

WASHINGTON.

The St. Domingo Resolution Successful in the House.

A DAY'S HARD BATTLE.

Grand Rally of Senatorial Lobbyists.

Adoption of the Project by a Vote of 123 to 63.

Summer Opens Fresh Battles on the Scheme.

Wade to be Appointed One of the Commissioners.

Summer to Interview Him at Once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871. As soon as the journal was read in the House today the debate on the St. Domingo resolution was resumed. It opened quite dull, even stupid, and the prospect was that it would pass off with as little interest as an appropriation bill. The first thing in the way of a sensation

was the reading of a telegraphic despatch from the Indiana Legislature, sent to the Clerk's desk by Mr. Voorhees. To the effect that the Legislature had passed a resolution instructing the Indiana delegation in Congress to vote against the annexation of St. Domingo. This stirred up the galleries, which were crowded as on yesterday, and created a laugh at the expense of Mr. Orth, the champion of the resolution, who hails from Indiana. About one o'clock

the SENATORIAL ADVOCATES of the measure put in an appearance, and soon after General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, and Senators Morton, Chandler, Conkling, Cameron, Carpenter and Pomeroy were all on the floor of the House at once, each man laboring with the delegation from his State and such other members as he could reach to vote for the Senate resolution and against the Ambler amendment. Morton, as on yesterday, was the general-in-chief of the Democrats. At his seat in the rear of the hall he held a sort of levee and gave the orders to his captains. Conkling was the active man, ably seconded by his corporal, Latin, of New York, the embryo Naval Officer. Chandler looked after the Michigan delegation and some of the Southern carpet-baggers, who look upon him as one who has power behind the throne. Cameron was busy with the Pennsylvanians, and with them his word is law. Hamlin took the unconverted Peiers in charge, but with no better success than followed the efforts of Conkling, Robeson and Porter yesterday. Pomeroy managed the members of the Congressional Church and a few of the women's rights men. Carpenter seemed to be too much engaged with a fragment Havana in the cloak room to do much work. Porter sought out all such as wait favors from the administration.

THE ARMY OF THE DOMINICANS was directed against the Ambler resolution, but the fire was very feeble, until the bold Ben Butler obtained the floor. Butler had ten minutes allowed him, but he started in with a full head of steam on, and in a couple of seconds scrawled his courage to the sticking point and assured the House that he did not intend to fall. Butler was very severe on Sumner. He lamented

WHAT EMINENT SENATOR'S DEFECTION from the republican party, and regretted that he had lived to be complimented by the rascally copperhead Legislature of Indiana. Bingham, another big gun, came to the rescue of the Democrats, and gave the House the gathered wisdom of a thousand years in his few words.

At half-past one o'clock Orth arose to close the debate and put in the parting shot. The opposition begged for a little more time to present their side of the question, but the Democrats had heard enough from the other side.

THE RECONCILER BETWEEN GARTFIELD AND BUTLER. Mr. Garfield moved to extend the time fixed for taking the vote thirty minutes. This required unanimous consent. Ben Butler objected, whereupon Gartfield, in an excited manner, at the same time pointing to Butler, said, "See the man who cracks his whip objecting." Butler replied, "I am glad when I crack my whip to know that it stings."

Morgan on the democratic side cried out, "You are afraid to give us time." Whereupon

A SCENE OF CONFUSION ensued, and the House was in such an uproar that the ponderous hammering of the Speaker's gavel could not be heard ten feet from his desk. It was all over in a few minutes, however, and Orth proceeded with his speech. He denounced the Ambler amendment, and termed it a mischievous affair. The truth is that yesterday when Orth allowed Ambler to offer his amendment he had no idea it would receive a respectable minority vote.

He saw then that he had opened the gates for the entrance of Trojan horse, fitted with armed men, destined to lay out the Democrats. Another reason for allowing the amendment to be offered was to quiet the opposition, so as to get the Senate resolution before the House. It was a sort of tub thrown to the anti-Dominican whale, but it became apparent to-day early in the debate that the tub was large enough for the whale to swim in. Orth's appeal to the House in behalf of the President against the Ambler amendment was

VERY TOUCHING, but it fell upon the ears of the opponents of annexation like water on a sieve. The vote was taken on the amendment at two o'clock. The first dozen answers in the affirmative showed that the Democrats were about to be defeated. When the yeas were twenty-five ahead of the nays the Senatorial lobbyists began

TO DROP OUT one by one, and before the roll call was finished the only one of the party left was General Horace Porter. When the vote was announced on the adoption of the amendment 108 to 76, the Democrats surrendered with as good a grace as they could command. The significance of the vote was that the House stands 108 against annexation to 76 in favor of it. Over fifty of the 108 were republicans. The resolution as amended was passed by a vote of 123 to 63, the democrats voting solid against the whole scheme.

As it is of interest to see how each member stood recorded on this pet measure of the administration I append an analysis of the vote. It will be seen that the democrats voted solidly against it, and that six republicans chimed in with the opposite side on this occasion only. The following is the vote:-

- YEAS-123. Ambler, of Ohio, rep. Armstrong, of Pa., rep. Arnsperg, of Tenn, rep. Atwood, of Wis., rep. Ayer, of Mo., rep. Ayer, of Va., rep. Bailey, of N. Y., rep. Banks, of Mass., rep. Barry, of Miss., rep. Beaman, of Mich., rep. Benjamin, of Mo., rep. Bennett, of N. Y., rep. Bingham, of Ohio, rep. Bowen, of N. C., rep. Brodka, of Mass., rep. Buck, of Ala., rep. Bullington, of Miss., rep. Burdick, of Ill., rep. Burleigh, of Mo., rep. Butler, of Mass., rep. Butler, of N. Y., rep. Clark, of Texas, rep. Cobb, of Wis., rep. Cobb, of N. Y., rep. Coburn, of Ind., rep. Cook, of Ill., rep. Cooper, of Mich., rep. Lawrence, of Ohio, rep. Loughead, of Iowa, rep. Maynard, of Tenn, rep. McCarley, of N. Y., rep. McClellan, of Va., rep. McKee, of Miss., rep. Mercur, of Pa., rep. Moore, of Ill., rep. Moore, of N. J., rep. Nichols, of Pa., rep. Morriss, of Miss., rep. Myers, of Pa., rep. O'Connell, of Pa., rep. O'Neil, of Pa., rep. Orin, of Ind., rep. Packard, of Ind., rep. Palmer, of Wis., rep. Palmer, of Iowa, rep. Perce, of Miss., rep. Pomeroy, of Pa., rep. Pomeroy, of Iowa, rep. Pomeroy, of Wis., rep. Pomeroy, of N. Y., rep. Pomeroy, of S. C., rep. Pomeroy, of Cal., rep. Sawyer, of Wis., rep.

- Dawes, of Mass., rep. Deagoner, of Texas, rep. Dickery, of Pa., rep. Doolittle, of N. Y., rep. Donley, of Pa., rep. Duke, of W. Va., rep. Duval, of W. Va., rep. Edwards, of Ill., rep. Ferry, of N. Y., rep. Fish, of N. Y., rep. Fitz, of Nev., rep. Garfield, of Ohio, rep. Gilliland, of Pa., rep. Giddens, of Pa., rep. Hamilton, of Pa., rep. Hamilton, of Pa., rep. Hawkins, of Tenn., rep. Hawley, of Ill., rep. Hayes, of Ohio, rep. Hedges, of Ala., rep. Hoge, of S. C., rep. Hooper, of Mass., rep. Jones, of N. C., rep. Jones, of N. C., rep. Kelley, of Pa., rep. Kellogg, of Conn., rep. Ketchum, of Pa., rep. Knapp, of N. Y., rep. Ladd, of N. Y., rep.

- Adams, of Ky., dem. Archer, of Md., dem. Atwell, of Cal., dem. Banning, of Conn., dem. Beatty, of Ohio, rep. Beck, of Ky., dem. Beck, of Pa., dem. Bingham, of Ohio, rep. Bingham, of Pa., dem. Booker, of W. Va., dem. Boyd, of Md., rep. Brannan, of Ill., dem. Burr, of Ill., dem. Calkins, of N. Y., dem. Canine, of Pa., dem. Coz, of N. Y., dem. Cress, of Ill., dem. Cox, of N. Y., dem. Eldridge, of W. Va., dem. Finkenberg, of Mo., rep. Fox, of N. Y., dem. Getz, of Pa., dem. Gibson, of Pa., dem. Griswold, of N. Y., dem. Hamill, or Md., dem. Hoar, of Mass., rep. Johnson, of Cal., dem. Johnson, of Cal., dem. Lewis, of Ky., dem. Lewis, of N. Y., dem. The resolution as amended passed over to the Senate, having been engrossed in advance of its passage.

IN THE SENATE It was called up at once, and after some parley it was agreed that the vote on it should be taken to-morrow, at four o'clock. The policy of the Democrats is to swallow the Ambler amendment and pass the resolution as it came from the House, and thus save time. Senator Sumner has

AN AMENDMENT PENDING, instructing the commissioners to inquire into the pending of civil war on the island, its relations to Hayti and the claims against the government of St. Domingo. He intends to offer several other amendments to-morrow. Senators Morrill, of Vermont; Schurz, Cassery and others, have elaborate speeches prepared against the whole scheme, but they will get no opportunity to deliver them. The opponents of the resolution in the Senate submitted to the arrangement for

A VOTE TO-MORROW, because the majority of the Senate threatened them with a continuous all-night session, and they could not stand this. The whole thing will be finished to-morrow, and the commissioners all be on their way in the Tennessee to St. Domingo within a few days.

THE PRESIDENT has not yet indicated who the commissioners will be, but one of them has already been tendered and has accepted the appointment. This is Old Ben Wade, ex-Senator from Ohio, and former President of the Senate. He had a long interview with the President to-day.

THE ST. DOMINGO question was the principal topic of conversation during the interview. The President proposed to him that he should be one of the commissioners to St. Domingo. Ben immediately accepted the appointment. Ben is considerably elated at having been selected as one of the commissioners, for it affords him an opportunity of following up his favorite theory of "manifest destiny." He has always been in favor of the policy of annexation, and especially so with reference to the West Indies, which he believes must inevitably become part of the United States. He is, therefore, in complete accord with the President with reference to the present proposition to acquire the Dominican section of St. Domingo; but his friends have already warned him to beware of those whom Senator Sumner calls "political jockeys and confederates," who have conspired to sell their country at the expense of the impending menace to the republic of Hayti, which he says the annexation of Dominica Island. Senator Sumner was informed to-night that Wade had been appointed. He immediately inquired where Wade was to be found, and it is understood that his intention is to see him to-morrow and give him a few points about St. Domingo from the summer standpoint.

SKETCH OF THE RESOURCES AND HISTORY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Extent of the Dominican Territory-The Cities and Towns-Vegetable Resources of the Country-Its Minerals-Beauty of Its Scenery-Political History-Wars with Spain and Hayti-Careers of Santana, Baez and Others.

THE passage by Congress of the Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to visit St. Domingo and report on the condition and resources of that country makes it almost certain that President Grant's scheme of annexing the republic to the United States will finally triumph. We therefore publish below a sketch of the history and resources of the coming new territory.

THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO, or St. Domingo comprises over one-half of the island which bears its name, but which is frequently spoken of as the Island of Hayti. The precise extent of her territory has never been settled, as the Haytiens have thus far disallowed her claims for possession of the limits agreed upon between France and Spain in the Treaty of 1777. If the claim was allowed it would give her some 22,000 square miles, and this question will doubtless have to be satisfactorily settled between the United States and Hayti. At present the Dominican republic controls about 17,000 square miles, divided into five departments, which are subdivided into communes. The departments are called St. Domingo (which contains the Capiti), Azua de Compostela, Saybo, Santiago de los Caballeros and Concepcion de la Vega, the whole containing a population estimated at 126,000 souls, or about eighty persons to the square mile.

THE TOWNS AND CITIES. It is hardly necessary to say that St. Domingo is one of the West India islands belonging to the group known as the Great Antilles and lies directly between Cuba and Porto Rico. The Dominican republic comprises the eastern portion, and being sparsely settled contains comparatively few towns, and these with only small populations. St. Domingo, the capital, is situated on the south side of the island and has about ten thousand inhabitants. It is the principal seaport, although Porto Plata and Samana, on the same side, and Santiago de los Caballeros on the north, are splendid ports, and the republic was in a prosperous condition would carry on an extensive trade. Santiago is famous as having been founded by the Hidalgo who went out with Columbus and who were probably the most dissolute set of men that ever came to the New World. Another town in the interior, called Azua, is memorable as the place where Hernandez Cortes lived, pursuing the business of a public notary. The other towns worthy of mention are Concepcion de la Vega, near where Columbus built Fort Concepcion, and Santo Cerro, where he erected a cross. The original town of La Vega was buried by an earthquake, in 1564, and was subsequently rebuilt in its present situation. Of the other centers of population, Hayti, Saybo, San Juan de Maguani, Neybo, San Juan, Cristobal, Barahona, Maguani, Cotoy and Boya, are the only ones deserving notice. Boya was the place of refuge of Henriquo, the last of the Haytian despots, who fled to the mountains of Spain, and

to retire there with the remnant of the indigenous race.

There is probably no country in the world possessed of greater natural resources than St. Domingo. Her climate is healthier than that of any other of the West India Islands, being mild and salubrious. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing everything grown in the tropics. Wetland cultivated has been taken from the land and has been large and profitable. The best mahogany in the world grows in the southern provinces, a spontaneous produce. In addition, this part of the country produces large quantities of sawwood, rustic, lignum vitae and Brazilwood. Cattle are raised in the department of Seybo with much success; but it is in the northern section of the republic that the most industry is displayed. Here large quantities of tobacco are annually raised and shipped to foreign markets. These productions, however, give but an insignificant idea of the resources of the country. Sugar and coffee can be cultivated as profitably as in Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica. Pimento also grows rapidly, and would pay to cultivate. Besides, there are the lesser productions such as plantains, bananas, yams, breadfruit and a choice of other fruits, which grow in wild profusion from one end of the republic to the other, inviting enterprise and capital to reap a rich harvest. It is, indeed, difficult to correctly describe the vegetable resources of St. Domingo without appearing to exaggerate their worth. A visitor to the island is bewildered by the surrounding evidences of nature's prodigality. Here the tall cocconut tree bears before the sea-breeze; there the huge bread-fruit tree, laden with one of the most valuable articles of food, spreads its branches; the tamarind, guava, sweet-sop, naseberry, mango, orange, pear (not like our pear), guava and banana trees, and the grape vines, which twine their tendrils around the trunks and branches of their stalwart brothers. All these things were utterly new to the grower, being forth and neglected and uncared for. If statistics were possible it would be found that for every article of food which now grows spontaneously in St. Domingo and is used by the natives fifty ripen and decay for want of the enterprise to utilize them.

MINERALS. But it is not alone in her vegetation that St. Domingo is naturally rich. If we turn to her mineral resources we will find that nature has dealt lavishly with her. Gold and silver abound in the country, but the same idleness which has left the soil virgin of the plough has let these precious metals undisturbed in the bowels of the earth. Iron, too, is plentiful, and lead and other minerals are to be found. There are scarcely any mines, however. The mountain regions of the island, which have many of all the mineral treasures of the country, are still covered by magnificent tropical forests, the felling of which would, from the sale of the timber, prove a source of great profit. These mountain ranges attain an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. In these regions the climate is notably fine and healthy. An Italian sky and an Italian breeze greet the traveler, while the wild picturesqueness of the country is a source of never-fading pleasure and enjoyment.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY. We cannot do better while on this subject than quote the language of Lieutenant Porter, who made the tour of the island. Writing from Porto au Prado in 1848 he says:—"In many of the provinces through which I have passed the country may be said to be almost in the same state as it was when Columbus first discovered the island, and in these places the population cannot be said to be much superior in intelligence to the unpeopled Indians who were the first possessors of the soil, although they have many of the same traits of character by which those unhappy people were distinguished, and that are so much to be admired. The remembrance of some places through which I have traveled appears to me like a beautiful dream, and no one who has not seen can form the slightest idea of what nature can, arrayed in all the beauty of hills and dales, rocks and waterfalls, and mountains piled up one upon another in such beautiful and fantastic shapes that the mind is completely bewildered by the majesty of scenery it could never have dreamed of. For those who have the ambition to labor the soil is overflowing with wealth, the hillsides are full of the richest minerals, and they have only to gather in the gifts which nature has placed at their disposal. There is scarcely a spot over which I have passed—excepting about two hundred miles along the southern coast—where the most fastidious would not be happy to rest himself forever, with full security that he could never be without the necessaries and could always have at hand the comforts of life. It all seems like a land of poetry and fowers, and more fit for the abode of the guileless people first found there than of the avaricious race who worked them to death in pursuit of the wealth which the Indians alone despised." Enthusiastically as Lieutenant Porter wrote he did not exaggerate the beauty and fertility of the country. Our own correspondent, who traveled through the island, and whose letters were published in the Herald of last year, witnessed the same scenes of loveliness, the same natural wealth, and recorded what he had seen.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF ST. DOMINGO. Until 1795 the present republic of St. Domingo was a Spanish colony. By the treaty of Basle made with France in the latter part of the year 1763, the territory, and the entire island fell under the control of the French. After Hayti had waded through oceans of blood to independence the tyranny of Desalines drove the Dominicans into revolution, and they voluntarily resumed the Spanish yoke in 1808. Spain, however, did not long retain the recovered colony. During the following year the fever of revolution again broke out and independence was declared. This was granted, when the people abolished slavery and proclaimed the equality of all races, without any qualification in favor of the blacks, as was the case in Hayti. But for fourteen years the Dominicans were the prey to civil strife. Insurrection after insurrection broke out, until complete anarchy reigned. In 1823, however, the entire island was united under a republican form of government, and Boyer, at that time ruler of Hayti, was chosen President for life. Twenty-two years of comparative quiet followed, and had this interval been employed in developing the resources of the country St. Domingo would have become a thickly populated and prosperous. Unfortunately the result of the case with France, which they could and still can obtain the means of subsistence without laboring, kept the country poor and thinly settled. In 1844 a revolution in Hayti elevated Riviere to the Presidency, and the Dominicans, encouraged by the French Consul, formed a separate government under the "liberator," Pedro Santana, who inflicted a severe defeat upon the forces of Riviere on the 9th of April of the same year, and thus secured the independence of the country. Although the war lasted for some time longer the efforts of the Haytiens to conquer the country were futile. France was the first to recognize its separate existence, and Great Britain followed soon after, both countries concluding treaties of amity, commerce and navigation with the new republic.

THE TREACHERY OF JIMENES. In 1849 the Presidential term of Santana expired, and he was succeeded in the Presidency by Jimenes. This man, although of Caucasian origin, at once entered into a conspiracy with that grotesque monarch Souleque, who invaded the republic at the head of 20,000 men—the famous "Grand Army"—and defeated the Dominican forces at Las Matas. Santana was now recalled to power, with great energy and rapidly he re-organized and retrained the Dominican army, and on the 22d of April, at Las Carreras, on the river Occa, attacked and routed, with great slaughter, the forces of Souleque. The result of this battle completely ended the invasion of 1849. Souleque and the remnant of his forces fled to Hayti, accompanied by Jimenes, who was soon after made a duke by the negro emperor.

BAEZ'S SELECTION AND SANTANA'S RE-ELECTION. The war over, Santana resigned the dictatorship in favor of Buenaventura Baez, the newly elected President. During the following year Souleque again invaded the country, but was easily driven out. Peace, if not prosperity, followed until 1853, when Baez, having failed in his efforts to secure the administration of the Land Office to issue the patent December 29, 1852; third, a similar order and decision of J. P. Fisher, the successor of Secretary Smith, March 4, 1853; fourth, a record of the patent as recorded in vol. 2, p. 312 to 321, of California

light claims, showing that it was signed March 14, 1853, by President Lincoln's Secretary, W. O. Stoddard, who was authorized to sign land patents for the President, and also that it was sealed. This record has escaped observation for several years, and not until last summer was it examined or known to McGarrahan's counsel. As soon as discovery of McGarrahan's patent was authenticated copy of this record of the patent from Mr. Cox, then Secretary of the Interior; but the Secretary refused to make such a copy until the record had been defaced by writing across the attesting claim a statement going to show that it possessed no value as a record of a patent. This was done by the written order of Secretary Cox and signed by Joseph S. Wilson, the Commissioner of the Land Office, and Judge Granger, Recorder. Judge Granger was examined to-day respecting this defacement or cancellation. He testified that he was recorder for signing land patents for seven years; that he could not say whether he signed the patent in question or not, for the reason that it was extraordinary for the Commissioner of the Land Office to send a letter with the patent requesting it should be signed, and that all such letters from January, 1853, to June, 1853, had been abstracted from his office. He was therefore unable to say positively whether or not he signed the patent in question. Recently the lock of the case where the witness kept these letters got out of order, and upon examining the drawer of his desk he found a strange key, which did not belong to him, and which had been used to open the case. He exhibited the key to the committee. He also testified that he was compelled by a written order of the late Secretary of Interior, J. D. Cox, and positive verbal order of Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, on the 25th of July, 1870, to sign his name to a certificate written across the attesting clause of the executed patent recorded in volume four of California land records, having for its object the destruction of said patent; that he did not then and does not now believe said order to be lawful, and that he did it against his judgment, and in violation of the more of the same kind, the impression left upon the committee is that somebody has tampered with the official records in the Land Office for the purpose of destroying McGarrahan's patent, signed by order of President Lincoln. Mr. W. O. Stoddard, who was President Lincoln's private secretary to sign land patents, was also examined and cross-examined at great length, and testified that he remembered having signed President Lincoln's name to the patent as his Secretary. He also identified a parchment writing found in the office of his Land Commissioner, purporting to be the engrossed copy of a patent, but which is not signed, as similar to the one he signed, differing from it only in this respect—the attesting clause and signatures are wanting in the parchment as produced. This parchment bears every evidence of having been mutilated by tearing out the last clause, which should contain the attesting clause if the patent was executed, and substituting another which leaves that clause in blank and without seal or signature. This mutilation is manifest by mere inspection, which shows the sheets to have been unbound and rebound with a new last sheet. On this point Mr. Stoddard testified that the ribbon and various other marks on the patent now before the committee show that it has been altered. He said that President Lincoln's name and his own name in the patent recorded in volume four of California land records is similar in all respects to the executed parchment patent which he signed, but it cannot now be found at the Land Office. The clerk of the Land Office, who had charge of the record volume four, also testified that certain pencil marks drawn across the attesting clause, as if appearing on the record, were across the signature of the President, and also the name written on the record in pencil "not signed," were placed there by a Mr. Lawrence, formerly a clerk in the Land Office and now an attorney or agent of the New York claim Company, which is opposing McGarrahan's claim. This shows that it was compared with the original engrossed parchment patent after it was signed by the President and after it had been sealed with the seal of the Land Office, because it is marked in red ink at the beginning of the record "Exd." This mark, Judge Granger testified, shows that the original and record were compared and found to agree. The whole affair creates much interest, and the impression now prevails that those who have been guilty of mutilating the records will be punished.

BAEZ'S RE-ELECTION. Polanco was not the man for the times, and he was quickly repudiated. He called a national convention, which met in 1865, and elected Pimentel ruler of the country. A few months later a revolution drove Pimentel from power and elevated General Cabral to the dictatorship. He in turn was deposed before the country had become fairly settled. On the 16th of November General Pedro Guerrero entered the Constitutional Assembly, deposed Cabral, proclaimed himself sovereign, and he himself acted President until a regularly elected President could be chosen. At this time Baez, who had been living in exile in France, was en route for St. Domingo to give in his adhesion to Cabral, and had arrived at Curacao. He was immediately elected President, and the Constitutional Assembly sent a deputation to Curacao to invite his acceptance. He returned and was installed. Excepting Porto Plata the whole country had acquiesced in his rule; but the rebellion at that one point was soon suppressed, and the leaders, including Cabral and Pimentel, gave in their adhesion to his government. Since then Baez has remained in power, and although Cabral is now in arms against him, his opposition is feeble and almost impotent.

CONCLUSION. As briefly as possible we have sketched the resources and history of St. Domingo. Of the events which have transpired since President Grant's accession to power little need be said, because they are of recent date and are familiar to all our readers. They embrace the negotiations for the lease of Samana Bay and the treaty for annexation, which was voted affirmatively by the largest vote ever cast in St. Domingo, but which was unfortunately rejected by our Senate. The details of these events are before the public at this moment and need no recapitulation. We have no doubt that the report of the commission provided for in the resolution passed yesterday will be favorable to the annexation of the republic, and we expect that before the close of the present year the territory of the United States will be enlarged by the formal acquisition of this, one of the most beautiful and fertile of the tropical islands.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO. Baez Returned to His Capital—Report of the Custom House at Puerto Plata—The Diocese of St. Domingo. HAVANA, Jan. 4, 1871. By the arrival of the steamer Mozambique we have dates from St. Domingo to the 17th ult. President Baez had returned without incident from the city of San Juan. The Custom House at Puerto Plata had collected for the third quarter of the current year: Duties on imports.....\$102,401 Exports.....5,145 Total.....\$107,546

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. The West Point Cadet Troubles—Another Chapter in the McGarrahan Land Claim—Mutual Relations in the Interior Department—Revenue Officers Entitled to Rewards as Informers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871. Cadets Baird, Barnes and Flickinger, the subjects of the troubles at West Point on New Year's night, have been permitted to retire from the Military Academy, and the representatives of the Congressional districts from which the last two were appointed have been invited by the War Department to designate their successors. Cadet Baird being one of the ten annual appointments at large his departure creates no vacancy. Cadet Barnes was appointed by Congressman Johnson, of California, and Cadet Flickinger by Congressman Peck, of Ohio. The manner in which the first class at the Academy asserted their ideas of proper behavior on the part of the "plebes" excites considerable comment among the old army officers on duty in Washington, and while the summary manner in which the erring cadets were treated provokes the condemnation of those who have been educated to observe "good order and military discipline," still they are not disposed to wank at the taxation of the rules of the Academy, to which much of the recent lawlessness has been attributed. It is hoped that before many months have passed the heaven of insubordination will have been entirely expelled from the classed grounds of the United States Military Academy. There is a rumor current here that certain factious Congressmen will dispute the appropriation for the support of this Academy when the bill comes up for consideration.

The McGarrahan Land Claim—Mutual Relations in the Interior Department. The House Judiciary Committee to-day resumed its investigation of the famous McGarrahan claim. It is said there was a slight breeze in the committee between Judge Bingham and one of two of the members upon the question of reopening the case. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Mercer were opposed to taking any further steps, whereupon Bingham threatened to carry the case into the House, and state that a portion of the committee was opposed to going into the examination of the alleged deficiency of the public records. With this threat before them Kerr and Mercer thought it better to proceed with the examination. The point at issue was whether a patent for the land and mines in question had been issued to McGarrahan and suppressed or destroyed in the Interior Department before its delivery. The evidence heretofore adduced before the Committee to prove the execution of the patent was first, an order from President Lincoln, after hearing the arguments of counsel that the patent should issue; second, in opinion and decision of Isaac B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, directing the Clerk of the Land Office to issue the patent December 29, 1852; third, a similar order and decision of J. P. Fisher, the successor of Secretary Smith, March 4, 1853; fourth, a record of the patent as recorded in vol. 2, p. 312 to 321, of California

land claims, showing that it was signed March 14, 1853, by President Lincoln's Secretary, W. O. Stoddard, who was authorized to sign land patents for the President, and also that it was sealed. This record has escaped observation for several years, and not until last summer was it examined or known to McGarrahan's counsel. As soon as discovery of McGarrahan's patent was authenticated copy of this record of the patent from Mr. Cox, then Secretary of the Interior; but the Secretary refused to make such a copy until the record had been defaced by writing across the attesting claim a statement going to show that it possessed no value as a record of a patent. This was done by the written order of Secretary Cox and signed by Joseph S. Wilson, the Commissioner of the Land Office, and Judge Granger, Recorder. Judge Granger was examined to-day respecting this defacement or cancellation. He testified that he was recorder for signing land patents for seven years; that he could not say whether he signed the patent in question or not, for the reason that it was extraordinary for the Commissioner of the Land Office to send a letter with the patent requesting it should be signed, and that all such letters from January, 1853, to June, 1853, had been abstracted from his office. He was therefore unable to say positively whether or not he signed the patent in question. Recently the lock of the case where the witness kept these letters got out of order, and upon examining the drawer of his desk he found a strange key, which did not belong to him, and which had been used to open the case. He exhibited the key to the committee. He also testified that he was compelled by a written order of the late Secretary of Interior, J. D. Cox, and positive verbal order of Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, on the 25th of July, 1870, to sign his name to a certificate written across the attesting clause of the executed patent recorded in volume four of California land records, having for its object the destruction of said patent; that he did not then and does not now believe said order to be lawful, and that he did it against his judgment, and in violation of the more of the same kind, the impression left upon the committee is that somebody has tampered with the official records in the Land Office for the purpose of destroying McGarrahan's patent, signed by order of President Lincoln. Mr. W. O. Stoddard, who was President Lincoln's private secretary to sign land patents, was also examined and cross-examined at great length, and testified that he remembered having signed President Lincoln's name to the patent as his Secretary. He also identified a parchment writing found in the office of his Land Commissioner, purporting to be the engrossed copy of a patent, but which is not signed, as similar to the one he signed, differing from it only in this respect—the attesting clause and signatures are wanting in the parchment as produced. This parchment bears every evidence of having been mutilated by tearing out the last clause, which should contain the attesting clause if the patent was executed, and substituting another which leaves that clause in blank and without seal or signature. This mutilation is manifest by mere inspection, which shows the sheets to have been unbound and rebound with a new last sheet. On this point Mr. Stoddard testified that the ribbon and various other marks on the patent now before the committee show that it has been altered. He said that President Lincoln's name and his own name in the patent recorded in volume four of California land records is similar in all respects to the executed parchment patent which he signed, but it cannot now be found at the Land Office. The clerk of the Land Office, who had charge of the record volume four, also testified that certain pencil marks drawn across the attesting clause, as if appearing on the record, were across the signature of the President, and also the name written on the record in pencil "not signed," were placed there by a Mr. Lawrence, formerly a clerk in the Land Office and now an attorney or agent of the New York claim Company, which is opposing McGarrahan's claim. This shows that it was compared with the original engrossed parchment patent after it was signed by the President and after it had been sealed with the seal of the Land Office, because it is marked in red ink at the beginning of the record "Exd." This mark, Judge Granger testified, shows that the original and record were compared and found to agree. The whole affair creates much interest, and the impression now prevails that those who have been guilty of mutilating the records will be punished.

THE BROOKS-HASTINGS DIBBLES. James Brooks, of New York, occupied the attention of the House for nearly an hour to-day, on a personal explanation about some charges made against him in a New York afternoon paper by Hugh Hastings. Brooks, after reading the article, asked for a special committee to investigate him. In the meantime he got even with Hastings by having sent to the Clerk's desk and read an affidavit, wherein Hastings confesses to being a common liar. The House was at first not disposed to appoint a committee, but Brooks insisted, and a committee was ordered. Some of the New York members, especially Bennett, from the Buffalo district, were rather severe upon Hastings, and gave him anything but a good character. Internal Revenue Officers Entitled to Rewards as Informers. Since the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau the law officers of the government have never been able to decide who were justly entitled to informers' shares in cases where the revenue was benefited by the information given. Opinion after opinion has been given by the Attorney General, yet there were always certain points left untouched which made it impossible for the Treasury Department to equitably apportion the amounts due as incentives. The Solicitor General, in the absence of the Attorney General, was recently requested to give his opinion upon the questions whether detectives, employed in the internal revenue service, and assessors who gained their information of frauds in the course of examining the books of delinquent parties, were entitled to share in the motives prescribed by the revenue laws. Solicitor General Brewster is of the opinion that all officials are entitled, as first informers, to one-half of the amount awarded for the detection of frauds. Accordingly the Treasury Department has commenced paying this class of claims, some of which are of long standing, and it is expected that all of them will be settled within two months. A party named Prime is here, and claims a moiety of about \$5,000 on a penalty imposed on Adler, Rosenberg & Co. for frauds practised as receivers. Under the opinion of Solicitor General Brewster the Treasury Department has notified Secretary Deland, who was formerly Collector of the Second Iowa district, that he is entitled to forty-five dollars and ten cents as his moiety in a case prosecuted upon information furnished by him in 1859.

Increased Pay for Census Marshals. A few of the Assistant United States Marshals, recently engaged on taking the ninth census, met in this city this morning for the purpose of organizing and taking steps to memorialize Congress to increase their pay for services rendered. After designating several committees the meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when a larger representation is expected. It is claimed by those who were employed in taking the census that their labor was exceedingly onerous, while their compensation was by no means a fair equivalent for the services rendered, and that the average per diem to the Assistant Marshals throughout the United States will not exceed one dollar and a half. Whatever may have been the opinion of Congress in making the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay the first instalments of the amounts claimed by the census takers, it is, nevertheless, a fact that that sum will not begin to liquidate the claims proposed to be settled by the Superintendent of the census under this appropriation, while it is very doubtful whether Congress can be prevailed upon to listen at this season to the cry of justice from the distressed census takers.

Nominations Sent to the Senate. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—John L. Murphy, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Benjamin F. Tracy, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Nathaniel B. Sargent, to be Collector of Customs at Kennebec, Me.

Treasury Balances. Balances in the Treasury to-day—coln.—\$102,389,699

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

First Reception of Mrs. President Grant.

A Propitious Day—The Ceremonies to be Observed—Arrival of the Tarong—Mrs. Grant and Suite—Tollets of the Ladies—Distinguished Callers—A Brilliant Scene.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871. To-day opened bright and clear, with a fresh e. breeze blowing from the north, that chased away the mists and clouds which had lingered over Washington for the past week or two, and robed outdoor life had unusual attractions. The weather was highly auspicious for the reception of Mrs. Grant, the first that has been given this season, and the stream of callers at the White House was very large and brilliant, it being the inauguration of the festive season among the higher political circles. Every one of any note who found it convenient or possible bent his footsteps along Pennsylvania avenue and up the winding carriage road that sweeps by the Executive Mansion in a semi-circle to reach the open portals disclosed a ready access to the republican court circle within.

The keen, invigorating air, chilled by its passage over the snowy fields that now girdle the city as far as the eye can reach, thus lent to eyes cheeks with a ruddy hue, and lent a life to eyes which had long since lost the lustre of youth and health. The habitual attendant of Presidential levees standing in the doorway, as he always does on these occasions, forgot his habitual reserve, and elevated his eyebrows in astonishment as the merry voices and silvery laughter of the inpouring stream reached his ears in ripples of gladness and satisfaction. To him it was an unusual sight, for the formality of these receptions generally serves to throw a coating of ice over guests, who, after satisfying the conventional requirements of the occasion, usually follow the tide listlessly, as it sweeps through the suit of rooms set apart for State formalities, or group together to discuss in subdued tones the gossip and social chat which the time intervening since the last reception has afforded, whether they are held in the afternoon, as that of to-day, or in the evening, which occurs about one or two fortnight, the whirl of wheels and the hoary tramp of horses make up the burden of outdoor sound, and the curious spectator hurries within doors to find whatever of novelty and excitement the occasion may be invested with. To-day, however, with the exception of the higher officials, and the more punctilious of the higher officials, who always ride whenever they can with propriety, there were but few persons who cared to decline the cordial greetings of the weather and make the journey on foot. The Cabinet Ministers and diplomatic corps turned out en masse, feeling that their absence would be noticed and commented upon, as this reception was intended in a measure to take the place of that of New Year's Day, which it is always a bohemian duty for officials to attend, and which, therefore, was a brilliant one—not so much in the matter of costumes, perhaps, as that of the crowd, and the gayety and enjoyment that marked the reception were but the natural reflex of the universal sense of consciousness that every one looked well and vied acceptably with his neighbor. The reception was set between the hours of half-past two and five o'clock. The first comers, who almost invariably are a closely buttoned, plainly attired group, with an unmistakable rustic cast of features—people who think that the opening of a Presidential levee should be as punctually attended as the departure of a railway train—stole quietly through the inner vestibule and the intervening hall and Green Room to where it was announced the court would be in attendance. If course they were a moment too soon, for it was not until half-past two o'clock, and the interior of the White House had not yet been made suite in the rooms above. At about a quarter of three o'clock Mrs. Grant, attended by Mrs. Secretary Fish, Mrs. Judge Dent and Mrs. General Porter, entered the Blue Room and occupied positions near the east door, with General Michler, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, on her left, to present the callers as fast as they arrived. It being Cabinet day, the President, as usual, was unable to take his place by the side of Mrs. Grant until after the session was over, about a quarter past five o'clock.

THE TOILETTES OF THE LADIES. There has been a good deal of uncertainty for the last few days among the ladies of the community to know whether they should appear in evening dress or ordinary