

SAN DOMINGO.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... Such is a brief outline of the history of the so-called republic which it is proposed to annex to the United States.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... When the downfall of Souleuvre in Hayti occurred, in January, 1859, Santana offered his hearty congratulations to President Gouffard.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... The war which began in 1861, continued with varying success, characterized by several severe engagements and the almost total desolation of the republic.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... Salcedo, Espallier, Polanco, Pimental, Cabral and Guillero. The war with Spain led General Jose Antonio Salcedo President of the republic.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... Polanco's lease of power was also destined to be short lived. He called a national convention, which met on the 27th of February, 1865.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... This government, like its immediate predecessors, was soon upset. On the 4th of August, 1865, a popular manifestation of the citizens of Santiago resulted in the repudiation of Pimental.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... Baez in Power the Third Time. Baez, who had been living in exile in France, was then on his way to San Domingo to give in his adhesion to the new government of Cabral.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... In January, 1866, ex-Secretary Seward visited San Domingo, and on the 14th paid a visit to Baez at the national palace, assuring him that the Government of the United States would undoubtedly give him its sympathy and moral support.

Sancti Spiritus. The Dominican Republic... The struggle for power, however, did not terminate, and has been maintained, with varying fortunes, to the present time. In addition to Cabral, Polanco and Luperon have risen to prominence as partisan leaders.

Baez, his two most prominent antagonists being able to maintain merely a sort of guerrilla warfare, to the terror and disaster of the unhappy people living in the sections frequented by their bands.

Such is a brief outline of the history of the so-called republic which it is proposed to annex to the United States. A perusal of it will not incline the taxpayers to the belief that the acquisition will prove a desirable one.

The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peninsula of that name, which is projected from the northeastern coast of the island. The peninsula, which is also included in the negotiations which do not look to the acquisition of the entire country, is thirty-two miles long and eleven miles across at its greatest breadth.

From the historical standpoint, the Bay of Samana is of considerable importance. Two of the leading events in its history are thus narrated:—

When Columbus was returning to Spain, after his first discovery of the New World, he passed on the 13th of January, 1493, a high point of headland, to which he gave the name of Cabo del Esmeraldo, or the Lover's Cape (as present called Cape Cabron).

Reefs, islets, and rocks form natural defenses to the entrance of the bay, and are so situated that, if properly fortified, any hostile vessel that attempted to enter might be placed under a destructive cross fire. The favorable situation of some of these islets or rocks for preventing the approach of an enemy was signally proved at the close of the seventeenth century.

When Franklin Pierce was President, and William L. Marcy Secretary of State, General, then Captain, George B. McClellan was, in June, 1854, sent on a secret mission to the West Indies, to look up a convenient coaling station and harbor for the use of our Government.

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H. Perry, Commercial Agent of the United States in the Dominican Republic, and the President of the Dominican Republic, who, after exchanging their said full powers, signed the following articles:—

Article 1. The Dominican Republic grants immediate possession and occupation in the form of a lease to the United States of America of all the territory comprised in the Peninsula of Bay of Samana, extending from Cape Samana or Rezon to the Grand Estero, which begins at the mouth of the said Grand Estero on the north, and terminates at the mouth of the Tostillo, at the western end of the Bay of Samana, as appears on the map of the island of Santo Domingo, executed by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, and published in 1855, by order of his Excellency, President Buenaventura Baez.

Article 2. In case the United States shall establish a naval and military station in the possession of the said territory, the Dominican Republic shall, on demand of the chief officer in command thereof, arrest and surrender to the United States found within the said territory of the Dominican Republic, but the expense of such arrest and surrender shall be borne by the United States.

The antagonists of Baez, as a matter of course, have manifested a violent opposition to the Samana scheme, and on December 9, 1869, Luperon and Cabral, their leaders, issued a flaming protest against it, which was followed up by the circulation among the West Indies, and in the parts of San Domingo in the possession of the insurgents, of a still more elaborate protest, which received the signatures of Luperon and Cabral, their adherents, and the Dominicans who have been expelled by Baez from the country.

In pursuance, however, of the terms of the convention for the lease of the bay, the first year's rent was paid to President Baez in December last, the money, \$150,000 amount, being taken from a fund of \$300,000 which Secretary Seward had set aside for the same purpose while at the head of the State Department. The United States vessel of war Albany was, in this month, despatched to the island, to the great anxiety of everybody who could not divine her destination, and formal possession of the Bay of Samana was taken, to forestall any attempt on the part of the insurrectionary chiefs at frustrating our designs.

The Treaty for Annexing the Whole Republic, upon which the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report adversely on the 15th Inst., was laid before our readers on the following day, and need not be recited here at length. It was negotiated about the same time that the convention for the lease of the Bay of Samana was agreed upon, and was sent to the Senate by the President on January 10. It provides, in brief, for the transfer of the entire republic to the United States, in consideration of the assumption by the latter of the obligations of San Domingo, provided they are not found to exceed \$1,500,000, in which case the public lands of the latter are pledged as security for the excess.

The Government of San Domingo is constituted at present as follows:— President—Buenaventura Baez. Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction—Felix M. Delmonte. Minister of Interior and Police—M. M. Gautier. Minister of Finance and Commerce—Ricardo Curjel. Minister of War and the Navy—Jose Hangua.

The republic is divided into five provinces, viz., Azua de Compostella, San Domingo, Santa Cruz del Seybe, Concepcion de la Vega, and Santiago de los Caballeros. These are also the names of the provincial capitals, of which Santiago de los Caballeros is, next to the city of St. Domingo, the most important. The seal of state represents a cross supporting an open Bible, surrounded by arms and the motto Dios, Patria y Libertad. The constitution, like that of most Spanish-American republics, is modeled after that of the United States. It provides for a president, to be elected for the term of four years, a senate of five, and a house of representatives of fifteen members.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly lively manner in which revolutions and counter-revolutions are gotten up, the population, it is estimated, does not exceed 300,000, nearly all of whom are of African descent. The language spoken is the Spanish, and the prevailing religion is the Catholic, an archbishop who resides in the city of San Domingo being at the head of the Church establishment.

The climate, though tropical, is less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the industry of the inhabitants is not equal to the immense resources of the country. Gold, silver, and iron abound. Cattle raising in the level country and ebony cutting in the mountainous regions are the principal occupations of the people, agriculture being mainly confined to the raising of the manioc root, which is used as a substitute for grain.

The commerce of the country is as yet limited, owing partly to the deranged state of the circulation and exchanges. The latest statistics upon this point are for the year ending June 30, 1868, which shows the following to have been the value of the exports and imports at the four principal ports of the island:—

Table with columns: Report, Import, Export. Rows: Porto Plata, St. Domingo, San Juan, Samana, Total.

Wines and Liquors. HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATI Rights of a valuable invention (not patented, and of great value to proprietors of hotels and rest-houses, etc.) are hereby offered for sale. It is a new and valuable discovery, and is of great value to proprietors of hotels and rest-houses, etc. It is a new and valuable discovery, and is of great value to proprietors of hotels and rest-houses, etc.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, No. 79, issued February 3, 1869, in the name of JOHN L. FARMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for its issue.

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows: Assets of the Company, Real Estate, Bills Receivable, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER, No. 512 WALNUT ST., Philada.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office No. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST.

REMOVAL. FARRELL, HERRING & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET TO No. 807 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL. FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON. ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!

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INSURANCE. FIRE ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 7, 1850. OFFICE, NO. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

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