has already reached the respectable total of 50,000 men or more. What then does the Government intend to do with these 50,000 slaves, and why does Spain keep free men in slavery, thus making slaves of men that are free instead of giving freedom to slaves." The laws and practices of the Spanish Government convince us and the civilized world that they have not imbibed, in the least, a taste for free institutions. Spain, true to her ancient history as foremost among the most barbarous of all nations who profess to have founded government on the divine precepts of our Lord, she clings tenaciously to an institution which has always followed in the wake of her victories and authority. She it was, who having grasped the islands of the Gulf and a large portion of the American continent, introduced such severities as killed off entirely the native inhabitants of the islands, and almost every aboriginee in the vast continental territory under her rule, and when the native element, under the pressure of hard taskmasters, inhuman

butcheries, and every species of inhuman treatment, had melted away, Spain fell still deeper and filled her cup of infamy to running over by entering into the African Slave Trade, in order to repeople the islands with Africa's more hardy sons, and who are with her to-day. God grant it may be our province to divest her of this portion of her little greatness, and she be made to respect the spirit of the age, which can tolerate nothing but liberty. Now that our race enjoy all the rights of freemen in our Republic and, as a consequence, are respected as men everywhere, it is meet and proper that we should use all our efforts to ameliorate the condition of our brethren in other lands, and endeavor to destroy slavery wherever it exists. Let the colored people of America avail themselves of the sacred right of petition to assist the struggling patriots of Cuba, and disenthral from the most tyrannical slavery five hundred thousand of our brethren now held as chattel slaves by the government of Spain. The history of our government is full of instances of the sympathy of the Republic being extended to people struggling for the right of self-government. Notably and prominent as instances stands out the conduct of our government toward the South and Central American Republics, when they were endeavoring to throw off the Spanish yoke. These powers on the central and southern portions of our continent, in relation to Cuba, followed the precedent created by our own people, and took occasion as early as 1869 to concede the Cuban Republic belligerent rights (applause), and in one case, that of the Republic of Peru, recognized the independence of the Cuban Republic. International law, undoubtedly, prescribes a certain line of conduct in dealing with foreign governments during a revolution; much is required of the revolutionists in order to entitle them to a favorable recognition. The prudent statesman, no doubt, will exact the last requirement before he will advocate their cause; but high above all other laws stands that of right and justice. I hold that that is not law which has not justice for its basis. I repeat, a motion for freedom is always in order, and demands the support of every man. The philanthropist should not be swallowed up in the statesman. Wherever oppression is—wherever a system of human slavery exists—there exists a crime against God and man, revolting to the inborn sense of every son of freedom.

There it is our right to strike, and, by our utmost endeavors, secure the triumph of freedom and equality. There is no difficult problem in this question of liberty about which we may tax our brains for one moment: indeed our own national Declaration of Independence, in a brief but sublime passage, ranking with the greatest utterances of the world's history, declares "that all men are born with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It does not confine itself to any set of men in any particular territory, but it says all men. Then, if all men are entitled or endowed with certain inalienable rights, may not all men combine in supporting the same? Surely an expression of sympathy is the least we can do toward so great a cause.

In the present struggle in the Island of Cuba, we find, after a most careful examination, there are just two parties—the one endeavoring to establish slavery, and the other to establish freedom. (Applause.) I wish it were possible to present you in detail all the facts which drive me to this conclusion. I hold in my hand a document prepared in Great Britain, for the use of the British Parliament, giving the correspondence of the Foreign Office with the government of Spain. I will read from page 16 of this pamphlet an address from the "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" on this subject:

ADDRESS.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, K. G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,

It is with great regret that the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society finds itself obliged once more respectfully to call the attention of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the state of the island of Cuba, in reference to slavery and the Slave Trade.

The Committee continues to receive information from various sources on the deplorable condition of Cuba, and of the determination of the volunteer or Spanish party to maintain slavery in the island at any cost, and if triumphant to revive the Slave Trade. They observe that these opinions are fully confirmed by statements in the Blue Books recently laid before Parliament.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that nearly every slave in Cuba is entitled to freedom under British Treaty, the Committee had hoped to see some traces in the Parliamentary papers of a more vigorous and direct moral intervention with Spain by Her Majesty's present Government than they are able to discover.

From reliable information, received through America and from other quarters, the Committee believe that the Slave Trade has already recommenced, that some cargoes of slaves are from time to time being landed in small detachments on some of the remote parts of the island.

It is supposed in the United States that these slaves are brought to Cuba from the East Coast of Africa, but on this point no official information appears to have been published.

The Committee respectfully suggest that some good might arise were Her Majesty's Government to extend the functions and increase the powers of the Commissioners in Cuba.

At the same time the enormous price paid for the hire of slaves in Cuba, is a temptation so great, that the only sure prevention is the abolition of slavery itself.

The facts disclosed or confirmed by the Parliamentary papers, that the Spanish Government are powerless to control the volunteer or Spanish party in Cuba, and that this party, if successful in crushing the Cubans, will not only perpetuate slavery, but reopen the Slave Trade, emphatically show that the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government are called upon to assert its Treaty rights in insisting on the liberation of the slave population illicitly imported, and who are virtually the wards of Great Britain.

The present state of affairs admits of no delay.

The Committee would respectfully but very earnestly entreat Her Majesty's Government to invite the cooperation of the Government of the United States in friendly efforts to establish complete freedom and permanent peace in Cuba, which has been so long devastated by a ruthless civil war, carried on between the partisans of slavery and the advocates of freedom.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

(Signed) JOSEPH WOODER, }
EDMUND STUBBINS, } Honorary Secretaries
ROBT. ALSOP, }
THOMAS PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary

77 New Broad Street, London, July 10, 1871

I believe this is sufficiently plain to need no comment. It fully and explicitly states that the facts confirm them in the opinion that, should the Spanish government succeed in crushing the Cubans, it will not only perpetuate slavery, but reopen the slave trade. Then I would ask you, fellow-citizens, does not the exigency of the situation demand immediate action? Is not the situation extremely perilous to liberty? Have we not already stood still too long? We are driven to the irresistible conclusion that the interests of humanity are inseparably connected with the cause of the Cuban patriots. (Applause.) There may be those perhaps, who are

opposed to introducing anything of a political nature in connection with that of emancipation. This may be proper in their minds; but shall we allow the cause of freedom to suffer that we might pursue a line of conduct very becoming to statesmen, perhaps, but ill-becoming to philanthropists? No: let us be resolved on one thing: we must have freedom. (Applause.)

Let me occupy your attention still further upon this subject by reading from pages 24 and 29 of the same pamphlet the opinion and conclusions of Earl Granville, who has particularly interested himself in this question:

No 26

Earl Granville to Mr Layard

Foreign Office, November 24, 1871

Sir,

The account given in your recent despatches of the position of the Slavery question in Spain, and the apparently small prospect of further legislation, are so discouraging and unsatisfactory, that Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in maintaining any longer the silence and reserve they have hitherto observed upon a question in which they have a Treaty right to interfere. I refer to the position of the negroes captured and held in slavery in Cuba under the name of "emancipados" since the date of the Treaty by which both Spain and England mutually agreed, not only immediately to set free all slaves captured by either nation under the provisions of the Treaty, but also, upon the requisition of either of the Contracting Parties, to afford the fullest information as to the state and condition of the negroes, with a view of insuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of Annex C to the Treaty provided that regulations should be adopted with the humane object of improving and securing honestly and faithfully to the emancipated negroes, the enjoyment of their acquired liberty, good treatment, a knowledge of the Christian religion, and their advancement in morality and civilization, and of providing sufficient instructions for them in mechanical arts, in order that they might gain their own livelihood as artisans, mechanics, or servants.

A register was, moreover, to be kept of the negroes (a copy of which was to be furnished every six months to the mixed Commission), showing the existence of the negroes emancipated under the Treaty, the disease of which he had died, the improvement made in their condition, and the progress made in their instruction, both religious and moral, as also in the arts of life.

These are the solemn obligations that were contracted by both England and Spain in this Treaty. But how far have they been observed by Spain?

It has been officially reported that the so-called emancipados have, on their arrival at the Havana, been hired out to the planters by the authori-

ties for a money consideration, that their purchase and sale has been openly carried on and that, in the case of the death of a slave, an emancipado, whose death was then reported, was made to assume the slave's name so that a large proportion of emancipados have been returned as dead who were really living and in slavery.

It is true that the Law of the 23d of June, 1870 gave to the emancipados the long deferred privilege of at once entering upon the full exercise of the rights of free men, but it remains to be seen whether this provision has been faithfully fulfilled, and in fact, the Cuban authorities can hardly have interpreted it literally, inasmuch as subsequently to the promulgation of the Law, the Captain (Generals) issued various separate Decrees granting the liberty, which the law secured to all, to only a portion of the emancipados.

I have thus shortly reviewed the history of the emancipados and the claims of Her Majesty's Government to intercede on their behalf. You are aware of the reasons that have induced Her Majesty's Government to refrain from making any representation in favor of those unfortunate men up to this time, and even to resist the pressure put upon Government both in and out of Parliament to interfere in their behalf.

They have not hesitated to express their entire confidence in the solemn assurances and pledges given by the late and former Spanish Governments that the Law of the 23d of June was only the initiation of a more complete and thorough measure of abolition, and they were most unwilling to press the Spanish Government unnecessarily in a course of policy which they were inaugurating spontaneously, which necessarily required time for its development, and which Her Majesty's Government were confidentially and repeatedly assured would shortly lead to the entire abolition of slavery and to the consequent freedom of the emancipados.

Two Sessions of the Cortes have passed since these promises were made, and no further legislation has, to my knowledge, been attempted by the Government. The difficulties arising from the state of affairs in Cuba were alleged as a justification for this delay, and Her Majesty's Government admitting the validity of the excuse, refrained from pressing the question during the last Session of the Cortes.

But affairs appear to have completely changed since that time.

Notwithstanding that a petition has been presented to Congress by the Deputies from Porto Rico itself, submitting an admirable scheme for the immediate and total abolition of slavery in that island (compensation to the slave-owners being made from a loan to be raised on the revenues of the island, which show an annual surplus), notwithstanding the admitted fact that, from the small number of slaves in the island, the feeling of the planters, and the excellent labor regulations in force there, the emancipation of the slaves might be effected with ease and security, notwithstanding that petitions have been presented from other important places in favor of the thorough and immediate abolition of slavery, and notwithstanding the exertions of a considerable number of able and determined men, to whom all credit and honor are due—these efforts are likely to be defeated by the uncompromising opposition of the pro-slavery party in Cuba, who are determined to resist, by all means in their power, the introduction of any further measure for the abolition of slavery, and by the indisposition of the Spanish Government to grapple with the difficulties of the

question. I am unwilling to say a single word that could wound the sensitiveness of the Spanish Government upon this subject, nor do Her Majesty's Government pretend in the slightest degree to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, or to dictate any course of legislation to that Government, but they have a just claim, by virtue of the Treaty to interfere on behalf of the emancipados, and if the Spanish Government neglect to take advantage of this opportunity of dealing with the question of slavery in Porto Rico, when their hands are so strengthened by the petition presented to Congress by the deputies from that island, and from other influential quarters, Her Majesty's Government can only reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is no further hope of any spontaneous action on the part of the Spanish Government in dealing with the matter, and they must consequently fall back upon their Treaty rights in favor of the emancipados.

I leave entirely to your discretion the use that should be made of this despatch, and the time and mode of communicating its contents to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

P. S.—I transmit to you a copy of a despatch, received since the above was written, from the Acting British Consul General in Cuba, substantiating the statements above made concerning the emancipados.

No. 45

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Granville. (Received November 12.)

(Extract.)

Havana, October 24, 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hammond's despatch of the 18th ultimo, enclosing a translation of a letter from General Cordoba to Her Majesty's Chargé d'affaires at Madrid, embodying the observations of the Captain-General of Cuba, upon some of Mr. Dunlap's statements respecting the condition and prospects of the negroes called "emancipados" in Cuba.

Upon careful revision of my Report upon this subject, contained in my despatch of the 29th of July last, I do not find anything to rectify, neither do I see that General Valmoreda's statements contradict that Report, except as regards the use of the lash.

His Excellency cannot answer for the acts of the late administration, and, as far as he is concerned, I have every reason to believe that he has adopted all possible means to prevent coercion in the contracts entered into by the emancipados; but in the Island of Cuba it is extremely difficult to guard against abuses, especially when it concerns an unfortunate class of negroes. The horrible treatment of the emancipados forms, indeed, a very dark page in the history of this island.

Whether the emancipado is allowed to exercise his own free will in the choice of a master, or not, does not in any way alter the injustice pointed toward him in denying him his liberty—in binding him to serve for a term of years without the certainty of freedom, after all—and in

fixing his wages at a minimum rate, in most, I may venture to say, in every case, far below the average which is paid in this most expensive country.

A negro who has been a slave, and who has obtained his free papers, is permitted to act as any other free person. The emancipado, who never knew an owner, cannot unfortunately, do anything to free himself, and yet he is better entitled to freedom, and is certainly quite as fit to take care of himself as the former slave.

No matter the point we start from, or the way we look at the subject, the unjust and shameful condition of the emancipado states as it is the face and the Spanish Government cannot put forward any laudable or honest reason for keeping him in an indelible state of servitude.

As regards the use of the lash, I beg to observe that, although it is abolished by law and although the reports received by the Captain-General may incline him to believe that the law is complied with, the information which reaches me from time to time leads to a very different conclusion.

England, true to the spirit which she has imbibed from the immortal Clarkson and Wilberforce—names which, together with Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Greeley and Smith, of our own country (applause), shall ever be especially revered and admired by all the friends of freedom—has pursued this question with energy and an earnestness becoming so great a nation. She invites the cooperation of our government in securing to the five hundred thousand of our enslaved brethren the blessing of freedom and a Christian civilization. Let us hope that our government, which has also paid particular attention to this question, will not turn a deaf ear to the petition of five millions of her citizens, who have so lately experienced the degradation and evil effects of slavery. (Applause.)

On motion, the resolutions were adopted, the audience evincing their sympathy by prolonged cheering.

EXTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D.D.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the invitation that I received to attend this meeting, and take part in its proceedings, I recognize the call of liberty, and the groans of five hundred thousand of our enslaved fellow-men. We who have passed through the terrible ordeal of the struggle for freedom and equal rights which in 1851 brought the two divisions of our country into deadly conflict, and culminated in the complete

overthrow of despotism in the United States, are in hearty sympathy with the patriots of Cuba, and we pray God that He will give strength to the arms of the defenders of freedom and cause the propitious winds to sweep over that fruitful island, that shall bear aloft in the skies the flag of the free. (Loud applause.) In the annals of poetry, in which glow the promises of the better days that are to dawn upon the earth, and the prophecies that foretell the final reign of universal liberty, there is none that gives greater assurance to the struggling but invincible sons of freedom throughout the whole world than is found in this stanza:

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

I see before me to-night many native Cubans, who, driven by the fierce fires of Spanish oppression, have sought and found shelter in our free land. Permit me to assure you, my exiled friends, that I know that I am justified in saying to you that this meeting, and millions of American citizens, bid you God speed in your noble cause; and in their behalf I extend to you my hand, pledging ourselves to stand united with you in your efforts for the promotion of the interests of liberty, and the universal brotherhood of man. (Long continued applause.) My sympathies were drawn to your cause when I saw this article in the constitution of the patriots: "All the people of Cuba are absolutely free." But not now, for the strong hand of tyranny is clutching the throat of liberty, and the government of the island is not yours. But Cuba must be free. God has decreed it, and the spirit of the age approves it. Slavery shall be blotted out from every island in the Western Sea, as it has been banished from the Western Continent. The shores of our Republic shall not be washed by the waves made bloody by Cuban slavery. (Loud applause.) When the new and free flag of Cuba shall be triumphantly unfurled to the breeze of heaven, bearing for its motto "Impartial Liberty and Equality," then shall the spirit of that article of your constitution, to which I have referred, be carried out. We regret that we cannot give you that material aid we would wish to afford you, but we can do one thing—we can create a public sentiment in this land that

will urge our government to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the patriots of Cuba. The sympathies of the Government of the United States are strongly in favor of Cuban liberty, and when the time shall come when, in conformity with international law they can render Cuba the aid she needs, I believe it will not be withheld. (Applause.) Aside from humanitarian considerations, I think I may safely say, that all the civilized nations that once maintained human slavery in the Western World, and have abolished it, are utterly opposed to giving to Spain the monopoly of that diabolical system. Let slavery and involuntary servitude perish at once and forever from every inch of soil on the continent, and in Cuba and Porto Rico. I have twice visited Cuba, and have witnessed the horrors of slavery as it exists there, and allow me to state that the slavery recently abolished in our country was mild when compared with the crime that Spain to-day upholds in Cuba. I have seen slave ships enter the port of Havana, and cargoes of miserable men and women, some dying and some of them dead, dragged and hurried from the decks of slavers and thrown upon the shores. (Shame.) You cannot forget, Cubans, the immortal mulatto poet of your country, the brave and heroic Placido. (Bravo, and long continued cheers.) Like yourselves, you know that he loved liberty, and freely offered himself on her sacred altar. He was accused of being concerned in an attempted insurrection, and was condemned to die the death of a traitor. When he was led forth to death, he cried:

"O, Liberty! I hear thy voice calling me
Deep in the frozen regions of the North, afar,
With voice like God's, and vision like a star."

(Great excitement among the Cubans, and loud cheers.) God grant that liberty from her home in "the frozen regions of the North," may continue to call in trumpet tones until she shall arouse every patriotic son of Cuba to unconquerable resistance to slavery. As I have already said, we cannot give you that material aid we would wish to, for the reason that our government holds diplomatic relations with Spain. I would that we had none. Some in this audience may remember the story of the doctor in divinity who approached the door-keeper of the United States Senate and undertook to enter

the diplomatic gallery, and was told that he could not do so. "Why can I not?" said the preacher. "Because," replied the trusty guardian, "it is reserved especially for ministers." "I am entitled to enter if that be the case, for I am a minister of the Court of Heaven," said the persevering parson. The doorkeeper finished the discussion by saying, "Absolutely you cannot enter, for the United States hold no diplomatic relations with that foreign government." (Great merriment. If our relations with Spain retard the progress of liberty in Cuba and Porto Rico, I had almost said that I am sorry that we have any. Hayti has disenthralled herself, and with her own strong arm has broken the tyrant's power. All the nations on the American Continent have done likewise, and when Cuba shall have succeeded the last foul blot of slavery will be removed from our portion of the globe. Let us pray, and work, and success will at last crown our efforts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garnet's speech, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed—to include the Chairmen of the meeting—to publish the proceedings of the meeting and other information in reference to Slavery in Cuba; to secure rooms to be used as headquarters, where information can be had, and to adopt such other measures as the committee shall deem advisable, to promote the cause of freedom in the Island of Cuba.

The following committee was appointed:

SAMUEL R. SCOTTEN	.....	New York.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D.D.	.....	New York.
PETER W. DOWLING	.....	New York.
T. S. W. TYUS	.....	New York.
JOHN A. GREAT	.....	Washington, D. C.
ISAIAH C. WHEATS	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. PETER W. RAY	.....	New York.
OSCAR E. PINDELL	.....	Boston.
JOHN J. ZULLIE	.....	New York.

The following poem was then read by M. P. Whitton:

Behold, O Cuba, for Afric freed,
Thy massed masses in freedom's fight,
And sooner give in sov'ran need
In thy manly struggle for the right

The strife for right that's only won
By the truly brave who no dangers shun,
To earn the hat, the well done,
Meet thou with peace in freedom's light

No freedom's won through seas of gore,
And widows' moans and orphans' wail,
Yet all these woes and countless more
Are nobly borne when from assaill
Man's sacred rights. Nor shot nor shell,
Nor cannon's roar death's dreadful knell
Nor noble blood of him who fell
Can stay the right, it must prevail.

And now the Queen of the Spanish Main,
Our aid requires, aid of the free,
She longs to join the glad refrain
Four millions sung in sixty-three,
That shook the nation—aye, all earth,
That waked mankind to freedom's birth
And echoes sent of freedom's worth
To the beautiful tale of the southern sea.

Ah, then oppression's arm was broke,
Then freedom dawned on Cuba's strand
I see freedom armed with right awoke
To battle wrong. An immortal band
All strong of heart, though of numbers few,
Stern patriots, men who dared to do
With only one grand point in view,
To drive oppression from the land

Then can we stand so tamely by
And see brave noble Cuba bleed,
Or see freedom newly born thus die
To satisfy foul Spanish greed;
Hark the strains that dimmed Columbia's sheen
Forgotten been with memories grown,
Ah! none can thus manhood demean,
Her cause is ours. She must be freed.

By four long years of bitter strife,
By noble deeds, by pain and war,
By sacrifice of home and life,
By cruelties of treacherous foe,
By blood of murdered youth. By all
The miseries that to man can tell
She speaks, and we must heed the call,
And give the aid we can bestow.

By five hundred thousand souls in bond
She speaks; she must not speak for naught.
Four millions freed can but respond
To show that rights, once dearly bought,
Are still in grateful hearts enshrined,
With memories that together bind
This cause with hers and all mankind,
Who lose the right by freemen wrought.

Why falter then, God leads the right,
He marshals all who would be free;
Then to the vanguard in manhood's might,
And hasten Cuba's liberty.
Then to four million free'd we'll add
Five hundred thousand more made glad,
And Cuba placed in freedom's train
By the purged of slavery's stain.
By Columbia's side shall take her place,
Twin champions of a fallen race;
Thus right shall victory's triumph grace
In the gem of the Caribbean sea.

In the early part of the evening a circular was distributed by agents of the Spanish Government, warning the colored people against interfering in the affairs of Cuba, stating that "The abolition of slavery in the Spanish Antilles is a fact already decreed."—The circular was signed, JOSE FERRER DE CORTO.

The Secretary, Mr. Chas. E. Pindell, after reading the circular, said he did not know the author of the circular, when an excited young Cuban in the audience arose and informed him.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "he is a Colonel of a volunteer regiment that helped to oppress the Cubans in Havana, and he is the author of the 'Negro in Slavery,' the most pro-slavery book ever written."

Mr. Pindell proceeded to disprove the statements made in the circular and quoted from *El Cronista*, of which Mr. De Couto is editor, numerous advertisements for the sale of slaves, to show that it was a paper in favor of the inhuman institution.

Mr. Pindell was followed by Mr. John J. Zuilke and Rev. Chas. B. Ray, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN BOSTON, MASS.

SHORTLY after the meeting in New York, a meeting was held in Boston, Mass., and, as the following will show, was at the solicitation of several of our most prominent citizens.

To the Friends of Human Liberty:

WE the undersigned citizens of Massachusetts thankful for the abolition of American Slavery, view with horror the fact that five hundred thousand of our brethren groan beneath the chains of slavery at our very doors, in the Island of Cuba.

We therefore unite our voices, and hereby pledge ourselves to use our energies in favor of their just rights, and in behalf of the Cuban Patriots, who have already decreed and put in practice the doctrine of the "equality and freedom of all men." We view with abhorrence the policy of the Spanish Government during the past forty years in that Island, both for the unnecessary and inhuman butcheries that have disgraced civilization under its rule, and for the tenacity with which they cling to the barbarous and inhuman institution of Slavery.

It is therefore Resolved, that we hold a Public Meeting, at the Menotias, on Monday Evening, December 23d, to take the necessary and proper action to advance the cause of universal freedom, and we respectfully invite the co-operation of the public.

(Signed)

WILLIAM C. NELL,	JOHN J. SMITH,
LEWIS HAYDEN,	GEORGE L. RUFFIN,
J. MILTON CLARK, Cambridge,	CHARLES L. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM H. DUPRE,	JAMES M. TROTTER,
JOHN C. DUNLOP,	JOHN B. BAILEY,
PETER H. NOTT,	WILLIAM M. COLSON,
CHARLES PALMAS,	ALBERT B. COBBY,
RICHARD S. BROWN,	CHARLES E. PINDELL,
RICHARD COBBY,	PETER HAWKINS,
JOSEPH P. HAWKINS,	PETER B. BELL,
J. J. MOORE,	JOHN H. CUTLER, Exeter, N. H.
WILLIAM B. HOPKINS,	J. J. FAYAL, Cambridge,
THOMAS DOWNING,	JEREMIAH P. HARVEY, Lynn,
S. A. HANCOCK,	E. J. JONES, Cambridge,
WILLIAM H. FURNELL,	GEORGE H. MITCHELL, New Bedford,
E. C. RUMLER,	DANIEL W. HOWLAND, New Bedford,
S. T. BIRNINGHAM, M. D.	WILLIAM H. MONTAGUE, Springfield,
GEORGE H. QUEEN, Springfield	ANTHONY J. CLARK, Worcester,
WILLIAM H. W. DRENT,	HORACE B. PROXTON, Lowell,
ALBERT E. PATRICK,	JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Concord, N. H.

and others.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. James M. Trotter, and was organized by the selection of Charles E. Pindell, as President, J. M. Trotter, Vice-President, and Peter H. Nott as Secretary. Prayer was offered by Mr. Williams, a student from Andover. Mr. Pindell, on taking the chair, delivered the following address :

Now, that we are confirmed in the possession of our liberty, and have been so bountifully provided with all the requisites of freemen, it ill becomes us to sit idly by, while five hundred thousand of our brethren are held in bondage in the island of Cuba; it only remains for us to rise as a people in our might, express our abhorrence to the abject slavery in which our brethren are held, and their freedom will speedily follow.

Having assembled here, this evening, as our call reads, to take the necessary and proper steps to advance the cause of universal freedom, and to discuss matters relating to the existence of slavery in Cuba, and to the war the Cubans have so gallantly waged for the past four years against their heartless and inhuman oppressors, for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of Spain, gaining their independence, and establishing a Republican form of Government in and for Cuba, it may be interesting to you to be informed of a few facts in relation to their patriotic course, as well as the grossly inhuman, and barbarous course pursued by the Spanish Government.

In 1817, the Spanish Government entered into a treaty with Great Britain, by which, for the sum of four hundred thousand pounds to be paid by Great Britain, Spain agreed to put a stop, on and after May 30, 1820, to the traffic in slaves which Spaniards were carrying on from the coast of Africa. Great Britain honestly fulfilled her part of the treaty, but Spain continued to tolerate the importation of slaves into Cuba, although, occasionally, royal orders were issued by Spain in which the Captains General were urged to prosecute more severely any clandestine importation of slaves. The officers, being aware of the spirit of their Government, finding that the traffic was a source of wealth to themselves, took good care not to too strictly enforce the orders of their superiors. Such gross, open, and scandalous violations of the

treaty caused a new one to be drawn up between England and Spain on the 28th of June, 1835, for the purpose of ending the trade in Africans, and Spain engaged to pass a law within two months after the ratification of the treaty to severely punish any of her subjects who should be detected engaged in the infamous traffic. Notwithstanding the fact that Spain solemnly promised to pass the law in two months, (2)—the law was not passed in ten years, and the slave trade continued in the meanwhile. The inefficiency of the law that was passed, and the remonstrances of the British Government obliged Spain, in 1865, to pass a new law—apparently more severe than the former, but, as is characteristic of the Spanish Government, it, like its predecessors, was not enforced, for the slave trade continued to flourish until the loyal and patriotic Cubans, goaded to madness by the bad faith of the government, the treachery of the officials, and the continuance of the inhuman and infamous traffic, resorted to the means that were inaugurated by the American patriots in 1775, when such martyrs as our Crispus Attucks resolved to lay down their lives to save their country from foreign oppression.

In 1865, an association was formed by the express permission of the Captain General, its object being to aid the complete and final suppression of the illicit trade known as the African Slave trade, "and its members bound themselves on their honor, not to acquire possession in any shape, directly or indirectly, from the date of their joining the association, of any African negro landed on the island subsequent to the 19th day of November, 1865." The Spaniards, mostly slave traders, were greatly alarmed; they accused the members of the association of being revolutionists, and induced the Captain General to withdraw the permission he had granted; finally the Commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico, elected by the city councils of those islands, and sent to Madrid to report upon the returns which their constituents claimed, demanded, on the 29th of January, 1869, that the African Slave trade should be declared piracy.

They obtained not the slightest encouragement, as Spain has always maintained that the institution of slavery is indispensable in the Antilles to keep them dependent; if, after the revolution in 1868, any compromise has been proposed by the Spanish Government it is to be attributed more to the fear of the

invincible valor of the Cuban patriot army than to their desire to do a christian act by according justice to an oppressed people.

The Cubans have ever been opposed to the traffic in slaves, and have always availed themselves of every fair and honorable means to protest against its continuance, and never until the feelings of the Cuban patriots had become wrought upon to such an extent that forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and as a dernier resort, did they resort to arms—and the confusion caused thereby had become general over the island and the Cuban army—embracing as it did the most wealthy, influential and able men on the island—did Spain, then thoroughly frightened, attempt to interfere with the slave trade. Prior to the uprising of the Cuban patriots, many wealthy Cubans, who, from their honorable positions, dared to openly protest against the traffic, were summarily exiled as dangerous innovators, and their estates of course confiscated, thus furnishing the best proofs of the deceit of the Spanish Government in the fulfillment of its treaty obligations.

I might cite innumerable instances of the most respectful protests against the traffic being treated with silent contempt and the signers thereto being afterwards arrested upon some trumped up charge and without a fair trial banished from the island.

Having thus cursorily reviewed the history of Spanish misrule in the island of Cuba, and some of the causes which lead to the present revolution, I shall leave it to those gentlemen who are to follow me to give you an account of the barbarities practised upon five hundred thousand of our brethren by their Spanish masters.

Fellow citizens, the groans of the downtrodden and the blood of many thousands slain on the altar of Liberty appeal to us for aid; let us not, at this hour, be deaf to their appeal, but extend to them that sympathy that will cheer them on to renewed efforts, and trust that the great Giver of all good will bring them safely through the sea of trouble, and place them side by side with the four million in our own land who, after many years of affliction, stand to-day on the common platform of man's equality and rights.

Mr. Williams followed with an eloquent address, in which he said that in 1866 many men went about New Orleans and gathered up a number of colored men who had recently been discharged from the army, and under the guise of taking them to the Border States, they were shipped off to Cuba. He felt his soul galled as he contemplated the condition of affairs in that island. Of the 1,128,000 inhabitants, 658,000 were colored men, and most of them were slaves. And what a slavery! It had well been said that the terrors of American slavery, great as they were, had been even less than that which their brethren were there enduring now. He counseled action, that the great cause for which they struggled in this country might be made successful there. (Applause.) It was said that it was a negro war through which we had just passed, but the sequel had shown that freedom and slavery could not exist together, and the results which followed the four years of struggle with us must be reached again in the Queen of the Antilles. The groans of the colored men under the yoke in Cuba had so far only been registered in heaven, but he hoped the day would soon come when every one of them might enjoy every privilege of freemen. He asked if our Government might not make investigations as to whether there were not colored men there kept in slavery who were once citizens of this country.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. William H. Parnell and adopted:

Resolved, That we call upon the American people to urge the authorities at Washington to extend such lawful aid as is in their power to the patriots of Cuba in their struggle to advance the common interest of man as will be the case when the oppressed Cubans shall be freed from the yoke of Spanish tyranny, for the rightful owners of that island are the inhabitants thereof, and the people of these United States, who for their own protection should possess themselves of that fair domain.

Resolved, That as citizens of Boston we here pledge ourselves to use all lawful means in our power to further the cause of the struggling Cubans to its full and complete triumph.

During the whole of the proceedings great interest was manifested by the audience. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

EXTRACTS FROM LEADING PAPERS AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the *Evening Mail*, New York, Friday, December 12, 1873.]

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

We are glad to see that our colored citizens are roused to a sense of their obligation to those of their race—nearly half a million—retained in slavery in the island of Cuba. Their meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night will result, we trust, in a serious movement, and not in mere words, to fall into the sack of oblivion as soon as uttered. Eight hundred thousand colored freemen, with honor to themselves, cannot stand silent or patient under the consciousness that within one hundred miles from the shores of the United States there are more than four hundred thousand of their race held in slavery.

Several circumstances make it opportune and fitting that our colored fellow citizens should take this prominent position touching slavery in Cuba. As we took occasion to point out some days ago, the government of the United States is absolutely responsible for the past forty-six years of slavery in Cuba. This is not to be denied in the face of history. The Moret law, which our President, in his last message, courteously characterized as a "feasible step" toward emancipation—even that is not to go into force in its "feasible," ineffectual way, declares Prime Minister Zorilla, "so long as a single Cuban remains in revolt against Spanish authority." That is to say, as by the Moret law the beginning of gradual emancipation was placed a quarter of a century in the future, so long as one Cuban chooses to keep in revolt, even the contingency made so remote by the law, is made still more remote, and more than fifty thousand infants will be annually born into slavery. The strange avowal of the Spanish Minister, an avowed liberal, can only be comprehended under the light of a fact recently revealed in the Spanish Havana journals, that the rich Spanish slave holders on the island, having an agent at Madrid, Don Manuel Carlo, to represent their interests and defeat all efforts looking to the subversion of slavery in Cuba, have recently furnished him with a fund of about half a million of dollars, to be used for the purposes of his mission. Those who hand this subscription are leaders of the Spanish party in Cuba, like Estens. Their voices and their money are sufficiently powerful at Madrid to sway the action of the government, and defeat any efforts which the few Spanish abolitionists in the Cortes may attempt. The slave holders cannot be overcome at Madrid. Nothing whatsoever looking toward emancipation within this century is to be hoped for from the Spanish government. Were they to attempt it, the slave holders would revolt, and therefore their dictation, made palatable by gold, is as subserviently accepted by Zorilla as by Sagasta.

While the Spaniards in Cuba have obstinately clung to slavery, on the other hand, the native slave holders, like Aldama, at once accepted the action of the revolutionary government at Guaimaro, which put an unequalled end to slavery in the island. The native Cubans are all sympathy

with this course, even those who, at bottom, may not wish to lose the present profits of slave labor, but who have the intelligence to understand that the spirit of the age cannot longer tolerate human slavery. The logical conclusions from these facts are too apparent for our colored people to overlook. Their race in Cuba will remain in slavery unless the native Cubans, black and white, succeed in their present efforts to throw off Spanish authority.

[From the *New York Sun*, December 16th, 1873.]

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

THERE are now in Cuba more than three hundred thousand Africans held in the most cruel slavery. The continuance of their bondage depends on the perpetuation of Spanish rule over the island. The Cuban patriots are all abolitionists. The revolution which began in the Eastern Department more than four years ago, and has never ceased to be maintained with hope and determination, has actually freed more than sixty thousand such slaves; and when it spreads over the Western Department, it will free them all. The Constitution of the republic of Cuba prohibits slavery altogether, and guarantees equal civil and political rights to all citizens without regard to race or complexion; and for four years, without arms, without ammunition, without medical supplies, amid sufferings intolerable, and barbarities that no pen can describe, the Cubans have been fighting to put this Constitution into force.

In this unprecedented struggle the American Government, though in the hands of Republicans who have pretended to be hostile to human slavery, has steadily exerted all its powers to put down these heroic abolitionists, and to preserve the authority of Spain, and with it slavery and the African slave trade in Cuba. And while our Executive and Congress take this course, scarcely any of the thousands of able and accomplished philanthropic men and women in this country, who of yore labored for the abolition of slavery, and felt in their inmost souls the erils and abominations which that institution imposes upon its victims, have expressed any sympathy with the abolitionists of Cuba, or by thought, word, or deed done anything to encourage or aid them in the prosecution of their holy task.

But now there are signs of a better state of feeling among us. The colored men of this country, themselves formerly slaves, or the descendents of slaves, seem at last disposed to take up the burden of their brothers in Cuba. A meeting is to be held at the Cooper Institute in this city on Friday evening, in which a number of our most cultivated and estimable colored people are to take a prominent part. On behalf of the Cubans, we welcome their sympathy and their assistance. They do not come forward a moment too soon. We will not say that it is a shame to them that they have not spoken before, for we know how much they are influenced by the Government and by the official action of the Republican party. God grant that their efforts now, tardy as they are, may not be fruitless! for if ever there was a cause which appeals to humanity, and which should awaken a living response in every heart, it is the cause of freedom and equal rights in Cuba.

SPAIN AND CUBA—THE FREEDMEN OF THE UNITED STATES RIBING TO THE MAIN QUESTION.

The meeting of our colored citizens at Cooper Institute on Friday evening last, called to take action in reference to the "irrepressible conflict" in the island of Cuba, was the beginning of a movement on the part of a political element in the United States, which, on the main question involved in reference to the action of our government, can wield the balance of power. The black population of this country embraces seven hundred thousand voters, and upon an issue which, outside of Spain and Turkey, commands the sympathies of the civilized world, these seven hundred thousand colored voters have only one sense to define their position in order to determine the action of Congress and the administration. Nor can it be questioned that the voice of this Cooper Institute meeting is the voice of all our citizens of African descent, including especially those four millions lately released from the shackles of slavery, and invested with all the rights and privileges of civil and political equality.

What, then, is the position which these colored citizens have assumed in behalf of their brethren in the island of Cuba? They declare themselves on the side of "the Cuban patriots, who have already decreed and put in practice the doctrine of the equality and freedom of all men." They view with abhorrence the policy of the Spanish government for the last four years in the island of Cuba, "both for the unnecessary and inhuman harshness that have taken place under its rule and for the tenacity with which they cling to the barbarous and inhuman institution of slavery." Our colored citizens further declare that "it is our opinion that the success of the Spanish arms will tend to rivet more firmly the chains of slavery on our brethren, re-establishing slavery where it does not now exist and restoring the horrors of the African slave trade and the Coolie trade," and that, on the other hand, "the success of the Cuban patriots would immediately give to the whole inhabitants of the island freedom and equality before the law." And the line of action asked of the President and Congress, after four years of patient waiting, is "to accord the Cuban patriots that favorable recognition to which these four years' gallant struggle for freedom entitles them." In other words, the freedmen of the United States, in behalf of their enslaved brethren in Cuba, ask the concession of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

It appears, too, that agents and supporters here of the Spanish authorities were quick to take the alarm from this movement of our colored citizens, for at this meeting a printed circular was scattered about the hall addressed "To the Colored Citizens of the United States," and warning them of the folly of supporting the Cuban rebels. To this circular was appended the name of the editor of the Spanish paper *El Cronista*, Jose Ferrer de Conde, and his appeal is that of a loyal Spaniard deeply in earnest and really frightened. He warns our colored citizens of "some cowards" from Cuba, who have come here to live upon their wits and to induce white and black Americans to go to Cuba in their places; he says that these Cubans are now agitating the abolition of slavery in the island, "when the Spanish government has just decreed abolition on a plan a great deal better organized and much more advantageous than the one which made

many victims in the Southern States of this Republic;" that "those hypocrites who talk to you about fraternity and of rights" and all that, "have all their lives lived off nothing but the labor of negroes," and that our colored people ought not to be deceived by these Cuban "loafers," nor allow "the rogues now appearing before you to put you down as fools." Mr. Pindell, however, answered this circular apparently to the satisfaction of the meeting, in quoting from *El Cronista* numerous advertisements for the sale of slaves; and an excited young Cuban clinched the nail by proclaiming the publisher of this Spanish document as the author of the "Negro in Slavery," the "most pro-slavery book ever written."

We discover here that there were some Cubans at this meeting, from which we may infer that they are at the bottom of this movement; but even conceding the accusations against these men as cowardly and unscrupulous adventurers, their participation in this colored meeting does not shake the argument on the main question of African slavery in the island of Cuba. Nor will the plea avail that "the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Antilles is a fact already decreed and introduced by the government at Madrid," and that for the colored citizens of New York "to take action now upon the subject is the most ridiculous and useless step to which they could induce you who want to prey upon your savings by similar nonsense." The idea here is that these penurious Cubans are aiming to collect money from our colored citizens on false pretenses; but it does not appear that these colored men entertain any filibustering designs. Their plan of action is to appeal for official intervention in behalf of liberty in Cuba. They do not propose, and we presume they will not be led into, the folly of subscribing money for Cuban filibustering expeditions. They ask the concession of belligerent rights in behalf of the Cuban insurgent cause because they think this concession in point of law would be right and because it embraces liberty and equality to the half million African slaves of the island.

This is the main question to our citizens of African descent. The freedom which they now enjoy they wish to be enjoyed by their brethren elsewhere; and while the British government is striking at this relic of barbarism—negro slavery—in Africa, in consequence of the astounding disclosures of Livingston and Stanley, these black citizens of the United States call for the intervention of their government for the extinction of the evil in Cuba, and by such action as they hold to be within the law of nations. We dare say, too, that this Cooper Institute movement is due more to the suggestions touching slavery in Cuba, thrown out in the President's late annual Message, than to the intrigues of Cuban emissaries. We suspect that our colored citizens have seized the idea from General Grant's opinions that slavery in Cuba still prevails; that the civil war in the island still goes on; that there is no prospect of its early termination, one way or the other, from present indications, and that meantime we can only hope that the present liberal government of Spain will put an end to this curse of slavery. Upon these hints, we apprehend, our colored citizens have come forward and defined their position. They may have been further inspired by the encouraging remarks of General Banks in Congress, on the bill providing for those half a dozen improved ships of war. But, in any event, let the freedmen of the United States, submit their ultimatum to Congress and to the President in a flood of petitions on this subject. Let them keep up their fire hot and heavy, and decisive action will follow.

Public opinion throughout the civilized world would justify a proclamation from Washington, of belligerent rights to the Cubans, or even armed intervention there, in the cause of humanity and civilization. But there are other measures through which we may bring the Spanish government to terms and thus give the finishing blow to slavery in Cuba—such measures, for instance, as a peremptory demand for reparation and indemnity in consequence of the Spanish outrages in Cuba upon American citizens, and upon our commerce in the Gulf, committed during the last four years, resting our cause upon the troubles arising from Cuban Slavery. Doubtless, too, a resolution from the House of Representatives, asking of the President such official information as he may possess as to the decrees and purposes of the Spanish government in reference to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, would operate to bring the Cabinet of King Amadeus to reason. It is reported that Senor Zorilla has recently declared that Spain would move no further upon this matter of slavery in Cuba, until the last insurgent shall have surrendered. If so, the dominion of Spain in the island is the dominion of slavery. And, indeed, as the abolition of slavery is the corner stone of the insurgent constitution for Cuba, we cannot doubt that the removal of slavery involves the independence of the island. So it is understood and accepted by our colored citizens, and, from their strength in our body politic, they have only to pour in their petitions upon Congress and the President, in order to command a hearing and definite and decisive action.

PARTICULARLY INTERESTING.

[From the New York Herald, Monday, January 31, 1872.]

SPAIN AND CUBA—AN EXTRAORDINARY LOAN—THE COSTS OF THE INSURRECTION—THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

Leaving, for the present, as it stands the diplomatic question of veracity pending between our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, and Senor Zorilla, Prime Minister of Spain, in reference to the remarkable despatch of the former of the 20th of October last on the abolition of slavery in the Spanish West Indies, we turn to the consideration of another remarkable official communication—that which we published yesterday from our Minister at Madrid to Mr. Fish, bearing the date of August 16, 1872, on the finances of the Spanish Cuban government, and on the frightful costs and loss of life resulting from the insurrection for Cuban independence. This despatch, it appears, has been shown by Mr. Fish to several members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Senate, as justifying his note aforesaid on slavery in Cuba, which Senor Zorilla says he has not received. We are obliged to the Secretary of State, in any event, for the production of this August despatch from Madrid, because of its important official disclosures touching the condition of Cuba.

We are thus informed of an official publication of a decree accompanied by a report of the Colonial Minister, authorizing the Treasury of the island of Cuba to issue bonds amounting to sixty millions of dollars, at eight per

cent interest, and pledging for the payment of interest and principal of the loan the proceeds of the war tax, estimated at five millions a year, and the surplus derived from all other sources of revenue, ordinary and extraordinary. It next appears in the report of the Colonial Minister that the Cuban Treasury owns the Bank of Havana fifty millions of dollars, that twelve millions of this sum were borrowed to pay the expenses of the several expeditions against St. Domingo and Mexico, and that the remaining thirty eight millions have been advanced by the bank towards the expenses of the Cuban insurrection. The whole fifty millions, it further appears, was advanced by the bank in paper money, the universal plan in times of war, but the large addition, ten millions, thus made to its paper money, has, it appears, brought things financially to a crisis in that section of the island held by the Spanish forces. This, too, is one of the inevitable consequences of a protracted war.

But it further appears that the amount raised in Cuba by taxes and imposts during the last fiscal year was twelve millions, which deserves a moment's attention. The whole population of Cuba is within a million; but we will say it is one million. Of this aggregate the black element numbers half a million, of which four hundred thousand are slaves. One-fourth at least, we suppose, of the white element is actively identified with the insurrection, which leaves a white population of some three hundred and seventy-five thousand, men, women and children, or say seventy-five thousand taxpayers, to raise these twelve millions of money, and with the island suffering all the evils from a protracted and still existing civil war. Of course under this condition of things there is a financial crisis. This loan of sixty millions is intended to clear off all the accumulations of colonial debts to the Bank of Havana, first, for the amount advanced for the Spanish contingent to the late Emperor Napoleon's Mexican expedition; secondly, for the sum advanced to meet the expenses of the Spanish expedition for the reconquest of St. Domingo, and then ten millions are to be paid into the Cuban Treasury for the prosecution of the war against the insurgents and for the other current expenses of the next fiscal year.

But after meeting all these requirements there will be thirty millions of paper money due the Havana Bank, and to raise this sum the embargoed estates on the island are to be leased for a term not exceeding six years, and the proceeds, with certain Treasury credits and the income from Crown property, are to be applied to this redemption. But as these sources of revenue have not hitherto produced anything, we apprehend that the bonds issued upon such collateral are not likely to command a high premium in the market. Subscriptions are to be invited to the loan in Havana, Madrid, Paris and London. New York is not to be favored with these attractive bonds, and doubtless she is excluded from the favored cities for very good reasons. The loan is to be managed by fifteen commissioners, but the Captain General may suspend at pleasure any action of theirs on the subject. In the presence of this inviting scheme let our Credit Mobilier and Credit Foncier enterprises hide their diminished heads; but let all inclined to venture into this Spanish-Cuban loan of sixty millions first read up the rise, decline and collapse of the South Sea Bubble.

Such as we have presented is substantially the official exhibit of the finances of Spanish Cuba. It is, too, in this condition of affairs, as our Minister at Madrid puts it, that, after a four years' war without quarter,

"Spain is about to appeal to the civilized world to lend money on a pledge of the revenues of the island," and for the purpose of perpetuating African slavery and compelling the unwilling allegiance "of a large majority of the sorely oppressed native population." In this relation a statement is produced from the *Imparcial*, a semi-official journal of Madrid, that "from the beginning of hostilities in Cuba 13,600 insurgents have been killed in battle (*acciones de guerra*) and 43,500 taken prisoner, and that 69,940 insurgents have voluntarily surrendered." As it is believed that the prisoners captured in battle were shot as fast as caught, the total number of insurgents slain in this island war may be set down at fifty-seven thousand. And yet, though some two years ago Mr. Secretary Fish represented the insurgents as reduced to a few bands of stragglers in the swamps and mountains, which would doubtless soon be subjugated, there are probably not less than twenty thousand insurgents in the field to-day, and better armed and equipped than at any other time since the proclamation of the revolution.

The Spanish side of this war account as presented in this official despatch of August last from Madrid to Mr. Fish is equally suggestive of the stubborn fact that the efforts of Spain to subdue these Cuban insurgents have involved a greater sacrifice on her part of men and money than any other conflict against any of her revolted colonies from Mexico to Peru. It was known at Madrid, from official sources, that in August last the Spanish army in Cuba exceeded a hundred thousand men; that its average yearly loss in the island, largely from the climate, has been at least fifteen thousand men, and that its aggregate loss may be safely set down as at sixty thousand men for the four years of this destructive war. The worst of it is that even with the subjugation of the insurgents the island, from the waste and demoralizing effects of this war, especially upon the slave population, can never more be a valuable possession to Spain.

Nevertheless, the Spanish government is evidently impressed with the idea that with the suppression of this insurrection, and with the prolongation of her Cuban system of African slavery—the most terrible system known to the civilized world—Cuba may again become the financial mainstay of poor Spain. There can be no profit to Spain from Cuba with the abolition of slavery. The examples of Jamaica under slavery and under emancipation, and of Hayti and Dominica, establish this proposition. When Senor Zorilla, therefore, declares that Spain will do nothing toward the practical abolition of slavery in Cuba until the last of the insurgents shall have laid down his arms, he means that, as Cuba would be valueless to Spain without slavery, she will maintain it while she holds the island. Spain means to hold the island, if she can, and to make it again, under her slavery system, if possible, what it was before the war—a source of golden revenues, and not an island gone to decay, like St. Domingo and Jamaica, under emancipation.

But in this design the moral sense of the civilized world is all against her. She stands now almost alone among civilized States as the upholder of this abomination of human slavery. But in her desperate activities she cannot yet think of relinquishing the rich profits she hopes to recover from the system in Cuba. Hence the diplomatic hedging of Senor Zorilla. He may not, however, have seen that dignified despatch of Mr. Fish. If not, can anything be sadder than the sending him another

copy of that interesting paper on "emancipation in Cuba?" President Grant, in our judgment, struck the keynote for the emancipation of the island in those brief remarks in his late annual Message on the question of the emancipation of the slaves thereof. The insurgents, in proclaiming their revolt, proclaimed the abolition of slavery, because they foresaw the consequences to Spain, and our government, in taking up the hint and in pushing the cause of emancipation at Madrid, next to the proclamation of belligerent rights for the Cubans, is doing the best thing it can fairly do for the cause of Cuban independence.

Upon this point we call again upon the four millions of emancipated blacks of the United States to prosecute in every city and town of the Union the agitation which they inaugurated recently in Cooper Institute for an active diplomatic intervention on the part of our government in behalf of the liberation of the four hundred thousand slaves of Cuba; for in the united voice of the colored voting element of the United States, seven hundred thousand strong, there is a power in behalf of liberty to the slave which cannot be disregarded at Washington.

SPANISH SLAVES

An Eloquent Appeal to M. Zorilla by English, French, Dutch and Polish Members of the Paris Anti-Slavery Conference—An Absolute and Immediate Emancipation Necessary.

[From *Le Soleil*.]

SOME members of the International Anti-Slavery Conference sent to M. Zorilla, President of the Council of Ministers of His Majesty the King of Spain, an address, in the most eloquent and pressing terms, in favor of an immediate emancipation of the slaves in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The following is the text:—

MONSIEUR THE PRESIDENT—We, the undersigned, members of the International Anti-Slavery Conference, which met in Paris in 1867, who to-day, with other friends of humanity, associated to take part in the work of abolishing slavery, see, with sorrow, that this criminal institution still exists in the isles of Cuba and Porto Rico.

When, in 1868, the provisional government declared the right of the Spanish people to political liberty, we had, for the time being, the hope that it would recognize, at the same time, the still more sacred right of the slaves in the Spanish colonies to personal liberty, and that, following the noble example of the provisional government of France in 1848, immediate and absolute emancipation would be decreed. That hope has not been realized. Against our expectations in this respect, the new constitution adopted by the Cortes in 1869 completely ignored the existence of slavery, and the government was constantly opposing the efforts of the abolitionist party to do justice to the slave population of the Spanish Antilles. In the meanwhile the major part of the Porto Ricans claimed immediate emancipation. There was also a very considerable number in Cuba in favor of the absolute abolition of slavery, without coacting the insurgents, who had so decreed.

[From the *Anti-Slavery Times*.]

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

THE following interesting translation from the Spanish shows the truth of the statement upon which we last week based our article on Cuba, that the Cubans were fighting in the cause of Liberty, the equal liberty of all the emancipation of their slaves, and freedom for themselves. Emancipation is not a cry forced on them by the war, but a principle long contended for, even when England was on the other side. And this is a fact which reflects no small credit on the people, of which Cubans have a right to be proud, and which tells strongly in proof of their fitness for self-government:

[TRANSLATION.]

It is the Cuban Government, and not the Cubans, who will have to answer before God and civilization for the crime of inhumanity which Spain, to the shame of the nineteenth century, continues to perpetrate in the island, as the following proofs will show.—In 1794 the merchants and municipality of Havana solicited through their deputy, the celebrated native of Havana, Dr. Francisco de Arango, the creation of a Board of Fomento Works, to encourage the commerce and agriculture of the country, and more especially immigration of white laborers. In 1811 the same Dr. Francisco de Arango, as representative of the Corporation of Havana in the Constituent Cortes of Cadix, delivered a memorable speech in favor of the white population, from which we quote the following extract:—"Allow us to seek as many whites as we can for our works and our threatened safety. Even Portugal itself, our companion in error and misfortune, calls to Brazil white men of all nationalities, and promises them tolerance for their religious principles. We, for our part, only tolerate black infidels, of whom the majority die in their infidelity, and we cannot consent to receive Christian white men, excepting they be Spaniards." In 1817 and 1819 the Corporations of Cuba again solicited measures favorable to the immigration of white laborers. In 1822 the Havana Committee of Public Works, composed for the greater part of the estate holders, obtained special funds to forward the colonization of white men, but unfortunately the Government seized the funds, and turned them to their own uses. It must be borne in mind that the Committee of Public Works, the municipalities, and the various economic societies of the island, whenever they have been consulted on the matter, have openly pronounced against the slave traffic and in favor of any measure which should transform slave work to free labor. But we now arrive at an epoch when all collective effort had to be abandoned by the colonial corporations leaving for their object the encouragement of free immigration and the opposition to slavery. In 1834 arrived at the island the Captain-General, Don Miguel Facon, the greatest despot who ever afflicted unhappy Cuba. The island had been declared in a state of siege since 1825, when an invasion of the united forces of Mexico and Columbia was feared. The danger had passed, but the country remained subject, legally, to the effects of the declaration, although these effects had been greatly modified by the good sense of successive Governors. But General Facon arrived to prove that the state of siege was no dead letter. His will and that of his successors, was the only

The Spanish people have also demanded for five years past, in the most urgent manner, that the government abolish slavery. The government also has recognized the necessity of considering this great question, and the emancipation of the slaves, notwithstanding this it has again recently declared that it would not entertain the matter before the insurrection in Cuba was entirely put down. But in admitting that, this declaration has for the government some little force in regard to Cuba, it cannot be applied to Porto Rico, for there is no insurrection in the latter place, the authority of the Mother Country is recognized and respected, and the colonialists have representatives in the Assembly to defend their interests.

It is not for us to point out the probable results of a decision as opposed to justice and reason as it is opposed to wise policy. We come, therefore, we simple friends of humanity, to ask the government to decree immediate emancipation as an act of justice—which we owe to the slave population of these two isles. Not only humanity, religion, and a wise policy should dictate this act of justice, but still more the glory and the honor of the nation which is at stake. Spain is the last Christian nation whose crest-bearer is stained by the emblems of slavery. Is not the effacing of this stain worthy of a great and supreme effort?

The statesman who shall accomplish this will acquire for himself an imperishable renown and for his country a glory that shall never be effaced. You, sir, undertake this task and complete it!

We have the honor, sir, to respectfully salute you.
Gubert, Martin, Labourjais, Monod, Brogile, De Pressensac, Julius H. Wobbers (Utrecht), President for Holland; Joseph Cooper, London, and A. Chameroosow, Secretary of the Conference.

PARIS, December 17, 1878.

LETTER FROM GEN. THOMAS JORDAN.

THE President has been deceived with regard to the actual scope of the law for the controllable abolition of slavery in Cuba, although he terms it but a feeble step toward emancipation. Really it was no step at all toward emancipation, but a carefully contrived step toward the postponement of the very beginning of gradual emancipation in the island for a quarter of a century.

Enclosed is an article which establishes that the United States is responsible for forty-six years of slavery in the island of Cuba.

The Cubans in good faith abolished slavery in the outset of their revolution, and their former slaves are fighting bravely in the ranks of the Cuban army, not in separate organizations, as in the United States, but in the same companies side by side with the white people, and I have seen white men commanded by blacks. Indeed for the last month of my service in Cuba my own escort was commanded by a colored officer by my selection for his bravery and intelligence, and he commanded white men.

There is not a slave in Cuba to-day who is not held in slavery by Spanish bayonets.

THOMAS JORDAN.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1878.

law which in future the country had to obey, and woe to him who should dare to discuss or oppose it. The first victim under this state of things was Don José Antonio Saco, one of the most eminent scientific and literary men in the country, who was banished from Cuba without form of trial, for having published some articles destined to demonstrate the necessity of putting an end to slavery in his country. Somewhat later it was the turn of Don Domingo Delmonte, one of the richest slave-owners in the island, and at the same time an eminent writer, who was expelled from the country, and died in a foreign land, in consequence of the authorship of a memorial favorable to the abolition of slavery being attributed to him, and his being on friendly terms with the English Consul at Havana. In 1844 Don Benigno Genes had to go into exile, to avoid the persecution of which he was the object, for having drawn up and presented a memorial, signed by ninety-three Cuban planters, of Mantanzas, begging the Government to use all the means in their power to put an end to slavery. The signatories of the petition were threatened with very serious punishment, if ever they again took up the question. Don Gaspar Betancourt Cimeros, a rich planter of Puerto Principe, and a great promoter of the immigration of whites, was summoned by General O'Donnell, and threatened to be shot if he insisted in his propaganda. At about the same time, Don José de la Luz Caballero, the "Havana Philosopher," and one of the most eminent men in Cuba, celebrated for his vast knowledge, and his public and private virtues, had to appear before a mixed Commission, being accused of complicity in the conspiracy of black slaves and freedmen, which was then the subject of the day, and in which it was attempted to implicate many Cubans who were known as holding opinions contrary to slavery and the slave traffic. Don Manuel Martínez Serrano, a lawyer and rich Cuban planter, died in prison under the accusation of being an abolitionist, he having drawn up a report to the Economic Society of the Havana, in which grave penalties were demanded against the violators of the treaties respecting the slave trade, entered into with Great Britain. Since the time of General Pacon the great tactic employed in Cuba by the Governors and their satellites has been to mix up the adversaries of slavery and the slave trade with the revolutionists and annexationists, and thus the slave dealers could continue in their infamous traffic without opposition, until the time of General Dulce, when, through certain fresh liberty being conceded to the Havana press, the journal *El Siglo*, the organ of the Cuban element in the country, was able to attack the slave trade, and manifest the abolitionist tendencies of the majority of the inhabitants. This being the reason of the fury and implacable hostility of the slave-dealers to this newspaper, which they characterized as being eminently revolutionary. The year 1864 arrived, in which the "Reporting Commission" was convened in Madrid to propose the reforms advisable in the Antilles, and before this Commission, the Cuban and Porto Rican Commissioners proposed with the greatest energy that the traffic in slaves should be treated as piracy, and that slavery should be abolished in both islands. It must not be forgotten that the first measure adopted by the Chambers of "Free Cuba" has been abolition of slavery.

Our readers are aware that years ago England paid to the Spanish Government £400,000 in compensation for the loss alleged to be incurred by merchants and estate owners in Cuba by the stoppage of the slave trade.

The treaty agreement stipulated that the slave trade was to be suppressed, and the money to be distributed, so as to make good any loss incurred by Spanish subjects. The Spanish Government never paid a penny of that money, nor ever stopped the slave trade. It simply appropriated the British gold, and let all the obligations remain a dead letter. That will explain this extract from the *Globe* of Tuesday "on the Slave Trade in Cuba," and the pointed way in which Lord Granville writes:

In December last the Spanish Minister secured Earl Granville that the Spanish government, and, indeed, the whole nation, was firmly resolved to deal with the question of slavery in their colonies, but that the Cuban insurrection being still un-suppressed, the primary object of the nation at this moment was effectually to extinguish that insurrection. The question was brought before the British Cabinet, and Earl Granville then wrote to Mr. Layard at Madrid:

"The Spanish government must be aware of the strong feeling which existed in this country on the subject of slavery. It was not with us a question of merely making a representation on a matter which we had at heart, but also of insisting on the execution of positive treaty engagements. The assurances now given by the Spanish government were merely a repetition of those constantly given on former occasions. With regard to Cuba, it could not be a matter of indifference to attract or repel the moral sympathies not only of this country but of the United States. But even admitting hypothetically the correctness of the view held by the Spanish government with regard to Cuba, the same arguments which might be supposed to hold good in this instance were quite inapplicable to Puerto Rico. There, indeed, the facilities for successfully dealing with the question were exceptional. Her Majesty's government did not wish to meet Parliament unprovided with any explanation of the delay in abolishing Spanish slavery other than a mere repetition of the assurances which they have so often received, but which have hitherto invariably remained unfulfilled. If any material advance were made in the matter, such as the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, it would readily be accepted by her Majesty's government as an earnest that the Spanish government intends at no distant day fully to carry out the pledges frequently and formally given to Her Majesty's Minister of the total abolition of slavery in all the Spanish colonies."

The British Consul General at Havana explodes the deceit of the Emancipation Contract. He shows that the laborer remains a slave of the worst kind, without the guarantee even of the sort of consideration which ownership imparts. He informs Earl Granville that the Madrid government is really powerless. It may issue proclamations, but they will be set aside in Cuba by the anti-Cuban faction there, now the real rulers of that distracted land.

SECRETARY OF STATE, HAMILTON FISH, TO MINISTER
D. E. SICKLES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, October 20, 1875.

SIR: The present Ministry in Spain has given assurance to the public through their organs of the press and have confirmed the assurance to you personally (as you have reported in recent dispatches) of their intention to put in operation a series of extensive reforms, embracing among them some of those which this Government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration in relation to the colonies which are our near neighbors.

Bestated as is the present Ministry by the large popular vote which has recently returned to the Cortes an overwhelming majority in its support, there can be no more room to doubt their ability to carry into operation the reforms of which they have given promise than there can be justifications to question the sincerity with which the assurance was given. It seems, therefore, to be a fitting occasion to look back upon the relations between the United States and Spain, and to mark the progress which may have been made in accomplishing those objects in which we have been promised their co-operation. It must be acknowledged with regret that little or no advance has been made. The tardiness in this respect, however, cannot be said to be in any way imputable to a want of diligence, zeal, or ability in the Legation of the United States at Madrid. The Department is persuaded that no persons, however gifted with those qualities and faculties, could have better succeeded against the apparent apathy or indifference of the Spanish authorities, if, indeed, their past omission to do what we have expected should not be ascribed to other causes.

The Spanish Government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West India colonies. This law, so far as this Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently passed regulations professedly for its execution are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation, if they be not really in the interest of the slaveholder and of the continuance of the institution of slavery. While we fully acknowledge our obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule. The United States have emancipated all the slaves in their own territory, as the result of a civil war of four years, attended by a vast effusion of blood and expenditure of treasure. The slaves in the Spanish possessions are of the same race as those who were bondmen here. It is natural and inevitable for the latter to sympathize in the oppression of their brethren, and especially in the waste of life occasioned by inhuman punishments and excessive toil. Nor is this sympathy confined to those who were recently in bondage among us. It is as universal as it is natural and just. It rests upon the instincts of humanity, and is the recognition of those rights of man which are now universally admitted. Governments cannot resist a conviction so general and so righteous as that which condemns as a crime the tolerance of human slavery, nor can governments be in fault in raising their voice against the further tolerance of so grievous a blot upon humanity. You will consequently, in decisive but respectful terms, remon-

strate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into full effect the act referred to. We acknowledge that this may be a difficult task. The re-branches, open or covert, of those whose supposed interests may be affected by it, to say nothing of other unscrupulous proceedings, must be trying to the patience and highly embarrassing to the statesmen who may be the best disposed toward the measure. All, however, who countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying it into effect must, more or less, be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith—a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid.

By the enactment of the law of July, 1870, the Government of Spain is practically committed to the policy of emancipation. It is true that the law was far from being as comprehensive a measure as was hoped for by the friends of emancipation both in Spain and throughout Christendom, but it was regarded as the entering wedge and the first step toward the extermination of a great wrong, and as the inauguration of a measure of justice and of peace, whereby Spain, to her high honor, declared herself in harmony with the general sentiment of modern civilization, and with the principles of unquestioned human rights. It is so manifestly due to that sentiment and to those principles that their recognition as thus evidenced be made practical and effective by the enforcement of the law that it cannot be questioned that Spain, with the pride and the honor that mark her history, will no longer delay the execution of the law and the observance of the pledge to humanity and to justice which is implied in the enactment.

There is another view which may be taken of this subject. The Spanish Government and the Spanish people are understood to be almost unanimously adverse to the independence of Cuba. It will not be denied that the resistance to the enforcement of the emancipation law proceeds almost entirely from those interested in slave property in the island of Cuba, who have, through the successive ministries to which the Government of Spain has been intrusted since the enactment of the law in July, 1870, been enabled hitherto to delay and defeat its execution by preventing the promulgation of regulations effective for the end to which the law was directed. An important law is thus nullified through the influence and agency of a class in Cuba who are most loyal in profession of devotion to the integrity of the Spanish territory and to the continuance of Spanish dominion over the island. The example of disregard to laws thus set cannot be without its influence. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in that island by a refusal or neglect to carry it to effect acts of the home Government of a humane tendency, is not this tantamount to an acknowledgment of inability to control? If she refuses to enforce her authority in one instance, why may it not be spurned in others, and will not her supremacy, sooner or later, become nominal only, with no real advantage to herself or her colonies, but to the serious detriment of both, as well as those of other powers whose relations, whether of neighborhood or commerce, give them special interest in the welfare of those possessions? It is represented that the grasping cupidity of sugar planters in Cuba, has succeeded in enabling them virtually to annul their contracts with Coolies for a limited term of service, coupled with the privilege of returning to their homes at its close, and that those unfortunate

Antislavery, under regulations for an enforced readjustment when their former term may have expired, are being reduced to the same abject condition as the African slaves. If this be true, it is impossible for the Government of any civilized country to be indifferent to so atrocious a proceeding. You will mention this subject to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and will not conceal the view which we take of it.

The insurrection in Cuba has now lasted four years. Attempts to suppress, so far futile, have been made probably at a sacrifice of more than 100,000 lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that island, compel us to take a warm interest in its other connections with that island, without which there cannot be prosperity, peace and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity.

Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptation for reckless adventurers here to violate our laws and embark in hostilities thither is great despite the unquestioned vigilance of this Government to maintain its duty and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers. The said proximity has led Cubans and others, partisans of the insurgents, to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause in the island. We certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart those schemes occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba should have some determination through a cessation of the cause which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as a neutral.

Ever since the insurrection began we have repeatedly been called upon to discharge those duties. In the performance of them we are conscious of no neglect; but the trial to our impartiality by the WEST of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt is necessarily so severe that unless she shall soon be more successful it will force upon this Government the consideration of the question whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued.

It is intimated, and is probably true, that the corruption which is more or less inseparable from such protracted contests is itself a principal agent in prolonging hostilities in Cuba. The extortion incident to furnishing supplies for the troops, the hope of sharing in the proceeds of insurgent or alleged insurgent property, would, of course, be put an end to by the restoration of tranquillity. These must be powerful agencies in fettering the arm which ought to strike home for peace, for order, and the quiet enjoyment of the citizen. It is reasonable to suppose, too, that the saving of the public money which must result from a termination of the conflict would alone be a sufficient incentive for a patriotic government to exert itself to the utmost for that purpose.

Besides a measure for the abolition of slavery, and assurance of the speedy termination of the contest in Cuba, we have been assured that extensive municipal reforms would be introduced in the colonies, and that their government would be liberalized. Certainly the Spanish government, with the experience of the past, and with the knowledge which it cannot fail to have of the tendencies of the age, can never expect peaceably to maintain the absolute colonial system in those islands. The abuses of that system press heavily upon the numerous educated natives of the same

race, and, if not reformed, must be a constant source of bitter antipathy to the mother country. The repeated assurance of the intention of the government to abolish slavery and to grant liberal reforms in the administration of the island, are admissions by Spain of the wrong of slavery and of the existence of evils which need reform, but are still allowed on the illegal and indefensible ground that concession cannot be made while race and race continue.

A nation gives justification to resistance while admitted wrongs remain unredressed; resistance ceases to be justifiable when no wrongs are either admitted or alleged. Redress wrongs and resistance will cease.

Spain is too great a power to fear to do what she admits to be right because it is asked vehemently, or because its attainment is sought improperly. She need not apprehend that the reforming of abuses and of wrongs, which she admits to exist and declares herself ready to correct, will be attributed to an unworthy motive; while delay in removing admitted wrong, which it is within her power to remove, places her in a false position and goes far to justify and to attract sympathy to those who are sufferers from the unredressed wrongs.

Spain itself has been the scene of civil commotion, but prisoners taken in arms have not been put to death as they are in Cuba, nor have amnesties been regarded as dangerous in the Peninsula. Why should they be so regarded in the colonies? or why should concessions be dishonorable in Cuba that are not so considered at home? The suggestion that they would be is the offspring of the selfishness of those interested in prolonging the contest for private gain.

A just, lenient and humane policy toward Cuba, if it would not bring quiet and order and contentedness, would at least modify the judgment of the world that most of the evils of which Cuba is the scene are the necessary results of harsh treatment and of the maladministration of the Colonial government.

We are aware that many citizens of the United States, owners of estates in Cuba, have suffered injury by the causative seizure, in violation of treaty obligations, of those estates, and by the appropriation of their proceeds by those into whose hands they had fallen. Though in some one or two instances the property has been ordered to be restored, so far there has been no indemnification for the damage sustained. In other instances, where restitution has been promised, it has been evaded and put off in a way which cannot fail to excite the just resentment of the sufferers and of their government, whose duty it is to protect their interests.

The decree of 31st August last, prescribing regulations for the proceedings concerning sequestered property in Cuba, so far as it recognized the embargo or confiscation of the property of those charged with complicity in the insurrection, as a judicial proceeding, in which the parties are entitled to be fairly heard, may be regarded as a concession to the frequent remonstrances of this Government as well as to the requirements of justice. But unless the action of the Board be constituted under that decree exhibit a very different measure of promptness and of activity from that which has been given to the remonstrances of this Government against the proceedings whereby the property of citizens of the United States has heretofore been seized, the organization of the Board will serve only to increase the very just cause of complaint of this Government. It is hoped

that it will not be allowed to become the means or the excuse of further procrastination, or of delaying beyond the extremest limits of patience, which have already been reached, the decision upon the many cases which have been the subject of protracted diplomatic correspondence. There will readily occur to you several cases which need not be specifically enumerated, which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain.

In some of these cases you have been promised the release of the embargo. It is expected that the tardy redress thus promised will not be further delayed by any alleged necessity of reference to this newly constituted board.

It is hoped that you will present the views above set forth, and the present grievances of which this Government so justly complains, to the Government to which you are accredited in a way which, without giving offense, will leave a conviction that we are in earnest in the expression of those views, and that we expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures which it announces and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well-founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for the realization of those hopes, which have been encouraged by repeated promises, that all causes for estrangement or for the interruption of those friendly feelings which are traditional, as they are sincere, on the part of this Government toward Spain, will be speedily and forever removed. I am, etc.,

HAMILTON FISH.

file
Executive Mansion.



Petition for the recognition
of the Cuban Patriots & a
Report
of the proceedings of a
meeting held at Cooper
Institute Dec. 13, '72 by
Cuban Anti-Slavery Com.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

In direction of the President:

Feb. 20th 1873.

Levi Lusk
Secretary

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disfranchisement and, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof, a repeated and flagrant violation of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient to show that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spaniards in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles

NAME.

ADDRESS.

W. J. Williamson	Keale Cochran
J. E. Williamson	Lo. C. Morris
R. J. Henry	M. E. Hall 1104 St. James
Richardson	
M. Kearns	M. Richardson
W. Kearns	S. A. Green 908 Walnut
President	George Allen
No. 514 So. 7th	M. Main
Resider	C. Black
E. sider	²⁴⁷ E. Hanz
E. sider	C. Shaker
J. Hunter -	1812 S. Lombard St
President	Moss Green
Back of 511	S. Green
Plenaard	1618 Duquesne St
Plenaard	Joseph Thompson
Plenaard	

W. Leonard
A. Leonard
W. Leonard
A. Leonard
A. Leonard
A. Leonard
Residents

Mount St
Mr. Thacker Martin
Mrs C. B. Fields
Mr. Parsons Cott
Mr. George Brock

Mr. Green
J. Green
1018 Duane St
Joseph Thacker Martin

ADDRESS. 641

Lombard

Wm. Weston
Mr. Thompson
Richard Weston
Mrs. Gish
Mr. William L. Jones
Jesse Kaper
Hosea King
James J. Rest

Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the ~~United~~ States:

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

Virgin Per

192

John Gunnware	24 Park Hill
Frank Gunn	577 Lombard St
John Cornish	715 Rodman St
George R. Taylor	739 Kenblett St
James Mc Clary	1022 Bay St
William Anthony	7185 Bay St
Paul Anderson	110 S 1st St
William Thomas	1110 Skadmas St
Allen Thomas Richardson	1005 Barley Street
Alfred King	733 Lombard St
George R. Hall	311 Dean St
Nathaniel Green	10 Lombard Row
James R. Stator	874 Lombard
George Holder	22 Midcap St
Walter H. Howell	Berkley St
C. Nelson	Rodman St
Samuel Foke	Bay St
Samuel H. Fowery	Bay St
Daniel Parlar	Lombard St 720
Francis Bely	Bay 1008
James Partrick	Kenblett St

Wm. H. ...
Somerset 1832
Boston - 1835
25 Fisher

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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NAME	ADDRESS
William J. Carr	Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. A. Reed	"
Geo. L. Jones	"
Marshall Brown	"
George P. Shay	"
David Brown	"

Francis Wood
Francis W. Michaux
Bury Malony
David W. King
Lepherd Shroy

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

Wm. Smith

921 Lombard Street

724 Fosterhill Street
John G. Sutton 1723 Addison St
David Russell M. D. 938 Lombard St.
Chas. R. Moseley 1008 Barley St.
Thos. H. Poling 825 South St
Benjamin Hill 9.00 Lombard St
John F. Wills 1013 Rodmass. St.

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

Oliver B. Brown
Charles B. Jones

Phila
Philadelphia

Ing S. Bustill
John St. Robinson

Phila & C
Phila

Philad^a

David Dravery	Philadelphia
John Williams	631 Barclay St Phila
A. J. Mosler	Philadelphia
Henry Luning	phila
John Johnson	Phila
Richard Johnson	Phila ^a
William Moses	Phila ^a
Charles H. Bond	Philadelphia
James Bond	" " "
Edward Johnson	" " "
Charles Williams	" " "
John Johnson	Phila ^a
Andrew Ames	Phila
James Glascoe	Phila
My Kinney Burns	"
Francis H. Walker	Philadelphia
John Francis	Philadelphia
Peter Armstrong	
Morris Point	Phila ^a
Samuel Bush	Phila ^a
David Davidson	— — —

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

William M. Hubert	224 Currant Alley
Charles W. Miller	706 Stewart st
Geo. H. Manamaker	No 42 So 2 nd st.
Wm Margaret Howard	312 Front St
Harriet A. Woodcock	1027 Anita Street
Mary S. Cyre	18th Co 2 nd South 218 Reed st
Marie A. Boulton	
Caritta Hart	1024 Barley Street
Lenora Kistley	42 South Street
Jacob C. Miller	18th Addison St.

None Sent 11

- A. Wallis
- J. St. Lohouwer 506 Commerce St
- Joshua P. D. Odley 22 Strawberry St
- John W. Porter No 31 Lombard St
- Laura Kimball No 740 Lombard St
- William P. [redacted] (R 547) Lombard St
- Jesse [redacted] 517 St. 7 Street
- William Wilson 726 Lombard St
- Wm. S. Turner 624 Bay St
- Richard R. Moore 711 Lombard St
- William H. Johnson 526 Buckley St

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No. 230 Dean St

- A. M. Gilbert No. 1009, Barley St
- Mrs. A. Nelson, No. 1007, Barley St
- A. C. Gilbert No. 1009, Barley St
- P. A. Cook No. 230 Dean St
- E. J. Cook No. 230 Dean St
- F. D. Cook No. 230 Dean St
- D. B. Cook No. 230 Dean St
- Mag. Hill No. 230 Dean St
- Mrs. W. M. Langford No. 231, Dean St
- Mrs. C. A. Langford No. 230, Dean St
- H. E. Shiply No. 1004, Barley St
- H. O. Shiply No. 1004, Barley St
- L. T. Dillard No. 941 Lomb St
- Christina Rutledge No. 941 Lomb St
- E. V. Johnson No. 941 Lomb St
- L. M. Williams No. 1215 South St
- Rose No. 941 Lomb St
- Maggie Butler " " " "
- J. H. Williams No. 1215 South St

1119 Lombard St
H. Heath
E. J. Cropper 814 Lombard St

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and suffragelessness, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

H. J. Young	First Bethel African M. E. Church Parsonage 535 Lombard St Philadelphia
James Allen	330 Duane Street
James J. Robinson	South 5th St No 619
William Scott	
W. H. Crawford	110.1215 South St
George W. K. Custis	Quincy St 248
Joshua Roberts	Kearney Robinson
John Brown	1008 Pine St Kensale 222
Robert Wilson	Waspenter Street 330
Amey Finson	610 Pine St Philadelphia
John Davis	Cor. Camelline and Christian
James Green	Richard St 1216

610 Pine St Philadelphia
Cor. Emeline and Livingston
Richard St 1216

John Larr
James Gray
John Bellines

102 Granite Place

William Accoe No 1300

Isiah B. Brown No 10 Emeline St

Paris B. Turner

Henry Kaizer 919 Walnut St

Bethen S. De 438 Callhill St

Mary E Hale 215 Acorn Alley

Hand Shudd 500 S 12th St

Katharine Miller 919 Walnut St

Anna M. Allen 1226 Pine St

William Stewart 919 Walnut St

Maggie Hayes 210 South Juniper St

Ellen Barry 919 Walnut Street

Annie Gannon 919 Walnut Street

Philadelphia P. A.

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement

and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathising with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Henry Gordon	255-9 12th St Philadelphia
Frank Gordon	" " " "
John L. Harkness	1015 Rodman St.
Jacob H. Moore	Spila
Theodore Johnson	
Capt John S. Kennard	9 Plum Place
Robert A. Holland	1102 Wood St.
John Fisher	202 Acorn Alley
John Jones	909 Lombard St.
John W. Jones	255-8 12th St.
Mary J. Jones	

320 South 118

Francis R. Miller 1220 Linden Alley

Whipper Perrell 921 Banknafa St

Met Gate 423 Lombard st

Phillip Matthews 285 Leimant ally
Clark Address 403-st

G. A.
G. W.
A. E.
G. A.
N. E.
W. J.
Met

W. A. M. P. G. Parley - st.

Bowser
Clark salon ally 1225-st

Johanson St. 1009 Parley St.

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in the event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Frank J. Clark	No 834 Bannockdale St
Edward L. Seaman	No 627 Buckley St
Annie Thorpe	No 1027 Lombard St
Joseph C. Buchanan	No 1027 Lombard St
Charles H. Richardson	No 1037 Lombard St
Wesley Storer	520 Caterpus St
Wm Johnson	125 1/2 27th St
A. L. Desverres	1111 Lombard St
James E. Russell	No 406 So 7th St
Wm. F. Pennington	912 So. 8th St
A. C. Jones	421 1/2 27th St
John T. Maxwell	204 Vandever street
Elijah Freeman	882 S Cornifer St
James A. Thomas	1025 1/2 7th St
John L. Loring	407 S 12th St
A. E. Fountain	1837 1/2 3rd St
William H. Holmes	1809 Addison St
Joseph W. Casey	768 1/2 1st St
Edward W. Hollenback	919 Lombard St
J. H. Fentress	400 So 10th St
Charles Hall	426 1/2 2nd St

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Thomas A. Carson	619 Lombard St
John E. Allen	621 Lombard St
Janial Williams	621 Lombard St
Robert Walsh	621 Lombard St
Henry Fletcher	627 Lombard St
Zachariah Potter	701 Lombard St
William D. H. Sedley	No. 5 Washington Court
James Cassidy	1012 South 11th Street
Samuel Bevere	No. 5 Washington Court
Isaac Cropper	No. 5 Washington Court
E. William Henry The Tool	No. 425 South 7th Street
Wm. H. Hunter	No. 7 McReans Court
Joseph Lammal	Chas. 10 feet of Alley

Samuel Randolph
 Isaac Sumner
 Henry Ludlow
 Daniel Stiles
 Joseph Park
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted] Garrison
 [Redacted] Magate
 Leonard et alion
 Louisa Gaddy
 Joseph Gaddy

9th Street
 318 South 7th St
 No 712 - Minister St
 No 719 - St Mary St
 No 700 - Burr - Court
 No 510 South 7th St
 No 700 South 7th St
 No 618 Lombard
 No 7th Lombard Row
 No 4th [Redacted] place
 No 618 Lombard
 No 618 Lombard

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our men's enfranchisement and full comprehension of the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

William W Thomas 1135 Lombard St
 Isaac H Faneuil 228 Everett alley
 Francis Thomas 1135 Lombard St
 Thomas B White 1135 Lombard St
 Frederick Richardson do.
 Lewis Giggys 10.28 My Stn

Washington Johnson
 James E Hill 1239 Pearl St
 James W Allen 3002 Marshall St
 John D. [unclear] 320 Griswold St
 Bill Golden 225 St. de 1015 St
 William of Drake [unclear]
 W B Leland 12 of [unclear]
 James E Carter 1134 Lombard St

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Benjamin Thomas 1814 Lombard St

Benjamin Murdissant - Grand Chestnut
No 1522, 16, 16 Cambridge St

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME	ADDRESS
Mr Anthony Peck	No 258 4 th St
Mrs Caroline Peck	907 Poyers Court
Mr Bank of Emerson	" " " "
Mr William Emerson	" " " "
Mr Charles Snow	90-1 Poyers St
Mrs Charity Snow	" " " "
Mr Adolphus Snow	757 Poyers St

Mr. Amerson	Waters	39	Rosyon
Mr. Hooper		42	Rosyon
Mr. Francis	Miller	48	Rosberry
Mr. Burton		242	Rosberry
Mr. Bradley		244	Rosberry
Mr. Mark	Keyser	257	Rosberry
Mr. Edith	Keyser		
Mr. Matilda	Beliam	259	Rosberry
Mr. Eliza	Roberson	"	
Mr. Eliza	Williams	"	
Mr. Cornelius	William	"	
Mr. Robert	Bilder	909	Rosyon et
Mr. Kate	Wallace	905	Rosyon et
Mr. William	White	"	
Mr. Burton		919	duroa
Mr. Campbell		917	duroa
Mr. Hardy		244	Rosberry et
Mr. Ann	Rodgers	255	Rosberry et

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

and the Government, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and desirous of conforming with
 Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Ovea in the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba
 http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/ 20
 more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof.
 The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish
 Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient
 evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Span-
 ish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances
 that in case of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved
 brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
 that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles
 them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

W. Still	244 So. 12th St.
Henry Woodland	214 Manchip St
E. P. Wiley	244 So. 12th St. Phila.
Marley Pascom	785 So. 11 St.
Francis Wood	1352 Baintidge.
Carrie V. Wiley	244 So. 12th St.
Wm. Johnson	No. 508 Powell street
Letitia Still	Philadelphia

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthralment
 and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof,
 The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish
 Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient
 evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Span-
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 brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
 that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles
 them.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Alexander Smith	Philadelphia
William H. Newman	Philadelphia
Armar W. Spindle	Philadelphia
Catherine Smith	Philadelphia
John Murray	Philadelphia
Augusta M. Murray	Philadelphia
Susan Smith	Philadelphia
Mary L. Newman	Philadelphia
William G. Newman	Philadelphia
Roberts Dwyer	5th Lombard St
Edward M. Proctor	312 Lombard Street
Clifford Riley	238 DuPont Court
Wm. G. Winter	6 Carolina Place

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To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than two hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME	ADDRESS
Joseph T Sales	1310 Katter St
Emma Sales	1310 Katter St
Wm Sales	1310 Katter St
Josephine Moore	1311 Cambridge St
Richard H Bush	
Annie Bush Pope	
Lantasia Child	
Mathey Gross	
George Poppefull	1311 Cambridge St
Suzanna Alexandra	1313 Cambridge St
Clara Thorne	1310 Katter St
Jessie Sibbs	1310 Katter St
Annie Sibbs	1310 Katter
John White	3401 Lane
Harriet D. Clarke	Severely
Thomas Smyth	1320 South of Federal
Ann Smith	Katter St
Robert	

James B. Cattle & Company
 Thomas Smyth 1320 South of Cedar St
 Mrs Powell Katter St
 Mrs Powell 628 Pine Street
 Wm & Elizabeth Drury
 Thos Stewart 844 South Belmont St
 H. E. Washington - 614 South 13 St
 A G Washington 614 South 13 St
 E Henry - 614 South 13 St
 Mrs Perry Ward
 Mrs A G Ward
 Mrs Chester Ward
 Mrs Sarah Jane Richardson St

1227
Cainbridge

1311 Cambridge

José Caballero

1311 Cambridge

Mitama Howard 1134 Pine St

Garah & Wallace near 1311 Cambridge

Isaac F Turner No 2234 Turner

Isabella Turner Diller

Roseanna - Michill 2250 Turner St

Julia Ann Cumming 2250 Turner St

Sophia Trustia 2250 Turner St

Moses Fields 2250 Turner St

Robert Robinson 2250 Turner St

Albert A Robinson 2250 Turner St

Ellis M Laughlin 22 W Turner St

James A Winters 842 Gary Street

George W. [unclear] 11039 [unclear]

Mrs Anna Moore 2109 Oxford St

Mrs Rebecca & Harriet 2109 Oxford St

James Jessels wood street

Apr 19 of Ford St
Mrs. Belcher & Charrel 2/19 of Ford St

Emile Lesnibels wood stock and tobacco

George W. Giomniklast
Charles H. Freeman

Mrs. Sarah E. Price of Ford St 21011
Miss Ann and Fades of Ford St 21011

Mr. Thomas Grant of Ford St 21011
Miss Grant 21011

Mr. William A. Freeman of Ford St 21011

Mr. Lopper of Ford St 21011
Mr. & Mrs. Ash 2115 of Ford St

Mr. & Mrs. Howard 2230 Turner St

Mr. & Mrs. Marker
Mr. & Mrs. Gacher

Mr. John W. Wright Mrs. Wright + 13 Water

813 Lombard St

W. P. Scottron

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 fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Joseph Cox	10.35 Lombard St.
Joseph H. Harman	Broad St. Germantown
Thomas Cox	114 Walnut St.
James W. Davis	17.2. Alder-st. St.
John Harris	2.41. Shell St.
Harry Lambert	Wood St. St.
Henry Draper	1219 Arch St.
Daniel Nickles	12 Rose St.
Thomas P. Keown	931. North 9th St.
David Young	915 Poyars Court
Abraham McKinney	Philadelphia City
James C. Harris	Philadelphia City
George R. Adams	426 Garden St.
Simon B. Cannock	1012 Bury St.

George Gordon	115 1/2 Cambridge St
Joseph Jackson	422. Knyall St
J. J. Young	No 654 Lombard St
Libert B Clay	No 1222 Rodman St
Charles Riley	No 262 20 th Street
Wm H Mason	4710 Addison
John W. Bice	1346 Lombard St
George Turner	1124 Lombard St
John D. Adams	Sumner St Bet Pine
James Anderson	St. Louis
Andrew Gunn	

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, du'y grateful for our own disenfranchisement and disfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitled them.

NAME

ADDRESS

John C. Price, Dean St. Phila

John C. Price, Dean St. Phila

Robt Leonard " " "

T. E. Gray " " "

A. A. Bustill, 4103 St. 6 St. Phila

J. W. Hutson, 4108 St. 6 St. Phila

Ab. E. Hutson " " " " " "

Jno D. Allen 1835 - Addison " "

Patterson Holland 1827 " " "

Jane Cooper

Wm William

William Bryan

John Raf

Joseph Raf

Joseph Raf

Walter W. Cheston

Photographer 227 Lombard St

Robt Moore

D.B. South St. St

Patrick Sullivan

E. A. Watson

W. J. Armstrong

W. W. Gorman

Stevens

Richard Williams

Philadelphia

Robert Ames
John H. Offitt

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthralment and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Joseph H. Bacon
George Chamberlin
James Wilson
Nathan B. Bartholamew
William Pitt
William Bowen

Thomas Stratton
Richard Edwards
W. Penning
Thomas Evans
Joseph S. Ammon
Frank J. Henry
Ernest Lewis
Jacob Thomas
James David
Samuel Singleton
James Jones
Joseph Walker
George Rosser
George Mills
Allen Scott
Lee Royday

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthralment

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25
The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish
running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient
evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Span-
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brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles
them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

W. C. Benton	Office Christian Recorder 631 Pine Philadelphia
W ^m M. Watson	New Brunswick Box Ho. U.S.
B. J. Tanne	Office of Christian Recorder " " " " "
J. J. Chislon	" " " " "
W ^m Boston	41 st near Chestnut Phila. Pa.
W ^m H. Bryant	417 S. Jersey St Cuffee " 820 North Chestnut St
Geo. W. Jackson	1002 Rodman St.
Edward Johnson	419 Rodman Street
Ann Watkins	in care 1000 Rodman St
L. Chamberlain	Frankford
C. B. Conist	513 Lombard St Phila
Georg. Bennett	308 Mount St
W. H. Hunter	Office Christian Recorder 631 Pine
C. W. Gardner	" " " "

~~Full Name~~ *Supra Delaware*

- Gilbert J. Hesters, Chester City, Pa.*
- Samuel Williams 1135 Rodman St.*
- Charles H. Green Syracuse N.Y.*
- James Scott Jumper 21st near Pine St*
- James W. Williams 1311 Lombard St*
- Charles L. White 1005 Rodman St*
- Mr Wilson Rodges 604 Pine St*
- Mrs Mary E. Rodges 604 Pine St*
- Mr M. Johnson 578 Howard St*

To Gen'l Ulysses Grant, President of the United States

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME	ADDRESS
<i>James E. Guffin</i>	<i>10813 Lombard Street</i>
<i>Samuel</i>	<i>Davis 604 [unclear] Barclay St</i>

Wm. J. Harper, 213 Lombard St.
Jesse Dickson

Jessie David 1032 Corn
William Meredith East St

Mark Pitts 1138 South St

Samuel Bevens No 616 South 12 St Philadelphia
Salomon Jones No 3 Cornelia Place Philadelphia
John Farnack No 521 South 12 St Pike

Henry Clark No 1234 Kate

William G. Jones No 517 South 12 St
William G. Jones No 1221 Arden St

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof, repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient assurance that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spaniards in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle is entitled.

Wm & Breen	115 1/2 St 2 nd & 1 st St
E. Breen	930 Lombard St
L. Duffin	27 Pine St N.Y.
John B. Moore	1029 Locust Street
H. D. Adolphson	930 Lombard St
J. S. Seth.	115 So. 2 nd St
Edward Moore	1029 10 th St
Chas. Howard	508 So. 10 th St
A. C. Howard	588 So. 10 th St
Wm. J. Breen	308 St 10 th St
Jos. D. Allen	1835 Addison St
Jos. S. Rock	838 Lombard street

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Gova *period of more than twenty years, is sufficient*
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org> *will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Span-*
ish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances
that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved
brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles
them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Jacob Stokely	519 Hurst Street
Karina Ann Bostic	519 Hurst Street
Henrietta Saunders	519 Hurst Street
Thomas Thomas	519 Hurst Street
Thomas Pous	519 Hurst Street
Erse Hill	519 Hurst Street
Erse Mitchell	519 Hurst Street
Rachel Bibbens	519 Hurst Street
Virginia Bibbens	519 Hurst Street
Mary E. Miller	523 Hurst Street
Henry Brown	523 Hurst Street
Lewis Harris	523 Hurst Street
John Thomas	523 Hurst Street

John George 524 Hurst Street
 Charles Hill 527 Hurst Street
 Roseman Hill 527 Hurst Street
 William Millard 517 Hurst Street
 Thomas B. Williams 519 Hurst Street

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthralment and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots the favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

John Butter	Baltimore Md 8 Howard St No 211
Wm D Spigs	74 North St
John Wynn	8 Ann St

Samuel Jones, Baltimore
Augustus In Bay Baltimore
Jeffrey Jones Cartwright Baltimore
A. H. J. Blackster Baltimore
Collier Dixon Baltimore
George W. Park Baltimore
A. F. Tyler Pa
Robt. H. Dew Baltimore
Samuel Johnson Baltimore Md
Thomas Pines "
Augustus Moley Baltimore Md
John Jones Baltimore
Geo. P. Mason Baltimore
Edward F. Hill Baltimore Md
Thomas H. Smith Baltimore Md

To Genl Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Joseph P. Hardy	422 Lombard St Philadelphia Pa
Theodore Hardy	no 426 Gashill St "
Lucretia White	708 Minister St
Lincoln Lopez	422 Lombard St
Richard Wright	405 South 7th St
Francis Aquilar	507 Lombard St
Edward C. Baxter	609 Ronaldson St
John H. Murray	No 11 Lombard Row
William Mabre	421 South 11 St
Jas H. Claborn	1237 Anita St
Wm C. Hood	211 1/2 gurnee St
Henry H. Gilbert	627 pine St

N. 7034 Lombard St

John Le Dingerfield. 927 Lombard

William J. Caldwell. 806 Cambridge

R. B. Mason. 437 Lombard

Wm H. Greenleaf 1814 Vine St

Isaac [unclear] 712 Minister

~~Samuel [unclear]~~ 442 South [unclear] St

Wm G. [unclear] 2127 [unclear] St

Thos. McKimmond. Tru. D.

W. [unclear] 701 [unclear] St

Geo. R. Lawrence 504 Hagner St

Ed. H. [unclear] 1025 Banley St

Alfred H. [unclear] 283 Raspberry St

Les Johnson 1214 Loucast St

Henry [unclear] 922 Lovebird St

Philut [unclear] 1225 Rice St

[unclear] [unclear] St

James Augustus	810. Lawrence. St 36
James Harris	719. Lombard. St
Mr. Dixon	1741 Adson St
John Harsh	618 Donaldson St
Wm. J. Freeman	4 Fothergill St
Henry Griffin	210 Crescent Alley
Chas. B. Nelson	329 Juniper Street
E. Thomas	327 Boston Place
Camelia Soto Nys	1816 Addison St
Daniel J. Masten	1134. Pomfret St
William H. Koeley	1020. G. 9th St.
Wells H. Cromwell	109 Barb. St.
Ricardo H. Chispe	32 Bunker St
Howard H. Hagan	723. Hubbard St.
	724

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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<i>John Jackson</i>	521 South 7th St
<i>Joseph Carroll</i>	711 Russell St
<i>Clavin S. Lewis</i>	1018 Locust St
<i>John Conway</i>	212 Mandeville St
<i>Thomas W. Willis</i>	1320 Lombard St
<i>Wesley B. Ray</i>	Lumpkin 315 St
<i>Charles B. Bailey</i>	239 Quince St
<i>Henry Johnson</i>	1013 Locust St
<i>Samuel H. Taylor</i>	9th and Locust
<i>Mosis Woodlen</i>	1351 Park
<i>1st St</i>	Derby 1206 Wood St
<i>Wallace Madone</i>	10 Liberty Court
<i>John H. Givens</i>	near 1st St
<i>1st St</i>	12th Street

<i>Revero Gilroy</i>	680 Pine St
<i>J. Haggard</i>	251 Current Alley
<i>W. Tibbles</i>	908 Rodman St
<i>J. McDonald</i>	1027 Rodman St
<i>J. Henderson</i>	804 Lombard St

NAME.

ADDRESS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Stanford Hardy	10426 Gaskill St
Charles Jones	No 507 Lombard St
John H. Sato	216 Prosperous Alley
Richard H. Gaines	215 Prosperous Alley
Harrison Gaines	215 Prosperous Alley
Henry Davis	215 Prosperous Alley
Robert Bowles	213 Prosperous Alley
Eli Middleton	1112 Steadman St
Adison Foster	No 1111 Lombard St
John O'Leary	No 1111 Lombard St
Robert Zetterswert	1182 Lombard St
Jamil Fowsee	1004 Barclay St
John L. Bass	225 Vaughn St
George Douglas	107 Lombard St
Isaac Johnson	434 Second St
Geo Price of Delaware	Lombard St Phila
John Apt Tacket	Lombard St Phila
Elise Thompson	1212 Locater St
Snoddy Hardy	426 Gaskill St
	426 Gaskill St
Simon Lopez	
Edward Richardson	424 Gaskill Street
Robert Hill	424 Gaskill Street
Charles Hardy	426 Gaskill St
Anthony Fletcher	No 428 Gaskill St
John Johnson	430 Gaskill St
William Lynch	430 Gaskill St
John Dempsey	No 432 Gaskill St

15 Dry Street

John H. Wilson 670. Pine St
 Charles Sprague No 6 South Arona
 St. Andrea 1677 Boston St
 L. H. Harris Colonnade de Balboa St
 Annie Rowland
 Robert de la Cruz No 127 Andrews St
 Virginia F. Lee No 729 Lombard St
 W. Henry Richardson 507 5th Seventh St

Thomas Brown 735 Lombard St
 William Buck 722 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Philip Cornishaus 727 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Eube Young 753 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Perry Jones 733 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Thomas Nichols 733 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 J. Fisher 753 " " " " " " " " " " " "

John Francis 727 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 G. King 733 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Brooks 916 Lombard
 Seagle 1946 10th 10th St

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Cova

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

... the President, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Wm Harris

Baltimore

William Perkins

Henry Williams

Jeff Myers

Wm H. Smith

Grace Johnson

Liver Adams

Wm Snowden

Thos. Henry

P. Preston

Wm. Moore
J. B. Clemens
Henry Johnson
Walter Henson
Robt. Williams
R. K. Owens
Rames Henderson
Geo. Williams
George H. K.
Chas. Lewis

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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Mr. Harriet Thurman	321	grace	St
Mr. Coleman Ricketts	508	Hurst	St
Mrs. John D. Hall	grace	St	331
Mrs. Richard Savage	502	Hurst	St
Mrs. Harry Shaw	321	grace	St
Mrs. Laura Thurman	321	grace	St
Mr. Abraham Foster	321	grace	St
Mrs. Annie How	321	grace	St
Mrs. Mary A. W. Johnson	504	Hurst	St
Mrs. Flokey L. Miller	520	Hurst	St
Charles H. Turner	509	Lombard	St
Mr. William Johnson	504	Hurst	St
Mr. Moses Mable	504	Hurst	St
Mrs. Addaline Mable	504	Hurst	St
Mr. Miles Bishop	506	Hurst	St
Mr. John Austin	506	Hurst	St
Mr. John Nash	502	Hurst	St
Mr. Thomas Carney	502	Hurst	St
Mr. John Hendley	508	Hurst	St
Mrs. Milby Ricketts	520	Hurst	St
Mr. Thomas Emory	520	Hurst	St

and on "Franklinism", fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

J. S. Tompkins	50 W. 13th St. N.Y.
John W. Strains	61 W. 13th St. N.Y.
Victor Bryant	147 Bleecker Street
Karl Laves	38 Cornelia St. N.Y.
Louis White	32 W. 10th St
Frederick Johnson	27 Duane Lane
Joseph W. Addison Jr	136 West 17 St
Adam Williams	207 W 21 St
Cynthia Vanduyck	50 Sullivan Street,
Imogen Howard	50 Sullivan St.
John A. Johnson	173 University St
S. Lake Kinney M.D	243 Pearl St.
A. E. Smith	" " "
J. Smith	" " "

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

George W. Taylor	1022 Ivy St
James N. Brown	1214 Rodman St
Edward D. Rhore	1021 Rodman St
Henry W. Smith	919 Lombard Street
Lucas Bled	342 12 th Street
Berwin Hardy	922 Lombard St
Jonathan Palmer	413 So 9 th Street
Geo Striker	1546 Lombard St
Edward Physick	5 Rose Alley
Joseph St L. Cassey	763 Erie Street
Ed St White	763 Erie Street
Ida Hollenauoth	919 Lombard St
James White	1614 Menine St,

Charles Baird	612 Baskill St
Louisa Clemens	612 Front St
Frank Carter	612 Locust St
Fine Culpahou	614 Baskill St
Kenneth L. Clemens	612 Front St
George Hamblet	811 Enclave Dr
Daniel George	511 S. Thurstent St
Francis Johnson	Hamsville & Y
Henry Franklin	1430 South Union Square
William Kidd	1116 Kater Street
Wm M. Johnson	579 Lombard St
Wm's Hunt	612 Liberty St
Robert Hobson	184 Spangore St
Wm's Brockway	1411 Thompson Street

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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NAME	ADDRESS
Richard Brooks	Baltimore
W. J. Sprigg	"
Washington Shelton	"
Moro Gaines	"
Moses Tubman	"
Joseph Young	
James Lowmyer	
Charles Jackson	
D. M. Jones	
Joseph Alexander	
Thomas B. Brown	
Thomas Martin	
Charles Haskins	
Erastus Montgomery	
Tom H. Jones	
Ranul Colfax	

Samuel Bowley
James H. Wallace
John H. [unclear]
Simon Duffield
J. H. [unclear]

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NAME

ADDRESS

Henry Nelson Port Deposit Md.

Peter Gray

Wm. Oliver

Isaac W. France Frederick

Robert Robee

Francis Sabine

Gabriel Friend

Geo. Gerrity

Wm Chambers

John Bradiers

W. L. Summers

Chas. J. Fisher

John King

F. Goldmann

Sam. Sampson

John Warner

Wm. Williams

Wm. Jones

Wm. Weston

Ben. Brown

John Adams

W. Mason

E. Johnson

J. Houston

J. A. Jones

J. A. Jones

J. A. Jones

and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitle them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Joseph Hayes	Fredrick Ave
Wm. Hudson	
Wm. Elk	
Henry Bishop	
Wm. Price	
Henry Butler	
Allen B. Farrow	
James Beards	
Richard Richardson	
William Matthews	
Thomas Martin	
Wm. Cornish	
Fred. Burgess	
Fred. Walker	

Wm. H. Chase
James Adams
James Bell
John Hughes
Henry Parker
Jas. Butler
Geo. Caldwell
Rayton Manly
Ed. Thomas
Thos. Delaney

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

Richard Jones	"	"
Wm Chambers	"	"
George Reason	"	"
Wm Thompson	"	"
Lewis Henry	"	"
Robert Wilson	"	"
Henry Wright	"	"
A. C. Greene	"	"
Thos Seliman	"	"
Asst. Harris	"	"
Wm H. Hamilton	"	"
P. P. Durall	"	"
H. Ford	"	"
Saml. Hopkins	"	"
Wm. Sedgwick	"	"
Lewis Murray	"	"
John Campbell	"	"
S. L. Tucker	"	"
Henry Jones	"	"

Phillip Jones

Sam. Richard

Wm. Richardson

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

J. A. Thomas

Baltimore

Thos. Shorter

Geo. H. Siddons

William H. Smith

Henry Jones

Gen. A. S. Grant
Pres. United States
To grant belligerent
rights to the Republic
of Cuba.

W. H. Henson

Oliver Owens

Robt. Johnson M.D.

Fred. Thomas Jr.

Horatio Holmes

Sam. Williams

Polin Smith

John Harper

B. K. Blondin

E. P. Hagan

Hoam Williams

Erasmus Moore

Charles Howard

E. T. Hammond

Joseph Cole

Baltimore

Thomas Creek	"
Addison Schinn	"
Richard Williams	"
Lewis Caprade	"
Ursicola M. Jones -	"
Thomas Todd	"
John Matthews	"
Augustus Ridgely	"
Chas Henson	"
Jeremiah H. Garden	"
Edward Bond	"
Charles R. Mallory	"
Josiah H. G. Zoomey	"
John Chambers	"
Walter Correll Jr	"
Philip Sheppard	"
Cornelius Ridgely	"
John Scrapper	"
Thomas Floyd	"
Robert Litch	"
Jacob G. Davis	"
Samuel Jackson	"
Sam Swatt	"

Warrison Thomas
Wm Dorrell
Charles H. Pratt
Nelson Francis
Gabriel Buisac

11
11
11
11
11

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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NAME.	ADDRESS.
Richard Dyer Alexander Grant	Baltimore
Wm. Shackback Brown
E. Charles D. Travis	.....
General G. Griffin	.....
Levin D. Dyer	.....
Thomas Hill	.....
Wm. Crew	-

Wm. Willett
H. J. Wheeler
J. A. Wheeler
D. P. Saunders
Geo. A. Brown
Lloyd A. Dooney
W. M. Gilliam
Wm. James Gray

Baths
Baths

Luttenore

Prince Jones
Walter Saunders
app. Brown
Benjamin Brown
Edward Z. Crew
Chas. Grinnage
Wm. Grinnage
George Goevi
James Dorrell
Biram Woods
James Dr. Spring

Baths

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Goya
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

... the President, Council of the United States, duty grateful for the...
 and... fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with
 the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of
 Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof.
 The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish
 Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient
 evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Span-
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 that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved
 brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
 that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles
 them.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
John C. Gordon	71 Park St. Ball. Mass.
A. S. Davis	39 Richmond St. Wash. D.C.
John H. Green	Matthews
John Bowyer	Frederick Matthews
Henry B. ...	
Robt. H. Clarke	
Lewis E. Britton	
Victor G. Sprigg	
E. J. Augustus	
W. R. Walker	

Charles Williams
Charles Stephens
Lloyd Clark,
Robert H. George
Jas O. Campment
W. Sellers
John D. Colman
William S. Squire

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

Salisbury Ave
Solomon Houston

James A. Jones

Philip Hammond Cumberland

Mr H Harris

Sadie Croenial Brandysville

Geo Mackall

Sam Aaron Means

Geo W Lee

C. H. Bels Slidingburg

Sam Bickett

Mr Bickett

Geo Galaway

Sol. Pollis

Ed. Minor

Sam Banks

Sandy Spekes

John Chase

Sam Bickett

John Turner

Robt Bradley

Edison

J. Bruce
J. Adams
F. Jones
H. Allen

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NAME.

ADDRESS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
<u>Samuel Jones</u>	<u>Beth. Mo.</u>
<u>Charles Murray</u>	
<u>Fayette Warner</u>	
<u>Wesley Handy</u>	
<u>Henry Smith</u>	
<u>Edward Thomas</u>	

Henry Jacob

Peter Milburn

Genl. Freeman

Edison Valentine

Henry Johnson

Sam H. Little

Sam Flolly

Sam Cornish

Genl. Nelson

Reley Martin

Thompson Jones

Robert Glover

Ephraim Corsey

Israel Smith

P. H. Dicks

Chas. Lasker

Noses Cault

Wm. F. Perkins

Sprigg Hargrave

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<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>
...fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with
the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of
Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof.
The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish
Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient
evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Span-
ish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance
that in case of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved
brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles
them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Mrs. Lander	Baltimore
Thomas Cole	"
Chas. Brown	"
George Johnson	"
Samuel Jones	"
Richard Williams	"
Augustus Montague	"
Philip Williams	"
Henry Taylor	"
A. G. Mason	"

Wm. W. Lawrence	11
Richard Williams	11
John Smith	11
Wm. H. H. H.	11
Leon R. Powell	11
Peter H. H.	11
Wm. J. Gale	11
J. B. Lomely	11
W. H. Wheeler	11
James Poland	11

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots the favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles

George Gray

Ensign St.
913 Lombard St.

Anne M Cropper

Elizabeth Gray
George W. Giles

John Rager

John F. Schelmer

Wm. Dr. Mills.

L. B. Morris

George Green

James Stephens

Joseph Williams

Syl. Quist

Thomas St. Price.

Charles Williams

General Padilla

John H. Davis

Lamuel Thomas

Jacob O. Johnson

501 S. 9th

826 Levee counter St

912 Lombard St

1015 Lombard St

510 South 10th St

627 Middle " Phila

1018 Rodney St

415 S. 10th " Phil

1011 Chestnut St

no 1102 Wood St

1220 Lindbergh

Giuseppe Molates

507 Lombard - St

487 So. 7th St.

519 No. 5th St

615 Lombard St

Wm. Kelly
C. Kelly
W. H. South @ 20 p.m.

6

Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthralment and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spaniards in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Wm. Kelly

Wm. Kelly

Quinton Harmon

Josiah Boyer

John W. Harmon

William Water

James Harmon

Nicholas P. Kelly

John W. Kelly

Patrick J. (unclear)
Hannah Corsey
Eloise Thomas

Sarah A. Mannon
Alantha Graham
William Hunt
Marian

Jacob Deacon
Hill
John H. Thomas

William Thomas
James E. Vins
Anna E. Vins

Jacob Bassett

Samuel Jacobs

Jacob Sanders

John Smith
Roberts Wright
Ella Wright

Idia A. Fugge

Edward Miller

Anna Deacon

Anna Jackson

Elizabeth Thomas

John Wallin

and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. We repeat and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient to show that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spaniards in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles

NAME

ADDRESS

Mr George Rogers

Mrs Osore Rogers 509 Lombard St

Miss Elusador Rogers

Mrs Mary A Jones

507 Lombard St

Miss Rebecca Jones

Miss Mary H Delegue 509 Lombard St

Mr Charity A Hopkins

Mr Harry H Hopkins

Miss Louise Hopkins

NAME.

ADDRESS.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

argaret Cannon	577 Suson St
Frank Milford	577 Suson St
Miriam Milford	577 Suson St
Maie Wilcox	518 Suson St
Joseph C. King	518 Suson St
Charlotte Saunders	17 Hillis Alley
Robert Saunders	17 Hillis Alley
Richard Brown	17 Hillis Alley
Esther Biddle	31 Suson St
Annie Henry	33 Suson St
James Henry	33 Suson St
Wm Smith	31 Suson St
Robert Fitzgerald	4 lower place
Laura Curran	89 Suson St
James Curran	89 Suson St
Adeline Ginkins	331 Suson St
James McClinton	331
Anna Johnson	2 Sha
Samuel Pitts	3 lower place
Huldre Pitts	3 lower place
Henry J. Studer	3 lower place
John Studer	3 lower place

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, ~~President~~ of the United States:

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NAME.	ADDRESS.
Wm H. Powers 616	119 Donaldson Street
Martha P. Smith 619	Donaldson - Kellam and wife
Janet Lee 614	Ronaldson James Grand
Ezra Moses 617	Ronaldson Mariah Beard
Jesse Moses 617	Ronaldson Wilms
Marie Washington 616	Josephine Mc
Walter Dickson 616	John Mc
Stewart 616	Mary Young 624
John 616	Rachel Buchanan 620
Theresa Washington 616	James R Buchanan 620
David James 622	Isabelle Curry 1029
Sarah James 124	Young 624

James Bauer) Line 11

Susannah Johnson
James O. Ballard

Johnnie O. Ballard

Emily King

George Weeks. 721 Lysle st

William H. Jones

Anna J. Newcomb

William Burdick

Samuel Jackson

Lydia Burdick

Anie C. Robinson

Rebecca A. C. Robinson

Lori Burdick

man

Elijah Mallery

Sarah Antonia

Henry, Quay, No 718 Lisle St.

Cynthia Quay " " " "

William, Quay " " " "

James, Quay " " " "

Henry, Quay " " " "

Mrs Emily Stevens

Sarah Jane Stevens

Abigail Williams

Harmon Williams

Elizabeth Wilson

Mr Jones Locust 717 Lisle St

Ohio. G. Ballard. 828. Bainbridge

Amos Freeman

Mass St

Phil Thomas

John A Wilmer

William T Webster

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and disfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitled them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Rachel Miller	719 Russell St.
Robert Miller	" " "
Mary E Miller	" " "
Rachel Miller Jr.	" " "
Louisa Hopkins	809 Lombard St.
Glossa Carroll	711 Russell St.
Fannie Bailey	" " "
Theodore Johnson	810 Donaldson St.
Levi Johnson	" " "
John Shields	" " "
Timothy Brown	" " "
Eliza Coome	718 Russell St.

James Boardman	"	"	"
Clara Baxter	710	Russell St	
Sarah Carpenter	"	"	"
Virginia Grant	"	"	"
Martha Grant	"	"	"
John Grant Jr.	"	"	"
John Grant	"	"	"
Emma Freeman	713	Russell St	
May Booth	"	"	"
Charisine Booth	"	"	"
Anna Booth	"	"	"
William Hess	721	Russell St	
Peter Ludlow	715-	"	"
Lucilla Ludlow	"	"	"
Susan Hess	721	Russell St	
Rachel Hess	"	"	"
Mercy Homes	707	Russell St	
Lydia Homes	"	"	"

To Gen^l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

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NAME

ADDRESS

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http://www.tatinamericanstudies.org

J. H. Grier #305 Chestnut St;
 John W. Grier #6 South Broad St.
 John W. Grier #14 South Broad St
 #618 South Eleventh St
 Louis R. Harris #1021 Tolar's St.
 Thomas Chie
 Thomas D. Price #6 S Broad St
 Charles Wilson 1125 Goddard St

John J. Harris 216 Mansfield St.
 John W. Lehman 768 Market St
 William Brown 1517 Pine St
 Edward Bailey 1819 Addison St
 Corcoran Wheeler 1521 Addison St
 John Allen 1523 Addison St
 Samuel Bailey 1613 Hillmuth St
 John Traeter 1023 Lombard St
 Lewis Sablon 1927 Lombard St
 George Washington 1028 Lombard St
 Edward Hooper 1031 3rd St
 William Hooper 1131 3rd St

	11.12	Madman	the
	11.15	Jay	the
Thomas Little			
James Redden	627	Barkey	the
William Thomas	1128	Quintidge	the
Daniel Thomas	1128		it
William Amstutz	1333	Lombard	the

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
J. H. Moore	408.2 Juniper St
B. J. Moore	408. S. Juniper St
Wm. P. Reed	100 Pine St
Wm. C. ...	336 Megan Street
James ...	1218 Locust Street
John Semons	407 South 12th

Geo. V. Arthur

338 S. 12th Street

William B. Preston 417-8.12th St

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States;

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenfranchisement and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient evidence that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles them.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	
Mr William Williamson	1586 Caven St	Phil
" Joseph H. Bryant	1417 Gulielmo	"
" James Wells	1508 Caven	"
Mrs Julia Knight	834 Duigan	"
" Mary Agnes	"	"
Miss Sarah Henry	1506 Caven	"
Elizabeth Marsh	"	"
Butler	333 Duigan	"
Elizabeth Johnson	"	"

Brook A Williamson	"	"	"
Mr John Jones	"	"	"
Mrs J. A. Johnson	"	"	"
Mary Dickson	"	"	"
Miss Melissa McKiff	604	D. D. Day	"
Amelia Johnston	256	Quinn	"
Mary Van	438	Eastell	"
Hattie Dorcy	"	"	"
John Aldmond	422	Redman	"
Samuel Hall	"	"	"
Perseus Sipple	7th	A. Ford	"
Jenae Jacobs	439	Barly	"
Thomas Baker	435	"	"
Frank Parnell	224	Reorn	"
Harmon Neche	1732	Adams	"
Frederick Kinty	1616	Helmuth	"
Alex Hart	304	Juniper	"
Julia S. Safford	1417	of Sutton	"
Amelia Hart	1212	Dainbridge	"
Catharine Mumford	254	Quinn	"
Eliza Barber	252	"	"
Albert Harb	435	Barly	"
Thomas Shaw	"	"	"
James Black	"	"	"
Osborn & Lovell	"	Euclid	"

To Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the Petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthralment

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Cova
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/10000/10000-h/10000-h.htm>
 a hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof
 a heinous and flagrant violation of the most sacred treaty obligation; and broken faith of the Spanish
 Government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, is sufficient
 to show that slavery and the Slave Trade will be perpetually continued in event of the triumph of the Spaniards
 in the war now going on in that Island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurance
 that in event of the triumph of the Cuban Patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved
 brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban Patriots
 a favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justly entitles

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Mr J Robbs	1008 Pine.
Mr G Robbs	- - -
Mr J. Dickson	1728 Chestnut
Mr Leonard	1128 Grand st
Mr Edw Robinson	1008 Pine.
Mr Alf Turner	1008 Pine
Mr Louisa Johnson	
Georgiana Boyle	
Mary Kindrusy	
Casey Brown	
Mary A Boye	
Mary Le Meaux	
Charlotte Wilcox	
Annie Leonard	1828 Spruce
Annie Mason	1531 Pine
Mary Hall	Address at
Thomas Taylor	
Mary Taylor	
Georgia Collins	
Elera Bowers	259 S 10 st
Elizabeth Bowers	

1812
OF STATE

1826, 7m 122, 21-2310

Washington D.C.

December 19th 1852

Mr. Berda
ackd as hers
Dec 26
vul no
27-

Sir:

Messrs "Casanova Brothers" in-
struct me to forward the enclosed
copy of the "Constaucia" newspaper
of Havana of the 8th ulto. and to
respectfully invite the attention of the
Department to the marked paragraph
containing an order of the Spanish
Authorities in Cuba concerning the
sale of the "Bureau of Mortgages"
at Cardenas.

This office was the property of
Don

Secretary of State
Present

Don Manuel Ynocencio Casanova
when he became a member of our
Firm and is the security held
by the Firm for the indebtedness
of this gentleman. By the articles
of partnership the profits of this
Office were to go to the Firm as
may be seen by a copy of those arti-
cles furnished your Department
by the late Spanish Minister Mr.
Roberts under date of March 24
1871.

The Messrs Casanova Brothers
desire firmly to protest and remonstrate
against

to protest the sale of this Office by
the Spanish Authorities. as an in-
fringement of their rights and an
unwarranted assumption of their
property.

And they instruct me to request
that their protest and remonstrance
may be decided by their Govern-
ment

LA CONSTANCIA.

HABANA 8 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1872

I am Very Respectfully,
Dr. Oct Servt

W. Muddy

Attorney for
Casanova Bros

La Administracion Central de Rentas y Estadística, ha publicado ayer el siguiente anuncio: - Habíendose padecido la equivocacion de citar para el día diez de Diciembre próximo el remate del oficio de Anotador de Hipotecas de Cárdenas, en vez de ser para el 10 del mes actual y teniendo en consideracion que este día es festivo, se advierte al público que el voto de la subasta tendrá lugar el veinte del presente mes en la forma y con las condiciones anunciadas en la Gaceta fecha 2 del actual.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Washington, D.C.

Dec 23/72

Sir:

Has any information been received, at the Department of State, upon the subject of the within letter? I will await a reply, and then communicate the same to my correspondent.

Respectfully,

Wm. H. Hunt

Wm. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

DEC 24 1872
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

White Plains, N.Y. 12/22/72

Hon John Scott

Dear Sir

I am sorry to again trouble you about Mary de la Rosa Boones claim against certain parties residing in Havana Cuba. I sent you a statement of the facts in regard to her claim March 20th 1872 and received an answer that you had forwarded it to the Secretary of State since which time I have received no information concerning it. Will you be kind enough to see Mr Fish

My Sister is, in
a destitute condition
and anything that you
can do for her will
be highly appreciated
by your sincere friend

W. H. Boone
Guard House
Phila

New York Dec. 20th 1872

Ans 28 Dec -

Mr. Burdett

Hon. Hamilton Fish



Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst and to thank you for the information that the matter of the lease of my embargoed property in Cuba was "brought to the attention of the Spanish Minister in this country, and also to the Minister of the United States in Madrid."

The circumstance of that reference to our diplomatic representation in Madrid, induces me to think that some steps are to be taken there to protect the property of American citizens. But the Supreme Government of Madrid, that is to say, the King, or his Secretary for Colonial affairs, has referred the whole matter of the embargoes of property to the new body created in Havana by the Royal decree of the 31st of August ultimo. — This reference was absolute enough as to cause the papers of my case to be returned to Havana, notwithstanding that they had been in Madrid since the month of June, waiting for the approval

by His Majesty, of the Order of the Captain General ordering
the release. — Besides this, in the instructions sent to
the Captain General by Mr. Gasset, the Spanish Secretary
of colonial affairs, on the 28th of June last, and published
in the enclosed newspaper in Havana, these significant
words are to be noted: — "And ^{all} the property unduly
"embargoed to be immediately restored." "Oppose
"with energy the placing of new embargoes" &c. &c. Every
thing is left to the discretion of the "Captain General, and the
"Senta se la deuda".

Consequently if the Colonial authorities wish, there
is no obstacle for the immediate release of my property,
which is so much the more feasible and practicable with-
out any delay, as it was ordered by the same authorities
since the month of May. How can they reopen the dis-
cussion of my case, when it was decided, and when the deci-
sion was officially notified to your Department? What
is the reason why the Order issued in May has not
been yet executed? —

I understand that certain delays are inevitable
in diplomatic matters, when the national honor or interests
are not very deeply concerned. I think besides that I
have not given cause to any complaint by showing in

placina in the defense of my rights. But I cannot understand how it is that a case settled, since eight months ago, remains still as it was at that time.

I am sure that if the American Government calls the attention of the Spanish Government of Cuba through the United States Consul at Havana, to the pecuniary of my case, the Decree of release, already given, shall be immediately carried into effect.

In several instances this means and even the telegraph have been used to obtain, what is not any longer a subject of discussion, but merely the execution of the decision reached.

I respectfully request you therefore to send instructions to the U. S. Consul General at Havana to the effect of demanding the immediate execution of the Decree issued in the month of May ordering the release of my property, of which he may take possession, and which he may retain until I am able to appoint an attorney in the said island, praying him the fees due for that service.

I am Sir, with great respect

Your obedient servant

Martin Mues.

BUQUES QUE SE HAN DESPACHADO

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes items like '1 Anotadores de hipotecas', '2 Academias de bellas artes', etc.

PARAJEROS SALIDOS

Table listing departure times and destinations for various ships, including '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

OPERACIONES DE NUESTRO

Table listing various operations and their corresponding values, such as '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

POLIZAS CORRIDAS

Table listing insurance policies and their details, including '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

IMPORTACION DE ULTRAMAR

Table listing imported goods from overseas, such as '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

JUNTA DE GOBIERNO

Table listing government board members and their names, including '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

OPINION DE LA COMISION

Table listing opinions and reports from the commission, including '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

OPINION DE LA COMISION

Table listing opinions and reports from the commission, including '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

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OPINION DE LA COMISION

Table listing opinions and reports from the commission, including '1 Anotadores de hipotecas' and '2 Academias de bellas artes'.

Pelajaros y Compañia

Text describing the shipping company and its services, including routes and schedules.

Text providing details about the company's operations and contact information.

Text mentioning specific ships and routes, such as 'Vapor "Clara"'.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

J. Demestre y Compañia

Text describing the shipping services offered by J. Demestre y Compañia.

Text listing various destinations and routes.

Text providing information about the company's fleet and schedules.

Text discussing the company's history and reputation.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

J. Torres y Comp.

Text describing the shipping services offered by J. Torres y Comp.

Text listing various destinations and routes.

Text providing information about the company's fleet and schedules.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

L. Will y Cp. A

Text describing the shipping services offered by L. Will y Cp. A.

Vapor "Clara"

Text describing the 'Clara' steamship and its routes.

Text providing details about the ship's specifications and schedule.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

Text providing information about the company's fleet and schedules.

Text discussing the company's history and reputation.

Vapores Costeros

Text describing the coastal shipping services.

Text listing various destinations and routes.

Text providing information about the company's fleet and schedules.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

Vapor "Moctezuma"

Text describing the 'Moctezuma' steamship and its routes.

Text providing details about the ship's specifications and schedule.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

Vapor "Cataluña"

Text describing the 'Cataluña' steamship and its routes.

Compañia Española del Aluminado

Text describing the alumina company and its products.

Text providing details about the company's operations and contact information.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

Text providing information about the company's fleet and schedules.

Ventuda y Depósito Mercantil

Text describing the mercantile store and its inventory.

Text listing various goods and services offered.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

Empresa de Fomento y Navegacion

Text describing the shipping and navigation company.

Text listing various destinations and routes.

Text providing information about the company's fleet and schedules.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

Text listing various agents and their locations.

Vapor "General Lersundi"

Text describing the 'General Lersundi' steamship and its routes.

Text providing details about the ship's specifications and schedule.

Text discussing the company's commitment to service and safety.

... de todas las acciones... de la Antioquia...

Por vez primera hemos tenido la satisfacción de ver un Ministro de Ultramar, que se ad... estudio mejor que otros las cuestiones ultramarinas...

... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia...

... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia...

Desde mediados del siglo decimo sexto en que se dieron las nuevas ordenanzas, que modificaron las leyes de Indias formuladas por Fernand...

... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia...

Aquí debo hacer una salvedad al decir que solo las tres secciones ó ciudadanas sustentadas y visitadas por caballeros, no pretendo; Dios me libre...

Segun el telegrama del Herald Mr. Henderson llegó el 10 á Puerto Príncipe, de cuyo punto pensaba salir para Nueva-Orleans...

... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia...

El Sr. Teniente Gobernador de Remedios se está preparando para hacer una visita de inspeccion á los parajes de aquel distrito...

Dice El Cronista en su número del 13 que hemos recibido hoy.—Con el proyectado empréstito de los veinte millones de libras esterlinas reducido á veintiseis mil pesos...

Magnífico é imponentemente militar, según dice un periódico neoyorino, ha sido un Fidelella el entierro del cadáver del general Medero...

El Gólo á los alemanes ha llegado á tal punto en Francia, que la orquesta que da conciertos clásicos bajo la direccion del Sr. Padeloup se ha negado á tocar la abertura de Riemzi...

Ha dejado de existir en la jurisdiccion de Santa Clara el cabo de la Guardia Civil D. José Roca Gil, joven de claro talento...

Ceres de Newark, (Estados Unidos) ha ocurrido un choque entre los trenes de ferro-carri del que han resultado cinco muertos y muchos más heridos.

Al parte dado, por el Gobernador de Matanzas sobre el peligro que amenazó á aquella ciudad, durante el día 10, contestó el Excmo. Sr. Capitán General con el siguiente telegrama:

Al Gobernador de Matanzas.—Ha leído con pena el telegrama de V. E. Costando adoptando las medidas que se le pide...

Segun se nos ha informado, por persona digna, que á esta ciudad en el mes de Agosto último, habian arribado á Nueva-York...

... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia... de la Antioquia...

Somos de Vd. Sr. Director, con toda consideracion atentos R. Q. R. S. V.

Carta interesantísima. Baja esta epigrama ha publicado El Debate de Madrid las siguientes líneas: Nuestro particular amigo D. Leonor Lopez de Araya...

Recordando que en otro tiempo ya que juntos nos hallábamos en Sevilla solíamos llamarnos amigos, é al punto por el señor D. Leonor...

Esta vez como siempre está alarmado. Usted está muy comprometido á obrar como obró, y cuando ni merecer el concepto que se le conduca...

Por otra parte, por cada mil que son sus distribuidos, lejanos á ser perjudicados al prestigio de los voluntarios de la Habana...

Por otra parte, por cada mil que son sus distribuidos, lejanos á ser perjudicados al prestigio de los voluntarios de la Habana...

Si entretanto ahora se apreciaciones sobre su valor, como se aprecian en su grado, lo que una cuenta hora más tarde quedó planteado demostrado en el presente...

Seguro suponer que nada más que en los términos que se expresan, como se expresan, lo que una cuenta hora más tarde quedó planteado demostrado en el presente...

El general interior, para quien no debería dársele que se le concediera en el decreto sobre el artículo 40 de la Ley del 28, por el cual se le concedió el grado de Coronel...

de la Junta... de la Junta... de la Junta...

de la Junta... de la Junta... de la Junta...

de la Junta... de la Junta... de la Junta...

de la Junta... de la Junta... de la Junta...

de la Junta... de la Junta... de la Junta...

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... de la familia...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

HASTRO DE GANADO MAYOR
Censo de vacas mayores y toros, vacas, vacas y vacas...
Tabla con columnas: Censo, Año, Precio, etc.

HASTRO DE GANADO MENOR
Censo de vacas menores y vacas, vacas, vacas y vacas...
Tabla con columnas: Censo, Año, Precio, etc.

Censo de vacas menores y vacas, vacas, vacas y vacas...
Tabla con columnas: Censo, Año, Precio, etc.

COMUNICADOS.
CARTA
para los coleros y para los que se les...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

ANUNCIOS.
ROFESIONALES.
CHAGUACEDA
CIRUJANO-DENTISTA
AGUAT 110.
36 Julio.
J. G. VILLARRAZA,
CIRUJANO-DENTISTA.
Oficina en el número 4 de la...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

JUSTO ENCOMIO.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...
RODRIGUEZ,
CIRUJANO DENTISTA.
SALUD NUM. 8.
Sebastian Aizpuru,
Cirujano Dentista.
Dr. Antonio Andres Azoy,
ABOCADO.

ANTE...
para los dueños de ingenios, cafés...
y agricultores en general.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

De maquinaria.
MÁQUINAS PARA COSER
LEGRITAS
DE SINGER.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

GAL DE PRIVILEGIO
de la mas superior que se ha cometido...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

TALLER DE TERNERIA FRANCESA
(REFORMADO).
Calle de la Habana núm. 109.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

SE adquiere los altos de la casa N. 331...
SE solicitan alquiler de los criados, sus...
SE alquila la casa calle del Inquilino...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

PERDIDAS.
Se ha extraviado un documento...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

VENTA DE FINCAS
Y ESTABLECIMIENTOS.
Se venden dos casas en la calle de la...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

ANTE...
para los dueños de ingenios, cafés...
y agricultores en general.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

GAL DE PRIVILEGIO
de la mas superior que se ha cometido...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

SOMBRETERIA
LA GRANADA,
14, Muralta 41.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

C. ORTELLS,
125 OBISPO 125
PELUQUERIA "LA MINERVA."
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

TARJETAS AL MINUTO
NOVEDAD.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

HAIR BRINE
PREPARACION SIN RIVAL
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

Botica "Santa Isabel" calle de Bernaza núm. 4.
ATENCIÓN! LOS ESPERMOS AFECTADOS DEL ASMA O ASMA TIENEN VE...
INFALIBLE
SPECTACULAR
ANTIASMÁTICO VEGETAL
Del Doctor Don José María Carbó.
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

Remedio Afrosisiaco del Dr. Carbó.
Este es el celebre remedio para la curación de la impotencia, esterilidad y todas las formas de...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

ACIITE ARABIGO.
AVISO
LA MODESTA.
Peluquería especial
PARA SEÑORAS.
EGENADOR DEL CABELLO
para restablecer y conservar el color...
... de la familia...
... de la familia...

http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Dr. Antonio R. de la Cova
Gabinete electro-médico
ARTES Y OFICIOS
RETRATISTA
FOTOGRAFÍAS Y FERRO-TIPOS

IMPRESOS.
ALBUM HISTORICO FOTOGRAFICO
DE LA
CUBRA DE CUBA.
D. Gil Gelpi y Ferro.

— 30 —
Mi duda sea criada no tenían las mismas
gras de partir, pues en un abrir y cerrar
de ojos habían depositado en tierra el saco de
vase y tornoso á todo escape el camino de la
coabera.

Dr. Antonio Andres Ayo.

Gabinete electro-médico
ARTES Y OFICIOS
RETRATISTA
FOTOGRAFÍAS Y FERRO-TIPOS
CASA DE SALED, FONDAS &
HOTEL "ESPAÑOL,"
CASA DE SALUD.

— 31 —
—Y bien, sería preciso estar ciego para no
conocer que es encandorado.
—¿Apruebas, pues, mi plan?
—Puede que sea bueno.
—Entonces, trata de conformarte.
—Creo que eso no depende de mí solo.
Durante todo el día, Ivan hizo de la señorita
Meraky el objeto de un examen sostenido; sin
duda, más exámine fué favorable á la jóven, pues
al día siguiente se levantó de excelente humor,
diciéndose que los padres tienen á veces ideas
superbia, que los placeres de que había gozado
de hasta entonces, tambien siempre por capricho,
y que si había de acabar siempre por cansarse,
cuanto antes lo hiciera era mejor.

Gran novedad: tarjetas de adivinar

La igualdad.
Droguerías y Perfumerías
TOPICO CASERO.
CURATIVO O PALIATIVO
DE LA QUEBRADA SIMPLES EN AMBOS SEXOS.

JIRABE BALSAMICO
DE
COGOLLOS DE PINO.
PREPARADO
por D. Luis Le-Riverend, farmacéutico.
BOLSA Y DROGUERIA DE SAN JOSE,
AGUIAR 106.

Corrección de opera italiana

Gran Compañía Dramática Española
DE LOS SRES. VALERO Y MAHIO
TEATRO DE ALBIÑO

JIRABE BALSAMICO
DE
COGOLLOS DE PINO.
PREPARADO
por D. Luis Le-Riverend, farmacéutico.
BOLSA Y DROGUERIA DE SAN JOSE,
AGUIAR 106.

MUTUALIDAD EN ESTEREO VILLOMAN Y ASSOCIATE - BOGOTA

AGENCIA DE PUBLICIDAD
Bálsamo Sedante.
Agua cicatrizante.
UNGUENTO MARAVILLOSO.
POLVOS RECONSTITUYENTES
FERRO-MANGANICOS

Polvos anti-hehimo y purgantes.
NOTA.—Los que se refieren en las
BOLSA Y DROGUERIA DE SAN JOSE,
AGUIAR 106.

Botica de Sto. Domingo

OBISPO 97.
FARMACIAS
por el Dr. Catalá.
A PESO LA CAJA.

Botica de Sto. Domingo
OBISPO 97.
FARMACIAS
por el Dr. Catalá.
A PESO LA CAJA.

Botica de Santa Ana

MUTUALIDAD EN ESTEREO VILLOMAN Y ASSOCIATE - BOGOTA
AGENCIA DE PUBLICIDAD
Bálsamo Sedante.
Agua cicatrizante.

Botica de Santa Ana
MUTUALIDAD EN ESTEREO VILLOMAN Y ASSOCIATE - BOGOTA
AGENCIA DE PUBLICIDAD
Bálsamo Sedante.
Agua cicatrizante.

ANUNCIOS Extranjeros.
CERAMIA DE LAS UNIVERSIDADES
YOMPOFUGATIVOS Y PURGATIVOS
LIQUIDO O PILDORAS
VERDADERO
EL ROY-SIGORBY

Mr Ford



Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
December 23^d 1872

Hon Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Sir -

It appears from the accounts of
Horatio Fox, U.S. Consul at Trinidad
de Cuba, that he was absent from
his post of duty from July 2^d to
Nov 13^d 1871, only sixty days of
which, with transit in addition, can
be allowed. I have to request that
you inform me if any one was author-
ized to act during his absence, and to
receive the salary for such service.

Very respectfully,
Wm. D. Taylor
Comptroller



Washington D.C. 23 Decem-
ber 1872

To the Honorable
Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State

Sir,

I am in receipt
of your letter of 16th of this month,
in which you direct me to pre-
pare a Memorandum of such
general and special instructions,
as may be thought necessary
for Mr Hall's guidance in the
discharge of his duty as one
of the Sub-commissioners at Havana
Cuba

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio de la Cova
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

Cuba, under the agreement with
Spain of 12 February 1871.

In compliance
with this direction I now respect-
fully submit the enclosed mem-
orandum in which I have en-
deavored to comply with your
wishes.

I have the honor
to remain

Your Most Obedt. Servt

Thomas J. Durant
Attorney at Law

A memorandum of General and Special instructions for the guidance of H. C. Hall Esq, Vice Consul General of the United States at the port of Havana, in the discharge of the duties of his appointment as member on behalf of the United States of the sub commission constituted by the Government of Spain and the United States to facilitate the taking of depositions and securing documentary and other evidence in the Island of Cuba in support of claims now pending or hereafter to be instituted before the Commission

meeting in the City of Washington,
D.C. under the agreement between
the two Governments, of 12th February
1871.

12 Mr. Ball should without
delay seek an interview with
the Spanish Sub-Commissioner
and come to an understanding
with him as to the place at which
the meetings of the Sub-Commission
shall be held: as to the proper
modes of proceeding to be had.
He should see that a declaration
may be entered in the minutes
or Journal of the Sub-Commission
declaratory of the fact, that the
Sub-Commission is organized

... proceed to business of which fact immediate notification should be given to the Department of State of the United States. He should see that such rules are ^{a adapted} addressed for the ^{dispatch of} business as the local circumstances and manners and custom of the country may render possible or necessary.

2^d The exigency which gave rise to the constitution of the Sub-Commission must be kept steadily in view; namely the protracted delays amounting to a refusal to act, with which applicants for documentary

evidence to support claims pending before the Commission were met by officials of the Spanish Government in Cuba, and the state of alarm and trepidation which pervaded as was alleged, the minds of witnesses whose testimony it was likely would be required to such an extent as to render them reluctant to come forward to give their evidence. It will be the duty of Mr. Bull then to concert such measures in conjunction with his associate Senor Don Antonio Batanero, who will undoubtedly display the best disposition, as will tend to restore to all.

who are called upon to testify, a complete state of confidence, founded on the indignity and good faith of the Spanish Government as well as on that of the United States to afford them every species of protection.

3^d Among the duties of the Sub-Commission to be called to the attention of Mr. Hall, shall be that of taking down, or causing to be taken in writing the depositions of all such witnesses as may be designated to the Sub-Commission for examination, in every case

by a commission or other formal order addressed to them for that purpose by the joint Commission sitting at Washington: and that of executing all such other orders in relation to claims as may be issued to them from the Commissioners at Washington and of their action to make due and proper return to the joint Commission here.

4th Mr. Ball will also bear in mind that it shall in like manner, be the duty of the said Sub-Commission to ~~make~~ in due form requisitions upon the proper officer of

The Spanish Government
in Cuba for duly authen-
ticated copies of any and
all documents which may
be required by the Joint
Commission at Washington
for the investigation and
decision of any claim
existing before it, and to
forward said copies with-
out delay to the Commis-
sioners here..

5^o Also to ensure such action
of the Sub-Commission as
may, whenever in their
opinion it shall be neces-
sary, procure without ^{from}
special order to that effect,
this Commission a duly

unrehearsed copy of any document which they may deem important or necessary in any case pending before the Commission, and forward the same to the Commission here.

6^c It should also be suggested to Mr. Ball to report to the Department, so soon as sufficient progress shall have been made with the business of the Sub-Commission, as to enable him to form a prudent judgment what effect the functions and existence of the Sub-Commission may have had upon the disposition of witnesses on behalf of claimants and also to make known to the Department

Merit

ment the disposition &
displayed by the proper
officers in complying with
the requisitions of the Sub-
Commission for copies
of documents or other &
information required for
the use of the Commission
here.

Thomas J. Durant
adv. U.S.

Washington, D.C.

23 December 1872.

Stolen from the Archive of Dr. Antonio R. de la Cova *what can be done in this case*
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/> *this letter should be acknowledged*



Jacksonville Fla Dec 28 1872

The Assistant Secretary of
State of the United States,
Washington D.C.

*ack'd
15 Jan*

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th Oct. last - re King Explana-
tion with reference to my inquiry of 16 Oct
about interrogatories and letters rogatory
from a State Court in Florida for a King
testimony of intercepts in Cuba and South
America transmitted to the State Depart-
ment by me from New York last September
17th

I enclose herewith a copy of
my letter of that last date and state fur-
ther that the intercepts whose testimony it is
desired to take reside in Matanzas Cuba
and Carthagena New Grenada

This is the most precise description of the papers
that I can give I hope it will lead to their recovery
Your help will greatly inconvenience & delay me

Respectfully
E. M. L'Engle

(over)

The names of the writers are Raphael Sanchez
Sanchez and Edward Sanchez of
Matanzas, Cuba and Ramon
Leon Sanchez of Carthagena New
Grenada.



New York Sept 17 1872

Wm Hamilton Fish
Secy of State
Washington

Sir.

In a civil cause depending in the State Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida between Sanchez and Sanchez admrs and V. Sanchez et al it is desired to take the testimony of witnesses residing in the island of Cuba and in the Republic of New Grenada.

For this purpose I herewith enclose Interrogatories and Letters Rogatory accompanied by a certificate from the Secy of State of Florida and respectfully ask that they be sent to the proper representatives of the United States of Cuba and New Grenada with instructions to take such action as may procure the desired testimony. I deem it necessary to take this course to obtain the testimony as requests from the State Court and Government directly may not be recognized by the tribunals of Cuba and New Grenada.

Be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this com

communication by addressing me to the Care of Earle and
Burkins 136 Pearl St New York

Respectfully
E. M. L'Engle
Counsel for Sanchez's adm.

Copy to Sig. & Baker's 777 70 Buda
January 1873, + dated 4 Jan'y

To the Honorable
Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington - City

December 30, 1872

Honored Sir -

Enclosed I have the
honor to remit you a petition concern-
ing a suit pending in the Fifth
District Court for the Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana, - in which copies of
records and documents in the Island
of Cuba, as also the testimonies of certain
persons residing in the city
of Havana, are wanted, all being essen-
tially pertinent to issues involved in
the suit.

Our Counsel in Havana having
informed us; that the authorities there
refuse to furnish the documents and
copies thereof unless we act for them
in the manner required in Spain
by Royal Order of 1st April 1865;
which directs that the requests must
come through the Ministerio de Gracia
y Justicia in Spain -

We please to communicate that
request to our Minister in Madrid, so
that we may obtain the necessary orders

for the reception of the documentary evi-
-dence and declarations of witnesses in
Havana, in order that we may offer
them in evidence in our Courts of Justice.

I made a request of the same kind
in another suit, and you had the
kindness to answer me, you had sent
the papers to the Honorable Mr. Siskel
United States Minister at Madrid &
for which I beg you to accept my
sincere thanks.

We please to make this addi-
-tional request, for the papers heretofore
-referred to are needed in this other
suit, and also to request that an
order be granted forcing the Cuban
witnesses to testify so that we may
have the benefit of their testimony in
the suit against myself.

I remain respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant

E. J. Porque

New Orleans Dec 30/72.

Charles Maduel } No. 3743
Ex. et al. }
vs } Fifth District Court
Julia Tuges et al } for the Parish of Orleans

To the Honorable the Judge of the
Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans:
The petition of Charles J. Berquin
and of Julia Tuges, defendants in the above
entitled suit respectfully represents,
That pet-
itioners have filed interrogatories propounded
to certain witnesses residing and domiciled,
in the Island of Cuba, and have obtained
commissioners to take the depositions of
said witnesses, to wit: Juan Antonio Bresser,
Juan Galian Curate of the Church of St.
Nicholas St. Berigo, Manuel de Armas, Jorge
Bacave, Pablo Pires Yamora Felipe Sima
y Rente,

That Petitioners will also need duly authen-
-ticated copies of certain judicial proc-
-eedings in the Civil and ecclesiastical
Courts of the Island of Cuba, and of other
judicial proceedings, to wit:

1^o From the Bishopree or administrator
of the Dioceses of Havana to
wit: a true copy of all the proc-
-eedings in the ~~alleged~~ alleged
marriage of Jose Maria Caballero.

with Caroline Felicete Visennis before
the Provisor of the Bishopric - also
the Judicial proceedings instituted
thereon on the part Jose Maria Conte
and wife, opposing the delivery of
authenticated copies of said
proceedings in said matters and
addressed to the Captain General
of the Island of Cuba.

2.^o Also duly authenticated copies of
the proceedings, in the matter
of said alleged marriage, wherein
the said Calullero is alleged solli-
cited a license, to be married to
the said Visennis, by the parochial
curate of the Church of St. Nicholas
outside of the walls of the city of
Havana, and of all the Docu-
ments presented by Jose Maria
Conte, and his wife, opposing
their delivery, to the Captain General
aforesaid, so that they might be
transmitted to the plaintiffs,
through the hands of the American
Counsel, in the City of Havana,
that the said documents and
judicial proceedings are pertinent
to the issues, in the said entitled
cause and will enable them to
substantiate their defense in the
above entitled suit

That the authorities, in the Island of Cuba, have refused, to furnish said authenticated copies unless compliance is first made with the requisites of a Royal Order of the King of Spain of the 2nd April 1865, and the said Jose Maria Conte and his wife have opposed the furnishing of the same.

That said Order or Royal Order requires that a foreigner before he can obtain from the Spanish authorities copies of judicial proceedings or public acts, should first address the court in which they are needed & afterwards his own Government, asking for the furnishing of the authenticated copies, which request must thereafter be sent to the authorities in the Kingdom of Spain, to wit in the City of Madrid, to wit to the department of the Spanish Government called Gracia y Justicia.

That these petitioners also need the depositions of the afore-named witnesses, in this petition.

and the same is material on the part of these petitioners to substantiate their defence - That their witnesses cannot be compelled to give their testimony unless the Court in which it is to be used first requests that the said testimony should be taken, and then afterwards this request must be transmitted to the National Government at Washington City, the latter then is to request the Spanish Government through the Department of Gracia y Justicia at Madrid, in the Kingdom of Spain, to order the respective authorities, in the Island of Cuba, to furnish the authenticated copies as required.

That Juan A. Pances, one of the witnesses herein named, has in a suit pending in the Second District Court of the Parish of Orleans refused to give his testimony pertinent to these issues, unless forced by his own government to testify.

Therefore in aid of the just rights & demands of these petitioners, Your petitioners pray that the authorities in the Kingdom of Spain, be requested to furnish Petitioners duly authenticated copies of all the said

Judicial proceedings & documents
hereinbefore referred to, that the
Government of the United States be
respectfully requested to communicate
said request to the Spanish Govern-
ment, and further that the said
Spanish Government be requested
to permit these petitioners or their
agent or counsel to have a pers-
onal inspection of the originals
of all the said judicial proceedings
& documents asked for as herein-
before.

Petitioners ask for all further
and general relief which may be
required in the premises and will
ever pray

Signed J. Ad. Rosier
Attorney for Charles J. Leveque

Signed Bea. Dimmey & Miller
attys for J. Duys

Charles J. Leveque one of the peti-
tioners aforesaid being duly sworn
deposes and says that all the
allegations contained in the fore-
going petition are true

Signed C. J. Leveque

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
12th day of December 1872, Signed H. J. Houston, First
Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Let the authorities in the Kingdom of Spain, specially the department of Gracia, and Justicia, at the city of Madrid, in the Kingdom of Spain, be requested to furnish the petitioners herein, duly authenticated copies of all the judicial proceedings and Documents herein referred to and that the Government of the United States, be respectfully requested to communicate said request to the Spanish Government and further that the said Spanish Government be requested to permit the said petitioners or their agent or counsel to have a personal inspection of the originals of all the said judicial proceedings and documents asked for as aforesaid.

New Orleans December 18th 1872

Signed E. North. Cullen,

Judge

A True Copy,
Clerks Office


Certificate.

State of Louisiana.

Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

I Thomas Duffey, clerk of the Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans of the State of Louisiana do hereby certify that the foregoing six pages contain a true and correct copy of the Petition, affidavits and Order on file, in my office, in the suit of Chas. Maduel, Party: Ex. n. 8^o et al: vs. Julia Puyes et al: N^o 3743 of the Docket of this Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at the city of New Orleans on this - Twenty Eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight-hundred and seventy Two and in the Ninety seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America. -



Witness my hand and the Seal of the Court this 28th day of Decr. 1872
Thomas Duffey
clerk of the Fifth District Court
for the Parish of Orleans. =

State of Louisiana.

Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

I E. North Cullum, sole judge of the Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that Thomas Duffey is clerk of the said Court and that

State of Louisiana--Office of Secretary of State.

Yours to the foregoing cer-
tificate of mine the
real acts as such, full
due and owing, and
at his attestation is in

hand and seal at
this Twenty eighth
year of our Lord
one thousand and seventy two
in the ninety seventh
year of the independence
of the United States of
America.

North. Cullom...
Judge
of the parish of Orleans

of the Fifth Dist.
of the State of

do hereby certify that the
C. North Cullom, whose name
to the foregoing certificate is the
of this court, and I do further certify that
said court is a court of Record.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and appended the seal of said court at the city of New Orleans
this 28th day of December 1872 and the 97th year of
the Independence of the United States of America.

Thomas Duff
Clerk of the 5th Dist. Court for the Parish of Orleans.

Notary says that C^o North Cullom is
of the date of the annex instrument
Grant in and for the parish of Orleans
in said Office and his attestation thereof is in accordance
Law and his signature thereto is genuine
Given under my hand and the Seal of the State this Twenty eighth
day of December 1872 and the 97th year of the Independence
of the United States of America for my Secretary
J. C. [Signature]
Secretary of State.



State of Louisiana--Office of Secretary of State.

Whereby certify that *E. North Cullum* is & was
at the date of the annexed instrument *Judge of the 5th Dist.*
Court in and for the parish of *Orleans*
in said State, and his attestation thereof is in accordance with
law, and his signature thereto is genuine.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State this *twenty eighth*
day of *Dec* 1873, and of the Independence
of the United States of America the ninety *seventh*.

W. C. C. C. Secretary of State.



The signature of Thomas Duffy to the foregoing certificate is in the proper handwriting of him the said clerk, to his official acts as such, full faith and credit are due and owing, and I do further certify that his attestation is in due form of law.

Given under my hand and seal at the city of New Orleans on this Twenty eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two and in the ninety seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

E. North. Cullom.

Judge
of the District Court for the parish of Orleans.

I Thomas Duffy clerk of the Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans of the State of Louisiana do hereby certify that the signature of E. North Cullom, whose name appears to the foregoing certificate is in due form of this court, and I do further certify that said court is a court of Record.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and appended the seal of said court at the city of New Orleans this 28th day of December 1872 and the 97th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Thomas Duffy
Clerk of the 5th Dist. Court for the Parish of Orleans.