New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIX.....No. 8,973. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS—SENTENCE OF MM. HUGO AND PYAT—REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

M. Ollivier has petitioned the Emperor for the pardon of the miners who had been sentenced for rioting at Anbin some time ago. The Emperor has complied, and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.

The Ministry had a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of Justice, and another to-day under presidency of the Emperor. The Minister of the Interior is reported to have sent a circular, liberal in tone, to all the Departments, making known the policy of the Government. The Ministry, it is now said, will propose a reduction in the contingent force of the army of from 75,000 to 100,000 men.

Charles Hugo and Felix Pyat, chief editors of the *Rappel*, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each. M. Pyat was sentenced additionally to four months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for having distributed in the barracks an article calculated to foment insurrection.

DECLARATIONS OF MINISTERS OLLIVIER AND BUFFET—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE LAW OF GENERAL SAFETY—FURTHER AMNESTY CALLED FOR—NEW LIBERTIES ACCORDED.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1870.

M. Ollivier, in his address to the Magistrates yesterday, said: "I will maintain intact the dignity of the Magistracy, and above all will keep justice clear from politics, so that decisions will have all the more weight."

M. Buffet, Minister of the Finances, replying to an address from the great Financial Societies, declared that they must conform strictly to their statutes to avoid such misfortunes as that of the *Credit Mobilier*. He informed them that the Ministry of Finance would not keep up relations, as heretofore, with the great financiers.

In the Corps to-morrow Deputy Cremilent will propose that Ledru Rollin and Tibaldi be not excluded from the benefit of the Amnesty recently granted to political offenders.

In addition to the project for a reduction of the Army contingent, the Ministry will propose to-morrow in the Chambers to abolish the law of "Sûreté Générale." At the same time an explanation of the interior and exterior policy of the Empire will be given.

The ministry have decided that Algeria shall be represented in the Corps Legislatif by four deputies.

Permission has been accorded for the sale of all journals in the streets.

All foreign journals will hereafter be distributed without examination by the Bureau of Censorship.

The resignation of M. Piétri, Prefect of the Police, has not yet been officially announced, but it is certain that he will soon be superseded.

ROME.

INFALLIBILITY—FATHER HYACINTHE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that a compromise has been arranged on the question of the infallibility of the Pope. Infallibility will be affirmed, but dissent from the article will be indulged.

The correspondent of the *Temps* ridicules the story prevailing that Pere Hyacinthe, upon appealing to the Council, was not heard or recognized.

PETITIONS FOR THE DECLARATION OF INFALLIBILITY.

ROME, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870, via PARIS, Jan. 9.

At the session of the Council to-day notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bizzari as President of the Committee on Religious Orders. The Committee on Dogmas has commenced its sittings.

Several Ultra-Roman Fathers have signed their names to a petition to the Pope, praying His Holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force even the Holy Father into this precipitate policy, as they are doubtful of obtaining a sufficient number of adhesions to their party, unless he publicly commits himself in favor of the dogma. The report that the Pope will allow no discussion of the question of infallibility in the Council unless he is sure of the result is confirmed. He receives such petitions as the above, but simply as expressions of homage to the Holy See.

SPAIN.

THE CRISIS OVER—PRESIDENT RIVERO IN THE CABINET.

MADRID, Jan. 9, 1870.

The Ministerial crisis has terminated, Señor Rivero, President of the Cortes, has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Topete that of the Marine, and Señor Sagosta the Department of State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESIDENT GRANT EXPECTED.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

A story has been circulated on the Continent that President Grant will soon visit the sovereigns of Europe, accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The Saturday Review thinks that the chances are decidedly against the repudiation of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

TRADE RIOT.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1870.

A trade-union riot occurred at the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails in Sheffield and the surrounding country.

MEXICO.

GENERAL REVOLUTION THREATENING—THE REBELS EXECUTE A GENERAL—WHY GEN. ALATORRE RESIGNED.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst. state that Señor Zarco, editor of the *Siglo*, and a prominent politician, is dead. The Congress had appropriated $30,000 for the relief of his family.

Great freshets had occurred in the State Chiapas. The water completely washed away many farms lying along the borders of the rivers, and it was computed that no less than 200 lives were lost.

Gen. Negrete's partisans had invaded and captured Los Libres. Gen. Alatorre, being unable to suppress the rebellion in Puebla, had resigned his command. The revolution in San Luis Potosi is increasing. In Puebla the insurgents had captured several towns, defeating the Government troops and capturing and executing Gen. Bocardo. The estimates of the War Department for the coming year were $7,000,000. The fears of a general revolution are daily increasing.

PARAGUAY.

THE MISSION OF THE YOUNGER LOPEZ.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There is much said with regard to the visit of the son of Lopez to this city. The truth is he has come hither to represent the interests of his father, and to induce the Administration to renew diplomatic intercourse with Paraguay. The principal obstacle in the way of such renewal is the uncertainty of the present locality of Lopez, it not being positively known whether he is in his own or some other territory, and that at about the same time young Lopez arrived here, information was received that the Allies were the masters of Paraguay, and therefore the Lopez Government was no longer in practical existence.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL—THE ALLEGED PROCLAMATION OF THE JUNTA AN ACKNOWLEDGED HOAX—SPIRIT OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation, generally complimentary to the behavior of the citizens and army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive twice and were twice repulsed. The insurrection, after that, was confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents, and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish countrymen desired to share the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but in incendiarism. The civil tribunals were performing their duties as usual, while, owing to the surrenders in the Cinco Villa district, the troops remain without work.

The "proclamation" of the Cuban Junta, recently printed here, is now generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the document was invented by the New-York *Cronista* or the Havana *Voz de Cuba*. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the *Voz de Cuba*, who believe the proclamation genuine. No confirmation or denial of the truth of the document has yet been received from America. In the mean time it has been telegraphed to various points in the interior of the island, where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence.

[The denial was promptly forwarded from the Associated Press office in this city.]

The *Voz de Cuba*, in an editorial a couple of days since, seriously advises the repopulation of the island with Spaniards, and suggests that inducements be held out to the 40,000 Spanish soldiers who have arrived here to put down the insurrection to settle permanently in Cuba, and thus exterminate the enemies of Spain.

The *Prensa* announces the killing of 30 unarmed men in the vicinity of Manscalea a few days since by the insurgents.

Fifteen more gunboats arrived from New-York to-day.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL DECLARES THAT PEACE HAS BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED, AND THAT NO WAR HAS EVER EXISTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following dispatch was yesterday received in Washington, direct from Havana: "The *Gazette*, the official organ of the Government, published on the 6th inst., an important proclamation of the Captain-General, intended to define the present situation of the island. The Captain-General congratulates the country upon its actual prosperity. New troops and reënforcements, although not needed to suppress the insurrection, have come from Spain to fulfill its obligation toward Cuba, and to protect the island against murderers and robbers. He then refers to the threats of homicide and incendiarism made by certain bands of men, against which precautions are now being taken in garrisoning plantations with troops and civil guards to save them from destruction. Men-of-war have also been sent from Spain to Cuba, with the intent to cruise along her coasts and to prevent the landing on the island of fillibustering expeditions coming from outside. The Captain-General says that there was never before in the island such a state of affairs as could be considered as a state of war; but now peace has been so fully reëstablished that there is no place in the island where the administration of public affairs or the action of the civil courts is not entirely recognized."

GOVERNMENT NEWS OF CUBA—NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Administration has taken no recent action on the affairs of Cuba, nor is it known that any is contemplated. Such official, though meager accounts, as have been received, show that both the Spaniards and the Cubans exaggerate their respective strength and positions, while the truth is represented to be that a regiment of Spanish troops can march to any town or locality, subject only to annoyances, occasionally, of small bodies of insurgents.

A SPANISH FRIGATE AFTER A SUPPOSED CUBAN VESSEL.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Spanish frigate Gerona will soon sail for Venezuela for the purpose of watching the steamer El Rayo. The El Rayo was formerly the R. R. Cuyler, and was sold by citizens of the United States to the Columbian Government. A rumor prevails that she has been sold to the Cuban insurgents. The Gerona will also look after Spanish interests generally in that quarter. The *Voz de Cuba* publishes an article on the Spanish dictatorship, in which the writer says that the elevation of Marshal Serrano to the position of Dictator would be unnecessary and untimely.

THE STEAMER ANNA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—No action has been taken by the United States Court in the case of the alleged Cuban steamer Anna, now in possession of the United States authorities. A motion to vacate the warrant of arrest will be made to-morrow.

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: When the South American Provinces were struggling for *their* independence, our Government recognized their rights as belligerents. The people of Cuba desire to be independent of Spain, and have formed a Republican Government, which *they* are struggling to maintain. They ask of a sister Republic that she shall do only that which she has heretofore done under similar circumstances, and which she has a perfect right to do in conformity with the usages of nations. Shall that appeal be of no avail? Congress will meet to-morrow. At the earliest moment, let some member offer a preamble and joint resolution of the following purport:

Whereas, The people of the United States have always felt an interest in the result of all efforts made by an oppressed people to establish for themselves a republican form of government; and whereas, such an effort is now being made by the people of Cuba, and "that it has assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make its success probable," thus entitling them to the rights accorded parties to a civil war by the law of nations; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of North America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to issue a proclamation recognizing the existence of the pending civil war with Cuba, and to extend to each of the parties thereto all the rights to which they are entitled as equal parties to that war.

Who could possibly object to its passage. Spain could not, because it would not be in violation of the well-established usages of nations. She did not object to our course in relation to the South American Provinces, under similar circumstances, and would have no *right* to do so now.

The time for Congressional action has come. Let there be no delay. P.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1870.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE EXTRADITION CASE—DISCHARGE OF CALDWELL—HIS FLIGHT—REWARD FOR HIS REARREST.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—Caldwell was this morning brought before Judge Coursol for examination on the charge brought against him by Mercer. He was discharged owing to the insufficiency of the evidence. Some thirty other charges are pending against him, and the High Constable had a warrant for his arrest on one of these. However, immediately on the Judge pronouncing his discharge, Devlin, his counsel, took his arm and walked out of the court-room with him. The door was locked behind them in the face of the High Constable, who was following after them with a warrant for the rearrest of Caldwell. It was some time before the door could be opened, and when it was Caldwell was nowhere to be found. The Government constables are out in every direction, but up to the present they have found no trace of Caldwell. The affair has caused considerable excitement. The Judge and the counsel for the prosecution are in a great rage. There is no doubt that Devlin and Caldwell had made complete arrangements beforehand for his escape, and it is hinted that the authorities were not so active as they might have been. Col. Whitley will offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Caldwell. No clue has yet been discovered as to his whereabouts.

ENFORCING CIVIL RIGHTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket had been purchased by a white man, applied for admission to the dress circle of the Academy of Music, and was refused admittance by Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for the reserved seats and was refused. This morning warrants were issued, upon the affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr. Ford was arrested at the Academy of Music on the charge of violating the State law for carrying out the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Ford gave bail to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE TREATY FOR ANNEXATION AND ITS NEGOTIATORS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—TERMS OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States was negotiated by President Baez and our commercial agent, Mr. Perry, at the City of San Domingo. This treaty, with a secret message of the President of the United States, will be sent to the Senate on Monday. Of the truth of this statement there is no doubt. The governing motive for the acquisition of San Domingo is its geographical position to this country as a means of national defense as well as its general maritime advantages; and hence, as a preliminary, the lease of Samana was effected, and the jurisdiction of the United States established over that part of the territory of San Domingo. Several Senators, who are cognizant of the particulars of the negotiation, privately assert that San Domingo is of as much importance to us as the island of Cuba, if not more, and that the acquisition of the one will more easily lead to the possession of the other. It may be that the President of the United States, in his message recommending the ratification of the treaty, will briefly state his reason for the negotiation. It is certain, however, that he has stated them to some of his most intimate political friends. Although the text of the treaty cannot now be publicly made known, there is no doubt that it contains the following propositions, namely:

First: The United States stipulate to pay the sum of $1,500,000.

Second: This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

Third: In case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the beforementioned sum of $1,500,000, the public lands of San Domingo are pledged as security for the excess.

Fourth: The liquidation of the obligations is to be intrusted to Commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

Fifth: In consideration of the discharge of these obligations, San Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, docks, custom-houses, and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

Sixth: San Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a Territory, and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress, in the same manner as the Territories of the United States.

Seventh: The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Senate of the United States, and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of San Domingo.

NEW LIGHT ON THE SAMANA BAY INTRIGUES—THE HARTMONT-HERZBERG LOAN, AND ITS HISTORY—THE UNITED STATES PURCHASE OF HYPOTHECATED TERRITORY.

The property of Samaná Bay and Peninsula has long been in the hands of President Baez and certain unscrupulous parties in the United States, an inducement, in the opinion of many, to swindle our Government. Samaná has been used likewise to induce English capitalists to divert their money for the benefit of the triangular ring of Baez, Lawson & Co. and Hartmont, as will be seen by the correspondence from London published below. The Government has already paid to President Baez $150,000 for the first year's rent, without awaiting the ratification of the treaty by our Congress, and without inquiring how the Samaná difficulty stands. The following letter, received from a respectable gentleman in London, will throw new light upon it:

"The Hartmont loan (he says) was actually brought out, but the public has not taken it up, and although the Stock Exchange here has been compelled, by its own laws, to recognize the amount privately subscribed by Lawson & Co., and three or four of their friends, they have such a mistrust of the whole thing, and know so perfectly well that the greatest part of the subscriptions are fictitious, and that the whole thing is a gigantic swindle; that the "*put and call*" (rule of the London Stock Exchange, according to which each person giving notice of purchase or sale must make a deposit as a security for the eventual fulfilling of his contract), which for English consols is ⅛ per cent, and for the worst quoted stocks 2 per cent, has been fixed by our Stock Exchange at 5 per cent for the Santo Domingo loan. This is a positive fact. Now the matter stands as follows: A certain Edmond Hertzberg, a native of Luxemburg in Belgium, having been connected with the notorious Armand & Co., the blockade-runners of Bordeaux, for a number of years, and having one day *forged* a bill of exchange with the name of the said Armand & Co., was prosecuted by the French Courts and sentenced to five years of penal servitude. He flew to England, began business here as a merchant, and was made a bankrupt, after two months' imprisonment in White Cross, for £240,000, without paying a farthing or a cent of dividend. His eight names being consequently and doubly infamous, he assumed that of Hartmont (without the sanction of the Queen), which was at the same time a clever idea and a good joke, Hartmont being the English translation of the German word Hertzberg. He shortly afterward fell in with a certain W. S. Webster, who introduced him to the firm of W. & H. Sharp, large and influential solicitors of this place, with the object of selling for him a contract or concession of guano of the Island of Alta Vela, which Baez had granted to Hertzberg when the latter made his first voyage to Santo Domingo about two years ago. Not being able to realize anything out of this, Alta Vela standing in bad repute in England, a scheme for a loan was concocted, and W. & H. Sharp introduced Hertzberg to a firm of seedmen of this place, Peter Lawson & Co., who are known in London to possess about £50,000. Hertzberg was again sent to Santo Domingo, proposed a plan to Baez for swindling the Dominican nation as well as the English, and the loan was brought out in London. You will see by the prospectus which I send you the guarantees offered by Baez for this loan. The loan was issued for the nominal amount of £757,700, to bear 6 per cent interest per annum. According to *The Boletin Oficial* of Santo Domingo of the 25th September last, Hartmont is to receive £100,000 commission out of it. This is a rather fat one; and as the bank commission of 1½ per cent would make £18,400, consequently Baez would have to receive: Loan (real amount), £420,000; less as above, £18,400—Total, £301,600; and the Santo Domingo Exchequer has to repay in twenty-five years, each year £58,900, or £1,472,500; being nearly five times the amount actually received.

When I say *received*, I am too quick. By a secret understanding between Hartmont and Baez the loan will appear before the world as sterling and good, but they will only divide what they can get from the English public, and you can be assured that, up to now, there are not £50,000 bonds really subscribed and paid for even by Lawson and his friends. Baez deserves the credit of being the negotiator of a loan which bears the germ of the ruin of his country if his criminal plans should succeed. The English press brought over by Lawson & Co., and the brokers of the loan, and above all *The Times*, are favorable to the loan, but not so the public. Lawson & Co. have submitted a fictitious list of subscriptions to the Stock Exchange of £178,700. These they have worked up between themselves at ¾ and ⅞ premium. To see the reality of the farce, everybody by applying to Lawson & Co. could get bonds at par in any quantity they could desire. You can imagine in what utter discredit the loan is in the market by the fact that all the friendly telegrams which Messrs. Spofferd, Tileston & Co. of New-York have sent to our papers about the annexation of San Domingo being an accomplished fact, and the Bay of Samana being sold to the United States, have not had the power to persuade one single person to purchase these bonds. They have operated with very much cleverness and tact in *The Times*, and have been bold enough to state that Baez's principal conditions in surrendering San Domingo to the United States, would be for the latter to acknowledge the loan and exchange the 47,550 San Domingo bonds against American bonds of the same amount. It is believed that a secret treaty exists between Baez, Hartmont, and the rest, to divide between them the proceeds of the bonds which may be unsold when the annexation should take place. For the purpose of this loan Baez has named Hertzberg or Hartmont his Consul-General in London, but the Foreign Minister, Lord Clarendon, having been made acquainted with the antecedent of Hertzberg has formally requested Baez to withdraw him, but Baez is not in a hurry to do so before he knows whether he will *fish* something out of the loan or not."

Article 14 of the Convention between the Dominican Government and Hartmont, published in the *Boletin Oficial* of the 25th September, says: "As a supplementary guarantee, the Dominican Government gives to the issues of this loan first hypoteque upon the mines of coal and the woods belonging to the State in the Peninsula de Samana to the east of the "Great Estero," and upon the duties the Treasury receive for the exportation of the guano or little guanos of the island of Alta Vela. These workings have been conceded to Mr. Hartmont & Company by means of special treaties, and a condition of this treaty says "that all duties or produce owing to the Dominican Government on account of these workings will be paid directly to the shareholders in the loan to be taken as a payment of the interest and the amortization of the loan."

Mr. E. P. Hollister, No. 54 Wall-st., issued last year a pamphlet entitled "Preliminary in its Final Proposition." An opportunity is now being presented through the confidential agent of the Dominican Republic in New-York, to secure a lease of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, with all the eminent domain, rights, and prerogatives of sovereignty now held and enjoyed by the said Republic, for the period of 20 years, paying for the same the sum of $100,000 in gold annually, in advance, it being understood that at the expiration of that period, or on the payment of the whole amount of the lease, to wit, $200,000, the territory, &c., aforesaid shall be finally transferred in fee, and become the absolute property of the Company during the period of the lease. The Company will enjoy all the privileges and immunities of sovereignty, under the joint protection of the Republic of San Domingo and the United States. In furtherance of the above end it is proposed that the Company shall raise at once the sum of $100,000 in gold, and dispatch their agents therewith to San Domingo to tender the same to the Dominican authorities as the first installment for the lease, and receive from them a formal ratification of the terms and conditions entered into with the Dominican agent in New-York. For all further information apply to E. P. Hollister."

As things stand now, Gen. Grant and Secretary Fish have acted very unwisely by sending to President Baez $150,000 for the first year's rent of an hypothecated island. We are not going to pay to our English friends for the coal, wood, &c., which Samana possesses. Congress must look at the bottom of this secret transaction to prevent us being swindled in any way.

WHAT THE DOMINICANS SAY.

At date of St. Domingo, December 6, a Committee of Dominicans write to us as follows:

The world will see with scandal Gen. Grant pursuing his plans with regard to this island. The world, as well as Gen. Grant and his Yankees, ought to know that in the list of Dominican restorers are not to be found the names of Baez, Gautier, Felix Delmonte, nor any of those who form this band of traitors. These men—the Spaniards of yesterday—know that it will not be possible for them to continue in the government of this country, and for that reason they are negotiating it. President Grant does not know—cannot know what is passing here. Daily are being executed honorable Dominicans, in witness of which we refer to the Government's official gazette, and to any stranger—and even to any honest Yankee—not to such corrupt speculators as Cazneau and Fabens. Gen. Grant intends well to the Dominican Republic, and if the Congress and Senate participate in his intention, why do they not wait for the resolution of the present question by the free act of the Dominicans themselves? A violence done to San Domingo will raise a cry of alarm which will resound in all South America, and with that cry will arise a hatred equal to that which Spain will ever deserve.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION.

San Domingo is the larger portion of what was once called the Island of Hispaniola, but is now variously known by the names of Hayti and San Domingo. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The western part of the island was ceded by Spain to France in 1697, and is known as the black Republic of Hayti. The eastern portion of San Domingo, originally held by Spain, was lost and repossessed by that power. In 1861 it was reannexed, but an insurrection broke out in 1863-65, which, after causing a deficit of many millions in the Cuban finances, which were principally drawn upon for its suppression, compelled the retreat of the Spaniards, notwithstanding their repeated claims to victory, and after much suffering and disease. In 1865 Spain acknowledged the independence of the Dominicans, since which their civil war has been almost uninterrupted. The President of the Dominican Republic since 1867 has been Buenaventura Baez, one of the negotiators of the treaty of annexation, and described as a politician of adroitness and ability, though denounced for arbitrary and ruthless acts by some of the Dominicans, and charged with various intrigues by his enemies. Some years ago Mr. Seward paid him a visit, on which occasion both gentlemen made speeches highly significant in respect to the duties of mutual help which the republics of America owe to each other. The Dominican population is composed chiefly of whites and mulattoes, and the annual imports and exports of the country are estimated at about 6,000,000 francs each. The number of vessels entering the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata is from 100 to 120. The projected annexation is not looked upon with favor by a portion of the Dominicans, among them Gens. Luperon and Cabral, some of whose sympathizers or partisans have directed to THE TRIBUNE a letter bitterly protesting against the annexation.

THE SAMANA BAY LEASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I see by your Washington correspondence of this date that $150,000 has been paid for the lease of Samana, and that the United States now have a jurisdiction over that territory. It is further stated that the President will shortly send to the Senate a secret message with a treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. Now, Sir, having been somewhat intimately acquainted with Haytian affairs, permit me to suggest that, if your correspondent is rightly informed, $150,000 has been thrown away; that the assumed jurisdiction thereby acquired is void, and that the treaty of annexation about to be laid before the Senate is invalid. *First:* Because in spite of the partisan strife which appears to divide Haytian society, the whole native population of the island of Hayti constitute one nation whose foreign and domestic policy is based upon three cardinal principles—territorial integrity, political unity, exclusion of all persons not of the African or Indian race from membership in the body politic. The first of these principles has become so deeply rooted in the popular mind that the mass of the Haytian people would sooner shed their last drop of blood than permit one inch of Haytian soil to be under foreign domination.

Second: Admitting the Dominican Republic, which, comprising about one-twelfth of the population, claims territorial jurisdiction over two-thirds of the island, to be a legitimate government, Gen. Baez has no power to lease, sell, or otherwise alienate any portion of the Dominican soil. Whatever powers he possesses are conferred by the Dominican Constitution; but Art. 3 of that Constitution declares that "no power nor authority shall be able to alienate the territory either in whole or in part." Furthermore, Art. 68 provides that "in no case shall the operation of this Constitution be suspended either in part or in whole."

For these reasons I am led to conclude that, if your correspondent's statement prove true, either the United States Government has been shamefully swindled, or else is about to become *particeps criminis* in the spoliation of a weak and apparently defenseless nation. L.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1870.

BILLIARDS.

THE GREAT CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—DEERY THE WINNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The great billiard match between Messrs. Deery and Dion, for the champion diamond cue and $1,000, took place last night at Mechanics' Pavilion, before a large audience. The following is the score:

Deery—0, 20, 7, 0, 24, 8, 0, 8, 0, 8, 9, 19, 0, 30, 9, 12, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 0, 8, 21, 0, 89, 7, 3, 67, 12, 36, 0, 3, 15, 3, 0, 13, 21, 30, 27, 1, 0, 36, 12, 42, 3, 36, 18, 6, 0, 6, 0, 3, 0, 9, 16, 0, 0, 6, 130, 2, 3, 9, 0, 5, 1, 3, 30, 7, 102, 60, 8, 1, 6, 1, 3, 6, 26, 36, 3, 0, 1, 3, 6, 0, 18, 9, 45, 18, 0, 3, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 9, 177, 12. Total—1,503.

Dion—6, 3, 3, 6, 5, 40, 8, 0, 0, 20, 4, 15, 3, 3, 40, 43, 0, 30, 27, 24, 6, 9, 1, 9, 3, 3, 30, 6, 6, 12, 3, 21, 0, 6, 0, 27, 6, 0, 45, 18, 0, 0, 3, 9, 33, 0, 60, 4, 3, 1, 3, 108, 3, 80, 7, 3, 6, 1, 78, 18, 9, 27, 27, 3, 9, 3, 12, 33, 3, 9, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 3, 3, 12, 3, 46, 0, 15, 30, 3, 0, 3, 66, 3, 6, 0, 12, 156, 0, 1, 9, 30, 18, 18. Total—1,422.

At the 98th inning Deery made his greatest run, and pocketed his ball; Dion missed. Deery then run the game out. The game was played cautiously, neither player taking doubtful chances, but invariably pocketing his ball. Deery retains possession of the diamond cue and wins the $1,000. The game commenced at 8:20 p. m., and ended at 1:10 a. m.

THE BANK ROBBERY AT GLEN'S FALLS.

TROY, Jan. 8.—It is now ascertained that the total loss by the burglary at the Glen's Falls National Bank, on Thursday evening, will not exceed $23,000. The robbery will not impair the stability of the bank, which had a surplus of $65,000, so that there will still remain a surplus over and above the loss of at least $40,000 on a capital stock of $112,000. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the recovery of the money, and of $2,500 for the capture and conviction of the burglars. The burglars obtained admission into the bank by prying the door in the rear off its hinges. By the use of powder the vault doors were blown open, and likewise the inner door of the safe. The funds abstracted consisted of $18,200 in greenbacks and about $6,000 in Government bonds, a small portion of which the bank loses. It was so near morning that the robbers probably feared to use any more powder, and so failed to make a clean sweep of the safe. They pryed down the partition between the upper and lower portions of the safe, and thus had communication with the lower division of the upper compartment. In the very top of the safe was about $8,000, which of course was found as left. The money taken was badly burned, as bits of currency and greenbacks were found about the floor, and much charred paper was found in the lower part of the safe. Several bank bills of large denominations were found burned half up. This circumstance is important, as it may lead to the detection of some of the rascals.

ALBANY.

THE COMMON-SCHOOL LAWS TO BE REPEALED OR MODIFIED—PROPOSED MEETING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The movement for changing the Common-School system indicates that that will shortly become one of the most exciting matters in the Legislature and among the people; yet some of the devoted friends of that system, here and elsewhere, are scarcely prepared to believe that any serious demonstration will occur during the present session, if at all. This fanciled security will probably soon give way before stubborn facts.

The difficulties that beset the passage of the law of 1841—the main support of a system that has worked so well during nearly thirty years—are paralleled in the present aspect of educational affairs. That law was delayed by *quiet* influences (then inexplicable to the public) till a period so late in the session that even the venerable James Wadsworth despaired of its passage. No satisfactory explanation could then be obtained respecting the extraordinary delay. As late as the 7th of April, almost in the last days of the session, the worthy patriarch wrote to a friend that he "was disgusted with the cold and heartless indifference of legislators toward the Common-School cause, and about concluded to let the bill take its fate." That friend felt satisfied that an appeal to *the people*, as well as to the Legislature, might yet save the bill. He instantly wrote a brief memorial, which Mr. Wadsworth and a few others aided in circulating among influential men in different parts of the State, with letters urging that the people in all quarters might be aroused from their apathy, and call on their representatives to pass the bill. And quickly thereafter the bill became a law. Politicians and legislators had become satisfied, from the indications of popular feeling, that the great mass of the community, irrespective of sect or party, wanted and would have an educational organization like the one proposed. The fact that, amid all the collisions and changes on other topics, during the last 30 years, our present system has remained unshaken and prosperous, furnishes satisfactory indications of its worth. And yet the system thus long-tried and beneficial is now about to be assailed, for purposes that, if successful, would destroy the whole fabric thus laboriously and faithfully maintained.

The foregoing references to the origin of the law of 1841 are appropriate now, as the same spirit that led to the delay in the passage of the law, is now marshalling its forces for effecting changes tantamount to the destruction of the system on its present unsectarian and impartial basis. That a movement will soon be made in the Legislature, seems certain; and that success is anticipated from the present dominant party in our State, is apparent.

The legislative movement will doubtless be made shortly after the objects of it shall be set forth formally in a great public meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on or about the 16th inst. The principal speaker on that occasion will be one on whom the mantle of Archbishop Hughes has fallen in this matter—a clerical dignitary of talent and zeal, that render him as efficient as his distinguished predecessor in the same cause.

Singularly enough the language of Gov. Seward in his earliest message to the Legislature, prior to the passage of the present Common-School law, are adopted among the texts for the present crusade against the system founded chiefly on that law. The nature of the adverse movement now is like that of 1840-1, which was quietly powerful in delaying, and nearly defeating, the passage of the law of 1841. Shall the movement of 1870 prove destructive to the object which escaped strangulation nearly 30 years ago, and which has ever since been growing stronger and stronger in the confidence of nearly all sects and divisions of the people.

The temporary withdrawal of "the Lobby" and the office-seekers with the legislators during the recess, leaves the hotels, as well as the Capitol, in a state of Sabbatarian quietness, contrasted with the bustle incident to the organization of the political machinery under control of the now dominant party.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—The weather to-night is cold, and it is freezing hard. The river is filled with ice and closed at Castleton. The steamer Connecticut passed here at 7 o'clock to-night for New-York loaded down to her guards with freight. Boatmen predict that the river will be closed here to-morrow.

RECOVERY OF LOST BONDS.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 9.—The package of $31,000 in Government bonds, sent by Adams Express from Boston to Washington, for the Secretary of the Treasury, and which mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Company in Washington, has been found by officers of the Company.

THE OBSEQUES OF MR. PEABODY.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—It is arranged that 48 hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the final ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state in the City Hall, which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and impressive. The Hayden Association supported by the Portland and Germania bands will perform appropriate selections. Gov. Chamberlain and staff will be present and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....The U. S. branch mint at Carson, Nevada, is now ready for business.

....About 250 Chinese laborers passed through New-Orleans on Saturday, *en route* to Texas.

....Ellis & Hazeltine's flour mill in Rochester, has been damaged by fire to the amount of $15,000.

....Saturday was the coldest day of the season at Cincinnati, the thermometer ranging from 16° to 20°.

....The Cabinet factory of Alfred Honer in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

....An incendiary fire on Saturday destroyed the store of Carroll & Co., in Memphis. Loss $10,000; fully insured in local companies.

....Gov. Haight of California, has appointed Jackson Temple of San Francisco, as a Judge of the State Supreme Court *vice* Judge Sanderson, resigned.

....Messrs. Cormac, McWilliams, and Michael Conway, will represent the Albany Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union in the National Convention at Chicago.

....John Nixon, a highly-respectable citizen, was shot and killed at the Boston Club House, in New Orleans, on Saturday. The case is shrouded in mystery. No arrest has been made.

....Three sons of George Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged respectively, seven, nine, and 11 years, broke through the ice while skating at Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, and were drowned.

....The Municipality of Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows: On sugar 10 cents per box, and 30 cents per hogshead; on molasses, 25 cents for muscovado, and 25 cents for clayed.

....Reuben Craw was assassinated at Aberdeen, Tenn., on Thursday night. A negro named Burrell has been arrested on suspicion. He says J. L. Whitforth and Wylde Collins hired him to commit the deed.

....The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has given an opinion that the act of the Maryland Legislature, which requires the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to pay into the Treasury of that State one-fifth of the gross proceeds from passenger travel of the Washington branch of the road, is unconstitutional.

....Gustave Fischer, the Sheriff of Chicago, left for parts unknown on Dec. 15. He took with him a favorite son about four years of age, and between $15,000 and $20,000 borrowed money. He also drew about $8,000 in fees due to his office, and neglected to pay over the share due to his deputies. Nothing has been heard of him since he left.

....On Saturday, Moses Bowlding, a private in the 13th Infantry, shot and instantly killed the bill carrier of the Varieties Theater in Helena, Montana, known only as "Charley." Bowlding was intoxicated, and becoming annoyed at Charley's repeated requests for admission into the house, rushed to the door and opened fire on Charley with a revolver. The first shot took effect in the arm, the third and fatal one in the forehead.

California gold may gratify appetite, but it does not always benefit health. Five geese expired suddenly on Mormon Island among the gold mines. The owner examined the entrails and found auspicious augury. The fowls had been feeding near an old claim, and were poisoned by amalgam. Forthwith their mortal remains were panned out, and yielded precious metal from $2 50 to $5 apiece. Immediately the miners went wild. A fury that spares neither age nor sex is ripping up elderly ganders, and tearing out the gizzards of green goslings. The cries of the web-footed rend the air, their blood dyes the Sacramento River. 'Twas ever thus with the anserine race. The greed that tore open the goose that laid golden eggs has found new development on the Pacific shore.

WASHINGTON.

THE REOPENING OF CONGRESS—A BUSY SESSION EXPECTED—ACTION OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S RECOMMENDATIONS—PROSPECTS OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT—VIOLATIONS OF THE REVENUE LAWS IN TENNESSEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1870.

Both Houses of Congress will resume session, after the holiday recess, at 12 o'clock to-morrow. A considerable number of Senators and members returned to town last night and to-day, and with the number who remained it is believed that quorums will be present in both Houses. Very little business however will be attempted further than the introduction of bills and resolutions, but before the end of the week business will have begun in earnest, and the Committees will be crowded with work. The subject of C