

States desire to annex the Hawaiian Islands, which is encouraged and made use of by the opposition party.

In reply I have to state that the note which you addressed to the minister for foreign affairs, claiming that by the "parity clause of the ordinary form of treaty" other nations were not entitled to the same privileges as were conceded to the United States by the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, is in accordance with the views of this Department; and that the assurance given by that officer in his reply, that the Government of Hawaii would take care that the integrity of the treaty should not be impaired in any respect, is satisfactory, and it is hoped that this promise may be strictly carried out.

You will endeavor to disabuse the minds of those who impute to the United States any idea of further projects beyond the present treaty.

I am, &c.,

WM. M. EVARTS.

HAYTI.

No. 255.

Mr. Bassett to Mr. Evarts.

No. 538.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port au Prince, Hayti, September 24, 1877. (Received October 15.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 523, of the 11th ultimo, which, in conveying to you a note of the Dominican envoys to Hayti, touched upon the relations between the two republics of this island, I have the honor to invite your attention to the accompanying translation of a proclamation (inclosure) which was recently issued by President Canal, and which has reference to the same subject.

It will be seen that while President Canal in this proclamation mildly deplores the existence of a situation "badly defined," and of "uncertain relations equally dangerous for both nations," and professes a desire for the maintenance of friendly relations with Santo Domingo, and that while he speaks with an air of frankness, he at the same time endeavors to justify the refusal of his government to recognize the treaty of November, 1874, between the two countries, on the ground that the Corps Législatif had annulled the acts of the Dominique Government, and also because it had not been considered that the "regrettable instability of the public powers" of Santo Domingo had yet put this government "in face of a government," in that country, "offering the guarantees of order, of duration, and of national independence," as well as because the treaty's stipulations were "too onerous and without compensation."

The proclamation is couched in careful language, and I am inclined to think that it was called out by the note of the Dominican envoys, and and that it was intended to neutralize any effect which that note might have abroad. It seems also to betray a reluctance on the part of this government to treat with President Baëz, if indeed it does not even carry in its soft phrases a thread or trace of haughtiness and dictation toward Santo Domingo.

At all events, I think it rather confirmatory of the views expressed in my No. 523, as to the real sentiment which animates and controls the policy of this government toward President Baëz and toward the Dominican Republic.

I am, &c.,

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

[Inclosure in No. 538.—Translation.]

PROCLAMATION.

Boisrond Canal, President of Hayti, to the people and the army :

FELLOW-CITIZENS: An important question preoccupies the thought of two peoples (*Us esprits chez deux peuples*) whom nature herself has destined for an intimate and fruitful union. The question is that of the relations between our country and the Dominican Republic. One asks himself what can come of a situation badly defined, of uncertain relations, equally dangerous for both nations, because of the hopes which these relations give, and of the support which they seem to promise, to the agitation of parties (*par les espérances qu'elles donnent et l'appui qu'elles semblent promettre aux agitations des partis*).

The government believes that it is its duty to dissipate these inquietudes in exposing what has been, up to this day, the rule of its conduct, and what are its designs for the future.

You, fellow-citizens, are not incognizant of the fact that the treaty signed by the fallen government was struck with the same nullity which touched the other acts of a power which your justice had condemned. It did not, however, enter into the spirit of the new government that no convention whatever should bind together for the future the two neighboring republics.

The National Assembly and the executive reserved it to themselves to study and to cause to be known at an opportune moment the modifications to be introduced in a work that was fruitful in itself, but that the strange inconsistency of the preceding rule had vitiated in its essence by stipulations too onerous and without compensation.

Penetrated with this truth, that a treaty can have a solid and durable basis only as it responds in an equal measure to the interests of each of the contracting parties, we, the National Assembly and myself, thought it our duty, without neglecting the maintenance of friendly relations with our neighbors, to await the moment when we should be free from the pressing questions of interior reorganization created by a disastrous past, and when, on the other hand, the end of the regrettable instability of the public powers among our neighbors should put us in face of a government offering the guarantees of order, of duration, and of national independence, which the Dominican Republic as well as ourselves were right to demand. Such has then been, fellow-citizens, the double impulse which has dictated the conduct of your great public powers; on one hand, the ardent and sincere desire of a close union with the sister republic, but of a serious union based on reciprocal satisfactions; on the other, the need and the evident necessity of treating only with a durable government, accepted by all as the sincere representative of the moral and material interests of Dominicans as the loyal guardian of their independence.

You will recognize with me, fellow-citizens, and all the patriotic minds among our neighbors will equally recognize, that our attitude in this question was inspired only by a real solicitude for the happiness of the two peoples. Nevertheless, the different commissions sent by the Dominican Government seemed to disown that our reserve had as its basis a kindly sympathy and friendly tendencies. In placing itself in the point of view of the strict maintenance of the old treaty, they appeared less preoccupied with the loyal conditions of a definite alliance than with the satisfaction of immediate and pressing needs. Neither their demands, nor our actual condition, nor the decisions of the assembly, permitted us to subscribe thereto in the conditions in which they presented themselves.

From this misunderstanding, which does not touch either the question of alliance, or even that of sacrifices which our country could impose upon itself in view of a serious union, have issued regrettable and dangerous interpretations. They have thrown trouble into the minds on both sides of the frontier, and they have created this uneasiness and these equivocations from which ambition seeks to profit.

Convinced that the Dominican people could not be less desirous than we for the maintenance of close and friendly relations, I have endeavored to restore the facts to their veracities, and I have endeavored to openly proclaim the intentions of the government in order to dissipate the inquietude formulated and turned to account by malevolence.

You will appreciate, fellow-citizens, and the Dominican people will appreciate as you do, the character of our true tendencies concerning them. They will understand that our apparent reserve, dictated as well by prudence as by a real sympathy for them, has had but one object: to assure the alliance of the two countries on definite bases, with guarantees which safeguard at once their reciprocal interests and their mutual independence.

Done at the national palace, at Port au Prince, the 6th of September, 1877, the 74th year of independence.

By the President:

BOISROND CANAL.

AUGUSTE MONTAS,

Secretary of War, &c.

F. CARRIÉ,

Secretary of Finance, of Commerce, &c.

EM. M. A. GUTIERREZ,

Secretary of Interior and of Agriculture.

DR. JN. JOSEPH,

Secretary of Justice, &c.

No. 256.

Mr. Bassett to Mr. Evarts.

No. 541.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, October 23, 1877. (Received Nov. 5.)

SIR: I have the honor to state that the arrival in this harbor, on the 6th instant, of a small steamer, the General Narino, of 59 tons, carrying the flag of the United States of Colombia, rarely seen and hardly known here, having a hole in her bow, and having on board 18 men, all American citizens, created an unusual excitement in government circles among the Cubans and the few Spaniards resident at Port au Prince, inasmuch as she was at once suspected to have been in the service of the Cuban insurgents, to be under pursuit by Spanish war-vessels, and to have sought refuge in this port; that the government officials, alarmed at the contemplation of fresh difficulties with Spain, the Spanish chargé d'affaires *ad interim*, and the officers of the steamer itself, all speedily addressed themselves to me for information and advice; that I immediately inquired into the matter, looking into the letters of instruction given the officers by a respectable firm in Wilmington, Del., and into other papers and letters in their possession; that I found the steamer not to have been in or destined for the Cuban service; and that by the prompt and careful use of my good offices I soon allayed all excitement about her character and her arrival here.

It appears that Messieurs Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, Del., recently built for the revenue service of the Colombian Government two small steamers, the General Maza and the General Narino, each of 59 tons burden; that the two steamers left Wilmington September 11, 1877, for Savanilla, via Norfolk, Charleston, Nassau, and Port au Prince, under orders to keep together if possible, and take coal at these intermediate ports; that leaving Nassau, October 3d, instant, the steamers collided on the morning of the 4th instant; that in consequence of this collision the General Maza sank within a few moments thereafter, her crew having been taken on board the General Narino, which, by reason of the injuries sustained from the collision, as well as because it was in her route, came to Port au Prince for repairs and coal.

I need not add that I have cheerfully lent to the officers and crews of the two steamers, who are American citizens, though temporarily in the employ of the Colombian Government, every unofficial service within my power.

I am, &c.,

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

No. 257.

Mr. Bassett to Mr. Evarts.

No. 542.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port au Prince, Hayti, October 23, 1877. (Received Nov. 5.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 490 of the 26th of March last, and to that portion of inclosure B to my No. 503 of May 28, 1877, which touches upon the lack of good harmony between the government of Hayti and the government of France, I have the honor to state that this government has recently appointed a minister plenipotentiary to France, and that the new minister, Mr. Sauveur Faubert, sailed for his post of duty by the royal mail steamer which left this port for Southampton the 11th instant.

Mr. Faubert was Haytian minister to Spain under the administration of President Geffrard in 1865 and 1866. He has twice been a minister of state during my residence here, once under President Saget, and again under President Canal, and was also senator during the Saget administration. He is a gentleman of character, of unquestioned intelligence, polished education, and about sixty years of age.

It is understood that that mission has for its chief object to endeavor to dissipate the coldness now existing between the two governments, to secure his own official recognition and consequently that of his government by the Government of France, and to bring about the return of a French minister to Hayti.

I am, &c.,

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

No. 258.

Mr. Bassett to Mr. Evarts.

No. 543.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port au Prince, Hayti, October 23, 1877. (Received Nov. 5.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 524, of the 11th of August last, which outlined a kind of insurrectionary attempt at Croix des Bouquets, I have the honor to represent that since the date of that dispatch there have occurred two other attempts similar in the character of their duration and result.

Inclosure A is the government's own statement of the former of these, which occurred at St. Marc the 30th ultimo, and I judge the statement to be substantially correct. The other attempt took place on the 16th instant, at a place in the vicinity of Cape Haytien, called Quartier Marin. The government's statement of it is almost identical with the one given of the affair at St. Marc, and is, I think, also substantially correct. No one has been, in any of these three uprisings, either killed or wounded.

It is thought that the motive in the two latter attempts, which were made by the country people, was first to plunder what is called the Caisse d'Arrondissement, which is supposed to contain fifteen per centum of the government revenues distributed among the different arrondissements for local purposes, and then at the same time to make a demon-

stration tending to show the dissatisfaction which exists among the uneducated blacks against the government, in consequence of a recent law reducing the rank and file of the army. This law reduces the army from thirty-two regiments to six regiments, and consequently throws out of service and pay many old and ambitious officers, though it increases the pay of both officers and men who are retained in the active service. According to tradition in this country, too, the poorer class of Haytians hold the government responsible for a certain kind of poverty which is just now prevailing among that numerous class. The spirit of revolution, besides, has unfortunately been engrafted into the life of this people. They know of no other means except revolution for the redress of real or fancied misconduct on the part of their rulers and affecting their supposed interests.

But it is my opinion that while there may and probably will be from time to time revolutionary attempts against the present government, General Canal will nevertheless remain in power to the end of his constitutional term.

I am, &c.,

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

[Inclosure in No. 543.—Translation.]

Government statement of the insurrectionary movement at St. Marc.

Sunday, the 30th of last month, at two o'clock in the morning, about 30 men, commanded by General Diamant, succeeded in taking by surprise Fort Edward and the arsenal of St. Marc. The authorities of the city, as soon as they were informed of the fact, marched against the insurgents, who did not await the attack directed against them; they fled, abandoning their chief, who was made a prisoner.

General M. Nicholas, commander of the department of the Artibonite, who was at Petite Riviere, hastened to St. Marc, and in concert with the commander of that arrondissement took all the measures which the circumstances required.

The government is pleased here to acknowledge the energetic help which the population of St. Marc gave to the authorities, and in thanking them for their attitude, the felicity of the promptitude which they manifested in ranging themselves under the standard of order.

No. 259.

Mr. Evarts to Mr. Langston.

No. 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 7, 1877.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the 16th October ultimo, addressed to the Department by A. Nones & Co., merchants of New York, in relation to the imposition and collection of a tax of 1 per cent. on the value of all consignments of merchandise from New York to Hayti, together with a copy of the formal protest of the merchants in question against the legality and justice of such imposition.

It appears from the protests of the merchants in question that the charge referred to is exacted under the guise of consular fees for certifying invoices. The amount of the charge thus made renders it at once manifest that such a pretense rests on no just foundation. The fees of a consul of this government in Hayti for certifying an invoice, no matter what may be the value of the consignment, is limited to \$2.50; while at the rates exacted by the Haytian consul at New York upon a consignment of \$50,000 (not an unusual occurrence), the consular charge for certifying the invoice would be \$500.

Such a charge cannot be received otherwise by this government than as the indirect levying of a discriminating import duty, imposed by Hayti on the commerce of the United States with that republic, and, as such, being in direct contravention of the spirit and letter of the treaty of November, 1864, between this government and that of Hayti.

It evinces, moreover, an absence on the part of Hayti of that feeling of reciprocity in the commercial relations between the two countries which it has been the special desire of this government to cultivate and encourage as alike advantageous to both nations, and especially calculated to illustrate the spirit of friendship which should characterize the relations of two neighboring republics. You will take an early opportunity to bring the matter to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at the same time express to the minister the hope indulged by this Department that the necessary orders will be issued by his government for the discontinuance of the exaction, and provision made for refunding such amounts as may have been thus wrongfully collected. And you will, with as little delay as convenient, report the result of your proceedings to the Department.

I am, &c.,

WM. M. EVARTS.

[Inclosure in No. 4.]

Messrs. A. Nones & Co. to the Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, *October 16, 1877.*

HONORABLE SIR: As established merchants in this city, doing business with the republic of Hayti, we have protested against the imposition of the one per cent. consular fees charged on the gross amount of invoices shipped by us to the said island of Hayti, and respectfully inclose a copy of the protest which we have lodged with the Haytian consul at New York.

Requesting your kind attention to the same, we are,

Your obedient servants,

A. NONES & CO.

Protest.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and County of New York, ss:

We, the subscribers, A. Nones & Co., of the said city of New York, merchants, have solemnly protested, and by these presents do hereby solemnly protest against any and all payment and payments of money arising from the imposed charge and payment of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of invoices demanded by the Haytian consul in New York City aforesaid, on any and all amounts of invoices of goods, wares, and merchandise already shipped by us, and that may hereafter be shipped by us here, to Hayti, by any vessels or steamers, commencing with the shipments made by us on the sixth day of October, 1877, per American schooner E. A. de Hart, bound hence to Aux Cayes, Hayti, and duly certified by the Haytian consul in New York.

We, claiming as the cause of this, our solemn protest, that the said Haytian consular charge of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of said invoices shipped to Hayti is excessive, unlawful, improper, and in direct contravention to the spirit and meaning of treaty stipulations between the United States of America and the Republic of Hayti, and that we have already paid and will continue to pay the amounts exacted of us as aforesaid, only to prevent complications on the arrival of the goods, wares, and merchandise which we have shipped and may ship hence to Hayti, within the jurisdiction of said Haytian Government, and we hereby give public notice for the benefit and account of whom it may concern, that we shall claim a refund of any and every excess so paid, over and above a reasonable amount and charge, for Haytian consular fees, and for the verification of all invoices by us so shipped as aforesaid to the island of Hayti.

ALEX. NONES,

Of and for the Firm of A. Nones & Co.

Dated New York, 13th October, 1877.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of New York, ss :*

By this public instrument be it known to all whom the same doth or may in anywise concern, that I, Joseph B. Nones, a notary public in and for the State of New York, by letters patent under the great seal of the said State, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling in the city of New York, do hereby certify that on the day of the date hereof, before me personally appeared Alexander Nones, to me personally well known, and known to me to be a copartner of the within-named firm of A. Nones & Co., known to me to be the same persons described in, and who executed the annexed instrument of writing, and acknowledged to me that he had, voluntarily and freely, executed the same, for the uses and purposes therein stated, as the proper act and deed of his said firm and of himself as such copartner.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name and caused my official notarial seal to be hereunto affixed the 13th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the 102d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

J. B. NONES,

Notary Public of the State of New York, 91 Duane street.

No. 260.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 11.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, November 29, 1877.

(Received December 14.)

SIR: It is matter of gratification that peace and good order prevail at this time throughout the republic of Hayti. The usual crop of coffee is made, and producers are already making large sales of it for shipment abroad in this and other places along the coast.

It is claimed by those well acquainted with the affairs of this republic that it has not been, for years, so free from revolutionary tendency as at this time. And while the present administration is not wholly free from adverse, sharp criticism, as seen in the inclosure herein, taken from one of the most prominent newspapers of this city, it seems to be giving very general satisfaction, and may be said to be, in the main, popular.

It is certainly evidence of improving political health that such freedom of the press, as indicated in the inclosures herein, is tolerated. Freedom of debate, liberty of the press, agitation and instruction of the public mind, are the only moral agencies calculated to cure this government of its chronic and disastrous disorders.

I bring now to your attention the present apparently continuing peace, and the improving political condition of this republic, as promise, it is to be hoped, of its permanent condition at no distant day.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure in No. 11.—Translation.]

Finances.

[From *Le Constitutionnel*, No. 22, dated November 24, 1877.]

The *Moniteur* of Saturday, November 17, contains the following circular of the ministry of finances:

"The Minister of Finance, who leaves nothing undone in order to give every satisfaction to the numerous holders of government obligations of the current service, regrets not to be able to settle these vouchers at the present moment, he not having at his disposal the ready money pertaining to this service.

"The government, whose greatest anxiety is to extinguish this outstanding debt, intends to authorize the Secretary of State to make a loan to that effect. But before taking this step, it is made his duty to have paid in to the public treasury all the values belonging to the current service, and which still remain due in different localities, notably at Port au Prince, by certain houses of the higher commerce, amounting to about \$313,000.

"The public prosecutor has already seized several accounts of debtors, and before long the superior administration hopes to be able to cause to cease the sufferings of the functionaries who are still in possession of their orders on the treasury for salary, dues, &c."

We are aware that many persons having in their possession government vouchers and obligations of the current service have offered to the Minister of Finance to compensate or give them in payment for the fixed import duties of the same service.

The minister refuses. The debtors likewise refuse to pay. This is very simple. One owes to the government and is likewise holder of its signature for expenses of a similar service. Is there anything fairer, more rational, than compensation?

And for what reason, then, does the Minister of Finance now justify himself? As long as he shall persist in this course he will not advance one step. There does not exist a tribunal who can condemn a debtor of the government who is at the same time its creditor to an equal extent to pay first to the government and then to await the pleasure of the administration to be paid in turn. This surpasses all imagination and can only be witnessed in Hayti.

The principle which we defend is so sacred that the chambers even, and that is not saying little, consecrated it in its first law on the sinking fund in relation to both debtors and creditors of the government prior to the revolution.

Thus the justification of the Minister of Finance is not admissible. The numerous holders of government obligations of the current service suffer only through his doings. He has only to allow that which is just, that which cannot be refused by law, and the situation will soon have been changed; all these arrears, amounting to \$313,000, due on the current service, will vanish. The government will find itself with its signature paid, which to-day is dishonored; and the debtors of the government will have accomplished their engagements to it.

The minister, Felix Carrié, shudders when one pronounces before him the word *compensation*. He is wrong in this, and one can easily see that he is prejudiced. As regards ourselves, suppose we are told that we must not receive a voucher bearing our signature in compensation, or in payment of an account, this could not enter our head; still more, we would be taxed as being of bad faith, and that rightly. But, in Hayti, one is so accustomed to treat government affairs outside of all prescribed rules, outside of all principles of justice and equity, outside of all common right, that to-day he has become accustomed to this.

And soon we shall no longer perceive that justice, reason, nature even, are outraged by the government which is placed there to protect them.

The minister, Felix Carrié, does not wish that the government obligations be discounted under his administration. The means which he employs to this end give very negative results. What happens? The treasury not having the means to pay these obligations on demand, the bearers always have recourse to discount. In losing a little they obtain the money necessary to transact their business. The discounter at his turn gives them to the government in payment of the fixed duties for importation. The more favorably these papers are received in payment, or in compensation, the lesser the difficulty the government makes to receiving them, the smaller the discount. This is natural. In refusing to accept the government vouchers in payment, or in compensation, the discount becomes higher; and as the principle in virtue of which these papers depreciate misery augments. The employees not being able to have these papers discounted die of hunger. And as the principle in virtue of which one acts thus is unjust, one can say even immoral, your debtor, when the opportunity offers itself to him to do likewise, imagines himself as acting perfectly right.

Under date of October the 19th last, the Minister of Finance, in a circular addressed to the administrators of the finances of the republic, clearly establishes that without an express order of his department the *treasurers shall receive only in compensation for duties of the current service but the government obligations of the current service.*

How can one write a circular like the above when he is the first to infringe it in not accepting, in compensation for duties of the current service, the government obligations of the current service?

In virtue of this circular, without an order of the Minister of Finance, the treasurers are positively invited to accept, in compensation of duties of the current service, the government obligations of the current service. And an order is only necessary when one desires to use the vouchers of one service to the discharge of the debts of another service.

It is, therefore, on purpose that we repeat so often, and that we underline in such a marked manner, the phrases of the circular which it behooves the treasurers to fully understand in order to carry on regularly the public service.

It is, therefore, likewise on purpose that, in the number of the *Constitutionnel* of the 27th of October last, we dissected this circular, executed only in favor of a few favorites, and refused to others, who, nevertheless, have rendered the greatest service, to the country without speculation, without any hope whatsoever of reward.

The regrets of the minister of finance are therefore superfluous. They are without value, and the intelligent public accepts them for what they are worth. He well knows that it only depends on him to obtain the ready-funds pertaining to the current service in order to liquidate the obligations of the government which are in arrears.

The greatest anxiety of the government is really to extinguish this arrear. The road which its minister of finance takes to that end may lead there some day perhaps, but is it necessary for that to go to Cochin China when it requires only to remain where one is? O, there are always people who manage to drown themselves in a glass of water.

R.

 No. 261.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 12.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 6, 1877. (Received Dec. 22.)

SIR: As regards the condition of things in San Domingo, the neighboring republic of Hayti, I have learned from what I deem a reliable source that there exist there three parties engaged really, directly or indirectly, in the revolutionary movements at present progressing in that country.

Baez, the President of the republic, with his minister of war, Pablo Villanueva, and his chief general, José Maria Caminero, with a government force numbering from two to three thousand men, known as the "Reds," favoring annexation and progress in all those things which pertain to the moral and material welfare of the people, seems able to meet and defeat those who seek to overthrow the government.

Luperon, a leader of one of the factions of the people, said to be an able and daring man of great force of character, with some two or three hundred followers, as yet neither organized nor armed, but designated and described as the "Blues," favoring, like Baez, annexation and progress, is inclined to unite his forces with those of the government. If this be true, since the forces of the government are said to be loyal and firm as well as brave, the President must prove invincible and the government be sustained.

Gonzales, opposing both annexation and progress, insisting upon the payment of all national debts before incurring others, with a force numbering from three to five hundred, led by Isidoro Ortea, a young and dashing officer, and known as the "Greens," attempts the overthrow of Baez. His movement would seem to be a determined one, conducted with vigor and pertinacity. It is reported that he has the sympathy of the Haytian Government, and that he receives from it, also, material aid.

I cannot do more, as far as this subject is concerned, than to give report. *Le Moniteur*, the organ of the Haytian Government, of this date, announces the return of the minister of war and marine, who has been absent from the capital some four weeks, upon a man-of-war cruising in the neighborhood of Cape Haytien, near the border line between the two countries, in the following terms, as translated:

"General Auguste Montas, Minister of War and Marine, arrived Tuesday evening at Port au Prince, after having accomplished, to the satisfaction of the chief of the state, the important mission which had been intrusted to him in the north."

What "the important mission" was is not stated. It is to be hoped that it had no connection with revolutionary movements in San Domingo.

I am informed that the troops of Baez are in good condition, loyal and firm, and armed with the Remington rifle. His Minister of War and chief general are said to be brave men.

The promptness and vigor employed in the recapture of Puerto Plata, taken and held for three days by Gonzales, indicate that these statements are true. I have been informed that the troops of the government, when some weeks ago the insurgents captured Puerto Plata, taking refuge in the forts, opened a random fire upon the city, cannonballs striking houses indiscriminately, killing and wounding natives and foreigners, no proper discrimination being observed even as to the sacred and inviolable rights and privileges of our consul residing there. Indeed, I have just learned that he has felt it to be his duty, in view of the insecurity, to leave, and is now on his way home.

Gonzales is said to be intending to attack Santo Domingo City and to besiege Santiago. He is exhibiting such determination and vigor that the impression seems to be gaining ground, in spite of the facts already stated, that the revolutionists must succeed ere long, Baez be overthrown, and the leader of the insurrectionary forces become his successor in the government.

I do not present the facts and statements herein submitted as absolutely reliable. I believe them, however, to be substantially correct, and they have come to my knowledge in such manner, and from such source, and seem to be of such character and importance as to justify prompt communication.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

No. 262.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 14.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, December 6, 1877.
(Received December 22.)

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your No. 4, dated November 7 ultimo, I have communicated with the Hon. Felix Carrié, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A copy of my communication is herewith inclosed. I await the reply of the Honorable Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure in No. 14.]

Mr. Langston to Mr. Carrié.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, December 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to address you with regard to the imposition and collection of a tax of one per centum on the value of all consignments of merchandise shipped from the United States to Hayti, under a law passed by the Corps Legislatif, August 23

last, and which took effect and became operative on the 1st day of October last. It is very difficult to comprehend how this charge can be exacted as consular fees for certifying invoices. The amount of the charge is so great as to preclude such idea. And besides, the law itself provides that 15 per centum of the charges collected under it shall be used as such fees; the language of Article II being, "On these charges for authentications and certificates the consuls shall have a right to reserve (for themselves) 15 per centum."

Such charge cannot be regarded by the Government of the United States in any other light than as an indirect levying of a discriminating import duty imposed by Hayti on the commerce of the United States; and, as such, being in direct contravention of the spirit and letter of the treaty of November, 1854, between the Government of the United States and that of Hayti.

It evinces, moreover, on the part of Hayti, an absence of that feeling of reciprocity in the commercial relations between the two countries which it has been the special desire of the Government of the United States to cultivate and encourage as alike advantageous to both nations, and especially calculated to illustrate the spirit of friendship which should characterize the relations of two neighboring republics.

I embrace this opportunity to bring this subject to your attention, and to express the hope indulged by the Government of the United States, that the necessary orders will be issued by the Government of the Republic of Hayti for the discontinuance of this exaction, and provision made for refunding such amounts as may have been wrongfully collected.

Asking reply hereto, at your earliest convenience, I beg to present assurances of my highest esteem.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

No. 263.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 16.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, December 22, 1877.
 (Received January 8, 1878.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed the reply of the Honorable Felix Carrié, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, with regard to the imposition and exaction of one per centum on invoices of merchandise imported from the United States of America.

The reply is in no sense satisfactory. Its pretenses as to equalizing, upon more equitable and reasonable basis, the salaries of consular officers by the present method, greatly lessening their amount, and its claim that the Haytian Government may justly replenish its depleted treasury by such impositions, are sustained neither by considerations of law nor reason. Its pretense that under the present law no change is made in principle with regard to consular fees, that the same has been enforced for twenty years, and without protest, is not true and cannot be sustained. Formerly a fixed amount, accepted as reasonable, was exacted; now one per cent. is demanded; and one does not need to use his arithmetic but very little to demonstrate by the amount of the charge its illegality as well as the unsoundness of the principle upon which it is based. In view of these and kindred considerations, which I need not mention, I shall insist upon our demand already made.

I do not find that protest, on behalf of our government, was made against the passage of the present law while pending in the Corps Legislatif. Such protest I cannot but believe would have been wise.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure in No. 16.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr. Langston.

PORT AU PRINCE, December 13, 1877.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th instant, relating to the law which fixes a tax to be collected for the consular viséing of invoices of goods imported into Hayti.

As you doubtless have remarked, this tax not only affects the invoices of goods which are exported from ports in the United States, it covers in a general and equal way all goods exported from foreign countries; it establishes no privileges, and in consequence cannot constitute any infraction, either in spirit or in letter, of our treaty with the Republic of the United States, which stipulates in its clauses that the country which you represent shall always be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

For the first time that I have the honor to enter *en rapport* with you, my government charges me to give you the assurance that it will always do itself the duty of maintaining, very highly, respect for this treaty, evidently concluded for the reciprocal advantage of the two republics.

In entering with you upon the discussion of the question on which we differ in opinion, I must first remark to you that the consular tax has existed with us since 1858, as you may verify by reading our customs legislation, that it has never ceased to be collected, and that for twenty years or thereabouts it has provoked no protest.

The modifying law of the 23d of August has only regulated in a more equitable manner these charges of viséing. It has established true proportionate duties, and with regard to this point no one can find any fault.

Moreover, the government, having recognized that the sums to be collected for viséing exceeded the legitimate remuneration due our agents, has allowed them fixed salaries, and has thus created for itself, with the sums over and above these charges of viséing, that which was its right, and moreover its duty, a source of income destined to meet its numerous engagements, considerably augmented in these last years.

I now reach the most important point of the question, and I declare that the duty of one per cent. against which you protest does not reach the commerce with the United States, nor, to speak in a general manner, that which we carry on with all countries across the sea.

In reality, all expenses which usually are put down on invoices of goods purchased abroad, commission of purchase and of money advanced, freight, insurance premium, &c., are necessarily added by the importer to the cost price of the goods when he determines the cost price and the one of resale.

That which happens as to these different expenses cannot fail to occur as regards those of consular viséing. It is therefore in final our internal consumption which will support these last, as in the purchases it supports those enumerated hereinabove.

Another consideration which it is important to set forth is that Hayti does not regulate the foreign markets, but that, on the contrary, it is the foreign markets which regulate ours.

We cannot fail to purchase our provisions in the United States, and this proposition being true and incontestable, it is the prices of the American markets which govern ours. If the contrary were true, from the moment that we had established this duty of one per cent. the economical and indisputable fact would occur that all American goods exported to us would be lessened in proportion, and this is what has not happened; which will not happen.

This duty, then, does not in any way affect the productions of foreign countries, inasmuch as it continues to sell its goods at the same price. It affects our internal consumption, because with us the cost-price of the goods having increased they will be sold at higher prices.

For these reasons I believe myself authorized to say that in the law of the 23d of August there is no absence whatsoever of that sentiment of reciprocity which ought to exist in the commercial relations of our two republics, and I hope that you will be pleased to recognize this fact after the explanations which I have done myself the duty to give to you.

Besides, it is an acknowledged fact that nearly all nations have their charges for (*chancellerie*) chancellor and consular fees, which every country establishes and collects in its own way, according to its customs, its needs, and in the mode which seems to it the most advantageous.

You have better authority than I for knowing that, as regards the great republic which you represent, the sum total of this collection greatly surpasses the sum appropriated to the salaries of its agents abroad.

After this *exposé*, I do not believe that it is very necessary for me to dwell on the last paragraph of your dispatch, in which you express the hope that my government will hasten to suspend the execution of the law and give the order to refund the sum already collected in virtue of its provisions.

The executive in our country has no such extended powers. It does not pertain to him to stop the effects of a law, which is moreover of his initiation, which the Corps Legislatif has voted, and which he himself has hastened to promulgate.

If I should examine with you the consequences which might result from such a determination, you would assuredly recognize all the gravity of it, and besides the discussion which has been established between us has thrown such a light on the question that there must no longer remain any room for controversy.

The Government of the United States, I hope, will admit with us that its commerce, not more than that of any other country, is in any way damaged by the tax established on the invoices of goods imported by us, a tax the principle of which has existed for twenty years in Hayti, and against which none of the nations who sustain relations of commerce and amity with us have as yet protested.

Please receive, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my very high consideration.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.,

F. CARRIÉ.

No. 264.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 17.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, December 22, 1877.

(Received January 8, 1878.)

SIR: In great haste, on the 6th instant, just as the mail was closing, I wrote and transmitted my No. 15, in which I advised you that a Spanish man-of-war had, on the 3d, anchored in this port, coming for the purpose of making inquiry with regard to the trial, conviction, and sentence of a Spanish citizen, D. José Santisi. This Spanish man-of-war was the Sanchez Barcaiztegui, Capt. Don Antonio Ferry y Rival, from Santiago de Cuba. After remaining from the day of her arrival to the 12th she left, and on the 14th another Spanish man-of-war, the Don Jorge Juan, Capt. José Maria Autran arrived.

The arrival of the first man-of-war produced considerable excitement. Her sudden departure and the arrival of the second, especially since it had been reported that the latter had come bearing an ultimatum of the Spanish Government with reference to matters in difference between it and the Haytian Government, and with instructions, if the "ultimatum" was not accepted, to bombard this city, increased greatly the excitement, and no little anxiety was exhibited by all classes of the people and the government. This whole matter assumed in a few hours a very serious character. The second man-of-war did come bearing the ultimatum of the Spanish Government, translation of which ultimatum is herewith inclosed.

When the Haytian Government had prepared its answer, a translation of which is herewith inclosed, it invited the gentlemen, members of the corps diplomatique, residing in this city, to a conference upon the subject at the national palace, at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 18th. There were present the President of the Republic, members of his cabinet, with several distinguished politicians and statesmen of the country, and the ministers and chargé d'affaires of England, America, Germany, France, Liberia, and the consul of the Netherlands. The ultimatum and the answer were read, and the President and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice gave full and concise explanations of the several matters of grievance presented therein, to which the attention of the corps diplomatique was particularly invited.

After a brief private conference of the members of the corps, it was concluded that each member should submit his own judgment to the

authorities of the Haytian Government according to his own sense of propriety and duty. In this conference, as well as at a meeting of the corps held at 12 o'clock meridian of the same day, I stated frankly and positively that I could not consent to allow any one, not even the Dean of the corps, my excellent colleague, R. Stuart, esq., to speak for me upon such matter, under such circumstances. I considered the matter delicate; and by no fault of utterance or injudicious expression of opinion, must my government be compromised. My position was at once approved, and each member of the corps spoke for himself. I simply stated that I should report the facts of this matter as I understood them to my government, and that I should await such instructions as it saw fit to give. This was substantially the position of each member of the corps.

I inclose herewith the note sent me by the government inviting me to attend the conference, the first in its original French and the second the translation.

The President and the members of the cabinet explained with general satisfaction the facts concerning the trial and sentence of Fernandez, Santisi, and Despeaux, as well as the charges of indignity to the Spanish flag, insults to the Spanish consulate, and the "many omissions of respect" to Spanish officers. As against the statement of the ultimatum the explanations of the government were submitted with apparent sincerity and a lively consciousness of their truthfulness. I have not been able to examine the records of the courts to verify the correctness of the explanations forwarded upon judicial investigation, nor to make inquiry as to the others, beyond the declarations of the government.

The members of the corps diplomatique did not go to the palace unadvised as to the attitude of the Spanish Government toward the Haytian. Captain Autran had, early on the morning of the 18th, transmitted to the Dean of the corps a dispatch, a copy of which in Spanish, with translation, is herewith inclosed, communicating the purpose of his visit.

As already indicated, the corps, at the invitation of the Dean, met to hear read and consider as far as the attitude of the Spanish Government concerned the rights and interest of our respective governments and had relation to our duty with respect to the Haytian Republic. At this meeting, after due interchange of views, it was concluded that the position to be taken by each one of us was, first, as far as our different governments are concerned, to put ourselves upon guard as to their rights and interests, and to demand, whatever may be the grievance of Spain as against Hayti, and however the former may attempt to secure redress, indemnity, or guarantee, no right and no interest of our respective governments is to be invaded or jeopardized; and, secondly, in so far as any duty toward Hayti, enjoined by considerations of humanity, or international law, or usage, pertains to all or either of us, it must be met with wisdom and courage.

These propositions I had the honor to advance and sustain to the approval and acceptance of my colleagues; and I do not doubt that they will receive your indorsement, and my conduct in this behalf your approval.

Early on the morning of the 19th, the Dean of the corps diplomatique invited the members thereof to another meeting, when we were advised that the matters of difference between the two governments in all probability could be settled in an amicable manner; that Captain Autran might consent to settle, even in the manner proposed by the Haytian Government, all the matters in debate except the one described in Section 2 of the ultimatum. The captain would insist, we were told, accord-

ing to his instructions, that the insult named in this section be effaced by salute of the Spanish Pavilion with 21 guns, by the Haytian Government, as required in the ultimatum. The corps, as a body, simply heard the statement of the Dean, and without advising formally special action by the Haytian authorities, adjourned.

Learning shortly thereafter that the adjustment indicated could be accomplished, and that the Haytian authorities, upon more mature reflection, were prepared to admit that the charge as presented in Section 2 of the ultimatum was substantially true, I concluded and so stated to President Canal and the Hon. Felix Carrié, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that it seemed to me to be, under the circumstances, wise to comply with the conditions named. The expression of this opinion, I am persuaded, had no inconsiderable influence in bringing the President and his advisers to the conclusion to fire the salute of 21 guns as required, and settle thereafter other matters of dispute according to the terms and their answer.

Agreement was had accordingly, and on the morning of the 20th, fifteen minutes before ten o'clock, the salute of 21 guns was fired from the Haytian man-of-war, le Mil-huit-cent-quatre, (the eighteen-hundred and four), answered by a response from the Spanish man-of-war. The response, though not altogether formal, was satisfactory. Besides, exchange of ceremonies and friendly visits were made by the officers of the Haytian Government and captain of the Spanish man-of-war; and the captain with commendable haste paid his respects to the President of the Republic at the national palace.

Thus a matter of difference which bade fair to become very serious was adjusted without disturbance of national or international relations, without the loss of life or damage of property.

Although the corps diplomatique, as already stated, took no formal action in the premises, and did not in terms direct the Dean as to the course to be pursued, it so far and in such manner expressed the hope and indicated the desire and purpose to have every proper and legitimate step taken to amicably settle the differences, that the Dean, understanding this very well, performed his duty with vigor and wisdom, to its satisfaction.

It is proper that I state, in this connection, that he took no steps without advising freely with me; and the merchants and citizens generally, as well as the authorities of the government, express hearty commendations of our prompt, and, as they say, wise action in behalf of national peace, order, and harmony.

Quiet and good order now prevail here. Business confidence is steady, and the adjustment of the differences of the two governments is warmly approved.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 17.—Translation.]

Commandant Autran to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To His Excellency Monsieur the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Haytian Republic:

SIR: The difficulties between the Spanish Government and that of Hayti, resulting out of insults received by the Spanish nation in the capital even of the Republic, have reached such a point, and the opposition of the Haytian Government, at the same time, to satisfy the rightful claims which ours has constantly made is so tenacious, that the Spanish Government has taken, finally, its resolution, in such a violent situation,

it pretends as much as it is its right, that its flag be respected, and its representatives be shown the respect which is due to them.

The unjust condemnation which has recently been pronounced upon a Spaniard named D. José Santisi, and the unfruitful results which my predecessor, the commander of the *Barcaiztequi*, has obtained in favor of his liberty, as result of his innocence, proved by the decree of the Tribunal of Cassation, circumstance which had not been brought to the knowledge of Monsieur Terry, nor the copy of the declarations which were favorable to Santisi, and which prove the unjust decree of the said tribunal, all this indicates clearly that the Haytian Government is not inclined to act with the justice which is proper, and that motives which I do not allow influence it to follow a line of conduct which is as dangerous as it is incomprehensible.

The Government of His Catholic Majesty does not intend to remain any longer inactive, and in the instructions which I have received through the medium of my immediate superior chief, who commands me to press the demands made, confiding this delicate mission to the navy, that it may act in the form and measure necessary, that the Spanish honor and dignity remain at their natural standard.

Now, I must frankly state that the past grievance and the recent one of Santisi are of such a nature that they form part of those for which I came to demand redress. The demands presented by the consul of Belgium, Mr. C. Ritter, in charge of the consulate of Spain, have proved ineffectual, and the desire of the Haytian Government to prolong this state of things, humiliating to the last degree for the glorious Spanish flag, so manifest that I have resolved to take upon my shoulders the responsibility of making the following demands; but before formulating and giving to them the solemn character of last pacific manifestations; before leading you to believe that my absence from this port indicates, for a future more or less near, demands supported by sufficient forces, it becomes my duty to recall to the Haytian Government the number and the character of the injuries received by Spain, in order that by these means the justice and equity of the reparations which I am about to demand may be understood.

1st. The Haytian Government, which ought not to misunderstand the independence of its own judicial power, which, during the command of General Domingue, had condemned to three years of forced labor the insurgent Cuban D. Manuel Fernandez, which ought to know that the sentences of this power are without appeal, that a change of chief, in the executive power, does not authorize them to modify its legal and solemn sentences, which are the only guarantees of social life; and if the sentences of this power, pronounced after having recourse to all the competent tribunals, are absolutely obligatory in the territory where they are pronounced, they are much more so when some interest of the foreigner is in question; that this interest, in the present case, is the honor of the Spanish nation, which peremptorily demands the punishment of a man who, without recognized flag, a proscrip and outlaw, has outraged her in this same territory, and who holds the perfect right to let fall the weight of the law itself on him.

This government at length, which knows all this, but which, according to all appearance, is disposed to trample on all, not only despises its own judges and the laws of its own country, but which, by opening new judgment on the said Fernandez, or pretending to annul the last one, darts open insult to the Spanish nation, which holds the unquestionable obligation to repress it.

2d. The President, the government, and the Haytian marine, which ought not to be ignorant of the mutual interchange of courtesy to which are bound all civilized people, without exception, and which received the visits of the commander of the Spanish war-steamer *Bazan*, in August of last year, allowed themselves the insolent liberty of not returning them. This offense to the flag of Spain and many omissions of respect to our officers as the result of such attitude do not require commentaries, and do not call for any efforts of imagination to show the necessity in which the Spanish Government finds itself to seek immediate redress.

3d. Between the 10th and 11th of October, also of last year, Haytian subjects, and with them some Cubans, insulted the Spanish consulate, with the cries of "Down with Spain, and long live free Cuba!" and the authors of these insults have not even been punished on the pretext that these acts occurred during the night, and that the authors of it could not be recognized, unless they were designated by the consulate. Your Excellency is perfectly aware of the fact that no government whatsoever can, in any case, require of foreign representatives the duty of pointing out and recognizing natives or others; nor hope that in a matter like the one which occupies me, it would be proper for the consul to seek to identify persons, in order to denounce them to the local authorities. Every government has the exclusive mission to guard the inviolability of the foreign domicile, and to use the force at its disposal in order to prevent its being insulted or degraded, and it is absolutely incumbent upon it to punish the promoters of such like acts of savage felony.

4th. The 3d of March of this year, a Mr. Despeaux insulted the Spanish flag hoisted at the consulate. This fact, according to notification of the Haytian Government, was

given cognizance of at the Department of Justice, and nothing has resulted from it. Neither does this fact call for commentary of any kind.

5th. During the first days of July of this year, various stupid vagrants trampled under foot the Spanish Pavilion, at the doors of a panorama, without any other satisfaction having been received of the Haytian Government than the inadmissible narration that this flag had been torn by the basket carried by a saleswoman on her head and around which it had become twisted. Your excellency will readily perceive that such an excuse, were it sufficient, is but a new insult added to those which I have just brought to your notice.

6th, and last, comes recently the condemnation to death of the Spaniard, D. Jose Santisi, whose unjust judgment and the unwonted sentence have been qualified by the Belgian consul, who is charged *ad interim* with Spanish affairs here, as a "judicial murder," and this signifies that the Haytian Government, denuding itself of all sentiments of honor and justice toward Spain, pretends to throw down the gauntlet to us, not knowing assuredly, in its insane delirium, that it will be taken up at fit time and circumstance.

For this reason, and as reparation to the Spanish nation, so unjustly offended, the Haytian Government will give the following reparations:

1st. In any one of the batteries of the forts, or on some vessel of war, the Spanish Pavilion shall be hoisted and saluted with twenty-one guns, for the effacement of the insults of which I have spoken to Your Excellency, and which are signaled in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Haytian Government will at the same time officially promise to Mr. the consul of Belgium and to the Dean of the consular corps in this city, that it will effectually seek out and punish, if they are found, the parties to these excesses, and especially Mr. Despeaux, who to the present time has remained unpunished.

2d. The government of President Boisrond Canal will immediately impose on the insurgent Cuban, D. Manuel Fernandez, the punishment of three years' forced labor, to which he has been condemned by the competent tribunal and in the full enjoyment of its legal functions.

3d. The Haytian Government will order that the Spanish subject, D. José Santisi, will be immediately handed over to me unconditionally, unless that in the short delay which remains to the government it be fully proved that he be guilty, and in that event that no other penal laws be imposed on him than the one applicable to his case by the code.

In order that the Haytian Government may have sufficient time to meditate on its future acts, I grant it a delay of seventy-two hours, or three days exactly; this delay passed, and whatsoever shall be the result and the decision which the said government may take, I shall leave the port and will go to Santiago de Cuba, in order to give account of my mission to the authorities which have sent me.

I shall feel a deep sentiment of regret if the Haytian Government, not duly considering the justice of the Spanish cause, should persist in refusing the reparations demanded; but this sentiment would at the same time be counterbalanced, in view of this consideration toward Spain and my government, whose reputation stands perfectly shielded against all censure, since repeated efforts have not been wanting in order to avoid a rupture, which, if it becomes inevitable in a future more or less distant, will fall down forcibly and solely on the heads of those who have themselves provoked it.

In the meanwhile I pray God to have your excellency in his holy keeping.

Port au Prince, December 17, 1877.

JOSÉ MARIA AUTRAN.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 17.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Commandant Autran.

PORT AU PRINCE, December 18, 1877.

MONSIEUR LE COMMANDANT: I have received through the medium of the Chargé of the Consulate-General of Spain your two dispatches of the 17th instant, the first one remitting an extract of the instructions which have been transmitted to you by the admiral of the Spanish squadron of the Antilles, the second containing a recapitulation of the grievances of His Catholic Majesty against the Government of Hayti, and presenting the reparations which, without previous discussion, you demand of it in a space of time which must not exceed seventy-two hours.

I have hastened to communicate your dispatches to the President of the republic, in his council of secretaries of state, and I must not let you remain ignorant of the fact that my government, without wishing to discuss at present all the facts advanced in the last, reserving for itself this discussion for a more seasonable period, has been painfully affected by its expressions, which neither spare its just susceptibilities nor those of the nation whose destinies it directs. Whatsoever the motives which may

have dictated a dispatch of such importance, the international right assuredly imposed upon it the obligation of abstaining from all offensive and unmerited expressions, inasmuch as the most constant preoccupation of my government has ever been to conserve always in its intercourse with the foreign agents accredited to us that respect of diplomatic usage which establishes so much better the justice of a cause, inasmuch as it only makes use of the force of real and decisive arguments, completely void of all injurious expressions.

Right and justice commanded, under the circumstances, a kindly reciprocity. In proof of my assertion, I take to witness the high impartiality of all the diplomatic agents constantly in relation with us; and I even doubt that the Consul-General of Spain in Hayti could dispute the evidence and the veracity of it in presence of the long correspondence which my government has had the honor to exchange with him on the different questions which occupy us still until this day.

The opinion which I have just expressed in regard to diplomatic forms and proprieties does not seem to me to be foundationless. It is approved, you will admit, by the authority of the greatest publicists and lawyers, and it is sustained by these masters, whose precepts are followed by all civilized nations of the globe, that my government shall examine, in due time, with your own, if it will allow it, the communications which you make and the grievances which you have accumulated against it.

With a Consulate-General of Spain acting in Hayti, your government has thought that it was necessary to confide to its navy the care of settling the difficulties pending between our two governments, and the first dispatch which you have had forwarded to me sets forth in a lengthy manner your grievances. You do not submit them, as I have already stated, to previous discussion, and, without waiting for any reply from us, you dictate the reparations which you demand.

It has seemed to my government that such a course of proceeding was little in conformity with the usages of contemporaneous international right, and it has always believed, not without some reason, perhaps, that the signification of an ultimatum which gives a mandatory a considerable power, namely, that of placing in peril the greatest national and foreign interests, should only be done after exhausting entirely all measures of conciliation of the nature of preventing a violent rupture.

To listen to the grievances of your government, placing under the eyes of commissioners, provided with full powers, all the correspondence exchanged to that effect by our respective agents, all the papers pertaining to it, enlightening the questions by means of the torch of truth, supported by the opinion of the great masters of the science of law, exposing the causes of the loyal conduct which we have constantly held, placing the commissioners of Spain in position so as to judge in an impartial manner to recognize the grievances, if any are really found, to discuss and establish definitely the just claims which they might occasion—such was Mr. le Commandant, the duty of my government, and it pertained to you to put it in a way to be able of fulfilling it in a manner worthy as well as loyal.

You have thought differently and preferred the resource of the ultimatum.

Our right, our duty, our dignity, demand that we protest against such a proceeding, to repel with energy, but with the circumspection due in such circumstance the intentions and the stand taken which you attribute to us, to have desired to give insult to a nation, whose sovereign has received from President Boisronnd Canal, from the very accession of the new government, as proof of his desire of maintaining and of binding more closely our good understanding, a letter which until this day has remained unanswered!

Nothing, however, has been able to alter our sentiments in regard to Spain.

We have attributed to you having more pressing occupations the delay which the President of our Republic has personally experienced. The annoyances of all kinds which we have had to endure, we have attributed them not to resolutions settled on beforehand by Spain, but to interested suggestions, to a concurrence of circumstances, the effects of which have been felt as growing out of such a state of affairs, and we concluded that the moment would arrive when all these difficulties would be settled.

After your dispatch, after the signification of your ultimatum, remains there yet place for propositions of conciliation and good understanding? We believe so. For my government, in presenting to you its painful emotions in protesting against your ultimatum, has kept itself within the law, and has respected all the usages enjoined in like circumstances. It is here that the principle of reciprocity would prove blamable, for it is not allowed to do that which is blamable. Hence, if Spain desires it as we do, the moment has arrived for Haytian and Spanish commissioners, clothed with full powers by their respective governments, in order to open conferences in relation to our pending difficulties, that we may settle them, allotting to each the part of responsibility which ought to rest on him; thus we will arrive at establishing for the future real relations of peace and good unity. This is what I have the honor to propose to you in the name of my government. A question of law and justice can only be settled in accordance with immutable principles, wherein lies the force and greatness of nations.

I shall not conclude, Monsieur le Commandant, without informing you of two resolutions of my government. One will already have been accomplished when you shall receive this dispatch.

The members of the diplomatic corps have been called together at the national palace, and we have given them cognizance of your dispatch and of my answer, which I transmit to you through the medium of your Consulate-General. We have deemed it our duty to act thus under the circumstances, for the foreign interests which will find themselves involved (in case of a rupture), from which may God protect us, are so extended, that we must take all the measures which are necessary to release us from responsibility, and to let those bear the weight on whom it belongs—that of the gauntlet which is thrown to us out of motives which the entire world may be able to appreciate. This last consideration has dictated us the second one of our resolutions.

We will hasten to give publicity to a memorial which shall relate all the facts of our difference of opinion with all the pieces of the demands annexed.

The opinion of my government, I do not hide it from you, Monsieur le Commandant, is that the Government of His Catholic Majesty will feel how necessary it is to enlighten itself before having recourse to extreme measures, which assuredly it would regret later; if it would discover too late that unfortunate promptings had caused it to deviate from the path of right and truth; a path which it has always followed when called upon to settle differences with nations which sustain relations of peace and good friendship with it.

It is in the firm hope, Monsieur le Commandant, that the propositions of my government will be accepted by that of His Catholic Majesty, for whom I have the honor to beg you to be pleased to receive the assurances of my highest consideration.

F. CARRIÉ.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 17.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr. Langston.

PORT AU PRINCE, December 17, 1877.

MR. MINISTER: In view of the attitude taken by the commander of the Spanish aviso, the Don George Juan, and of the ultimatum which has just been signified to us, the government, in a conjuncture which threatened as well the foreign interests in Hayti as our own, has thought that it could not do better than submit to you its answer to the Spanish commander as well as the ultimatum which it has received. It begs you kindly to repair to-morrow at five o'clock in the afternoon at the national palace, in order to take communication of these papers.

Be pleased to receive, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my very high consideration.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

MR. J. M. LANGSTON,

Minister Resident of the United States of America at Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 17.—Translation.]

Commandant Autran to the British consul.

To Mr. Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, *Doyen* of the diplomatic body in this place:

(Aviso Don Jorge Juan.)

SIR: The unjustifiable and violent attempts of which Spain has been the object, on the part of the Haytian Government, at different times, have at length produced the fruits which were to be expected. Those attempts have assumed distinct forms, all of which are most insulting and offensive; and although the Government of His Catholic Majesty, very much occupied with matters of a far different nature and of the highest importance, has not yet bestowed special attention on such a state of things, it considers them now of such magnitude, that they have driven it to demand the reparations which are due to it, and which, if delayed, would cause a deep wound to the dignity of one of the noblest and most valorous nations of the earth.

The conduct pursued by the Haytian Government is inconceivable, and I have the certitude that circumstances would never have arrived at the extreme in which they now are if the Cuban insurrection had not existed. Those separatists of the great Antille who do not find in their breasts sufficient breath to meet the charge of the Spanish bayonets are scattered in the nearest foreign places, with the object of creating at every step international difficulties, and to lend aid to those who have risen in arms. Much injury have they done and continue to do as well to the government

which combats them as to their own country to which they owe their existence, and great are the sympathies, likewise inexplicable to me, which they have met with in Jamaica, Nassau, Cayo, Hueso, St. Domingo, Hayti, and other places. But where those sympathies have cast deep roots and caused the perpetration of unheard-of wrongs, has been without dispute in the last-mentioned republic. That state, not knowing to what degree it was bound by its imprescriptible obligations to be very cautious and reserved in the manifestation of such a culpable sentiment, has, nevertheless, trampled on all the rules of propriety and despised the precepts of international right, so that any one of those insults for which I came to demand account is more than sufficient to promote a conflict disagreeable and bloody.

The Haytian Government, imagining that the forbearance and patience of the Spaniard are sure symptoms of weakness or evident demonstrations (proofs) of the want of material resources wherewith to be able to demand reparation, has repeated its acts, shielded, seemingly, behind the apparent indifference of the offended nation. However, it has been deplorably mistaken, and it is more than probable that it will be convinced to its cost that that ostensible and prolonged silence was due to very different causes and motives.

Spain, the faithful depositary and jealous guardian of justice and of right, consequently, with the disposition especially generous of its elevated character, entertains unusual consideration for all other people, and never have her exigencies with any one been intended to humiliate or ridicule; she always succeeds and has succeeded in maintaining herself in her foreign relations at the level of the most absolute equality; and though her pride and susceptibility awake up and break forth easily at the touch of any offense offered by strong and powerful nations, they are very slow in showing themselves when the aggressor is relatively weak and they lack the means to sustain by force their extravagant pretensions.

It may be that the Haytian Government professes principles of national right which are unknown in Spain and in the rest of the world, or does it think it just that its visible material weakness should authorize it to despise the obligatory axioms of the moral universe? I know not. The day will come, without doubt, and I hope it with all confidence, for I have sure faith in the real human progress—the day will come when the offenses which one people offers to another will be respected, and they will be solemnly protested against, not only by the representative of the country interested, but also in like manner by all those of other countries. Then would be constituted a moral theory, clearly perceptible, that an insult aimed at any one of them is a threat which is made to the others, who are under the necessity to repel it collectively and vigorously. Nevertheless, so long as that legitimate and more or less distant future of right of nations and of diplomacy is not realized, I see myself compelled to demand, solely from the Haytian Government, full reparation for its irregular proceedings.

And this attitude of mine is not the result of a resolution lightly and inconsiderately taken. It is a necessary consequence of the subject which I have just explained, and which I do not deem inconvenient to place within your reach, inasmuch as it constitutes a debt of conscience, to the end that my country be not accused for the grave events which, at occasion and time still unknown, may take place in this territory, because I am refused by those who are at the front of its destinies the satisfaction they are bound to give. I shall seek that at all times we may in Spain be able to make it appear, and even oblige those who write the pages of history to see that if we are obliged to make use of force, causing grave and irreparable prejudice to individuals of other nations and to the peaceful natives, it has been after exhausting our magnanimity and patience, all the resources of the most measured persuasion and all the helps of words and of writing.

Still, before formulating the precise terms of the reparation which I am in the case to demand in the name of my government, it suits my purpose and before express promise, to inform you of the grave charges to which I have referred, and which are of the following tenor:

1st. The Haytian Government, which ought not to be ignorant of the independence of its own judicial power, which during the command of General Domingue had condemned to three years of forced labor the insurgent Cuban, D. Manuel Fernandez, which ought to know that the sentences of this power are irrevocable; that a change of chief in the executive power does not authorize them to modify those sentences, legal and solemn, as being the only guarantees of social life; that if the sentences pronounced by this power are obligatory in absolute respect of the territory in which it acts, they are much more so when some interest of the foreigner is in question; that this interest, in the present case, is the dignity of the Spanish nation which peremptorily demands the punishment of a man who, without recognized flag, a proscrip, and outlaw, has outraged her (the Spanish nation) in this same territory, and who holds perfect right to what is above the charge, the weight of the law itself—this government at length, which knows all this, but which, according to appearance, is disposed to trample on all, not only despises its own judges and the laws of its own country, but which, by opening new judgment on Fernandez or pretending to annul the past,

darts open insult at the Spanish nation which holds the unquestionable obligation to repress it.

2d. The President, the government, and the Haytian marine, which ought not to be ignorant of the mutual interchange of courtesy to which are bound all civilized people without exception, and which received visits from the captain of the Spanish war steamer Bazan, in August of last year, allowed themselves the insolent liberty of not returning them. This offense to the Spanish flag, and many omissions of respect to our officers, as the result of such attitude, neither require commentaries, nor call for efforts of imagination to show the necessity in which the Spanish Government finds itself to seek redress for them without delay.

3d. On the 10th and 11th of October also of last year Haytian subjects, and with them some Cubans, insulted the Spanish consulate with the cries "Down with Spain" and "Long live free Cuba," and the authors of such misbehavior have not yet been punished, on the pretext that the acts occurred during the night, and the authors could not be recognized unless the consulate pointed them out. You are perfectly aware that no government whatsoever can require of foreign representatives in any case the duty of pointing out and recognizing natives or others; and in a manner like the present the Spanish consul, in identifying persons in order to denounce them, would be taking the place of the local authorities. Every government has the exclusive mission to guard the inviolability of the foreign domicile, and to make use of the force at its disposal to prevent its being insulted or lowered, and it is absolutely incumbent upon it to punish the promoters of such outrageous and savage felonies.

4th. The 3d of March last a Mr. Despeaux insulted the Spanish flag hoisted at the consulate, cognizance of which, according to notification of the Haytian Government dated the 2d of April, was taken at the Department of Justice, and there was no result. Neither does this fact call for commentary of any kind.

5th. In the beginning of July last various stupid disturbers trampled upon (or pulled down) the Spanish Pavilion at the doors of a panorama, and as yet no other satisfaction has been obtained from the Haytian Government than that it was broken (torn) by a saleswoman, having caught in a basket which she was carrying on her head.

6th and last. Recently has appeared (has been published) the condemnation to death of the Spanish subject Don José Santisi, which unjust judgment and unusual sentence have been qualified by the Belgian consul, who is acting Spanish consul, as a "judicial murder"; and that means that the Haytian Government, voluntarily relinquishing every sentiment of honor and justice with respect to Spain, pretends to throw down the gauntlet to us in its insane delirium, not knowing assuredly that it will be taken up at fit time and circumstance.

On my arrival at this port I took the utmost care to inform myself of the particulars which have brought me here; and the sad reality has shown me that it is not possible for me to obtain any advantage for my country by the ordinary and current means. The circumstances of a stranger being the bearer of our claims, and the little fruit that as yet they have produced, notwithstanding the good desires and recognized talent they have constantly put in action, which induces me to suspect that to any other Spanish agent (*encargado*) the same would have happened. The same case has resulted from the official demands of my worthy predecessor, the captain of the Barcaiztegui; the marked bad faith with which the Haytian Government acts since years with the Spanish; the propensity of this same government to make delays to all claims, aiming at weakening the course of diplomacy; the same temper of the superior instructions I have received, and above all that, my own conviction that the supreme moment is come to exercise the last peaceful argument, have placed me in the precise case to throw on my shoulders the responsibility of this business, obliging me to extend and magnify my own personality in the identical proportion in which have increased the difficulties which surround me.

In its virtue, and as satisfaction to the Spanish nation, so deliberately and unjustly hurt, the Haytian Government will give the following satisfaction:

1st. In any one of the batteries of the forts, or in some vessel of war, the Spanish Pavilion shall be hoisted, which shall be saluted with twenty-one guns, for the effacement of the insults of which I have spoken to you, marked with the numbers 2°, 3°, 4°, and 5°; at the same time the Haytian Government will promise officially to the Dean of the diplomatic corps and to Mr. Consul of Belgium, in charge of the affairs of Spain in this place, that it will effectually seek out and punish the parties to these excesses, if there have been any, especially Mr. Despeaux, who, to the present time, has remained unpunished.

2d. The government of President Boisrond Canal will also inflict immediately on the insurgent Cuban, D. Manuel Fernandez, the punishment of three years' forced labor, to which he was sentenced by a competent tribunal and in the full enjoyment of its judicial functions.

3d and last. The Haytian Government will hand over to me immediately and without conditions the Spanish subject D. José Santisi, unless that, from what can be proved in the short time which is to be allowed to the said government, his culpability should

be fully proved; and, in such case, that no punishment be inflicted on him other than what is established for his offense.

In order that the Haytian Government may have sufficient time to meditate on its future acts, I concede to it a term of seventy-two hours, or, in other words, three days exactly; that term past, and whatsoever shall be the result and decision which the said government may take, I shall quit the port and pass to Santiago de Cuba and give account of my mission to the authorities which have sent me.

I have likewise to make known to you that, in consequence of the want of courtesy shown to the captain of the Bazan, I shall visit only the Dean of the diplomatic corps and the Belgian consul in charge of the affairs of Spain. If any of the authorities or the President himself should desire to have an interview with me, they will necessarily have to come on board to obtain it.

I have endeavored, in executing my difficult task, to adapt myself strictly to the prescriptions of the law of nations, and which I will always follow (*celebraré infinito*), that the inflexible severity and firmness of which I give and shall continue to give proofs to that end, and which indicates an unchanging purpose to direct it to the last effort of agreement, will meet a sympathetic echo in your heart and intelligence.

I beg of you as briefly as possible to be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, for which, by anticipation, I beg you, with all enhancement, to receive the distinguished expression of my gratitude and the most affectionate demonstrations of my greatest consideration and esteem.

JOSÉ MARIA AUTRAN.

PORT AU PRINCE, December 17, 1877.

No. 265.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 21.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, January 9, 1878. (Received January 25.)

SIR: I have heretofore, as an inclosure to my No. 16, transmitted a copy of the dispatch of the Hon. Felix Carrié, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated December 13, 1877, having reference to the imposition of one per centum on invoices of merchandise shipped from the United States to the ports of this republic. I have the honor to transmit herein inclosed a copy of my reply thereto, and to state that I await the answer of the Haytian Government; as soon as it is received, I shall transmit it.

With sentiments, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure in No. 21.]

Mr. Langston to Mr. Carrié.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, December 26, 1877.

SIR: Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for your reply of the 13th instant, to my dispatch of the 6th instant. Referring to a conversation had with you this morning, I beg to state, as you already understand, that your communication just mentioned is not satisfactory to my government. Whatever may be true in regard to the general application of the consular imposition and exaction referred to, it is still the judgment of the American Government that it contravenes and infracts that commercial reciprocity as between that government and the Haytian which is enjoined at once by the spirit and letter of the treaty of 1864, and I am persuaded that under the circumstances, with a treaty subsisting between the two nations, an imposition which might, indeed, be equal and general in its application as construed in the light of recognized principles and usages in the absence of such treaty, might be anything other than just and reasonable as interpreted in the light of such treaty, and as applied to either nation being a contracting party thereto. In view of this fact, and with due consideration of the object, the terms and the past and accepted interpretation of the

treaty as well as the relations of perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship "prevailing between our governments," in all of the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens, respectively, without distinction of person or places, it is respectfully submitted that no other position can be justified by law or reason, than that assumed by my government, especially as the contracting parties sought, in making the treaty, "to place their commercial relations upon the most liberal basis."

With regard to the consular tax as established by the law of 1858, and subsequently altered and fixed by the law of 1877, it cannot be admitted that the principle upon which the two laws are based, and the charges determined, are identical. According to the former a definite and fixed charge, determined in each case by the value of the invoice of merchandise, is established, with limit fixed and charge prohibited above a certain amount; as from \$1 to \$100, 50 cents; and as from \$20,001 and above, \$10. In no case can the consul or commercial agent collect for authentication of invoice a sum exceeding \$10.

Whereas, under the law of 1877, the rule of 1 per centum on the amount of invoices of merchandise is established, and the consul or commercial agent may charge according to the value of the invoice whatever amount is justified by this rule, there being no limit as under the former law. An invoice of \$50,000, according to the latter law, yields, in the form of consular charges, \$500. For like service in making authentication of invoice, whatever the amount, the consular agent of my own government receives only \$2.50. The consul or commercial agent of your government receives 15 per cent. of the amount collected for himself. In the case supposed he gets \$75, while the government receives \$425.

It will be found quite difficult, it is believed, to justify, upon any accepted principle of reason or law, such imposition. It certainly cannot be justified, as you claim, upon the ground that the law of August 23, 1877, regulates in a more equitable manner consular charges, and establishes true proportionate duties; nor upon the principle that it reduces the remuneration due your consular agents. In fact, it greatly increases their compensation. Nor upon the principle that it does not reach our commerce, since your own citizens are the consumers and must pay these charges as well as the original cost of the merchandise. You will agree with me that in proportion as merchandise becomes, by reason of government impositions, costly, the number of persons able to purchase it is decreased, and commerce is disadvantageously affected accordingly. The people of your government form no exception to this rule, and American merchants in this case may very properly enter their complaints, and my government its protest. Nor can it be justified upon the principle that your government increases thereby its revenues, and is thus enabled to meet more readily its liabilities. A nation may very well and justly augment her revenues by legitimate impositions; it may be her duty to do so, in view of her obligations and to maintain her credit; but impositions exacted in violation of treaty engagements cannot be supported in view of any such consideration. The treaty obligation is binding, and to be observed at all events; to its maintenance the national good faith is solemnly pledged.

The abstract right of the Haytian Government to act in such matters, to make impositions according to her discretion, is not denied. It is only when charges of the kind herein referred to, contravening treaty engagements, and being so excessive as virtually to constitute an export tax, as in this case, that my government remonstrates.

Hence it is, as in my former dispatch with reference to this subject, the discontinuance of this exaction and provision for refunding amounts which may have been wrongfully collected, are respectfully but earnestly urged.

With assurances of high consideration, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

No. 266.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 23.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port au Prince, Hayti, January 24, 1878. (Received February 9.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed, in French and English, copies of the reply of the Haytian secretary of state for foreign affairs with regard to the one per cent. tax on invoices of merchandise shipped from the United States to Hayti. He maintains the position heretofore assumed by the government. As already stated, I do not regard his position as tenable, nor his arguments in this and his former

dispatch as in any sense conclusive. I am prepared, therefore, to receive from you positive and decisive instructions on this subject.

In conversation with President Canal a few days ago on this subject, he intimated to me that any difference had between his government and my own with regard thereto might be settled, if need be, by arbitration. I replied that it seemed to me quite apparent that the imposition and exaction were plain violations of the treaty of 1864 and international reciprocity and good neighborhood, and so I believe.

I have been advised that the English minister has been instructed to enter the protest of his government against this imposition, and has already done so.

* * * * *

There are other infractions of the treaty which I am now investigating, and with respect to which I hope to be able to write you at an early day.

I await such further instructions on this subject as you may be pleased to give.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 23.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr. Langston.

PORT AU PRINCE, *January 10, 1878.*

MF. MINISTER: In the dispatch which I had the honor to address to you under date of December 13 last, in relation to consular charges established by the law of the 23d of August, 1877, I demonstrated—

1st. That taxes extending in a general and equal way on all invoices from foreign countries cannot constitute any infraction of our treaty with the United States, which confers upon them, as upon us, the rule or the treatment of the most favored nation.

2d. That they exist with us for the past twenty years or thereabouts, that they have never provoked any protest, and that the law of the 23d of August has only regulated them in a more equitable manner.

3d. That my government had the indisputable right to make of them a source of receipt.

4th. That they do not reach in any way foreign commerce, but that, on the contrary, they are supported by our interior consumption.

5th. Finally, that the executive power of my country did not have the authority to suspend the execution of a law which is, besides, of his own initiation, and which he had hastened to promulgate.

Your dispatch of the 26th of December, notwithstanding it recognizes the real basis (*bien fondé*) of a part of my arguments, presents to me new objections. I have, therefore, thought it would be proper to determine, as I have done hereabove, the various points about which we differ, in order that they might be made definitively clear by the debate.

It is incontestable that duties which are collected in a general and equal manner on all invoices of goods of foreign countries cannot constitute any infraction, either in letter or in spirit, of a treaty which places a country under the rule of the most favored nation.

As regards this there cannot be any doubt, and whatsoever the interpretation which one may give to the treaty which exists between us, one will never be able to derive from it, in its application, that the United States are less favored than the other countries with which we cultivate commercial relations.

It is not possible to believe that the commercial reciprocity extends to such a degree as to require that the same duties be collected equally in two countries bound by a treaty, and as long as the exchanges are carried on freely and without difficulty, that no hindrance occurs to slacken the course of operations, that no overtax be imposed to a flag, &c., one remains within bounds of the treaty.

In the customs legislation of the United States, as in our own, the stipulations differ between each other, owing to various reasons.

The number of the population, the productive force, the riches—commercial, agricultural, or industrial—the morals of the inhabitants of each of the states, are generally that which imposes such economical legislation rather than another. Thus complete

equality, absolute reciprocity, in matters of custom duties, are objects impossible to attain.

In admitting with me that the legislation to which we refer exists with us since twenty years, that it has never provoked any protest, you discuss that which I have set forth, that the principle of the charges which it establishes is identical to that of the charges of the law of the 23d of August, which does nothing other than regulate them in a more equitable manner.

The question of the principle appears to me not debatable (*indiscutable*), and I would add that, in my opinion, as well as in that of my government, real proportionate duties are always more equitable than fixed duties, or those which are established on figures, the error (*l'écart*) of which is too considerable.

In our old law of 1858, an invoice of \$1 was paid as one of \$100, and one of \$10,001 as one of \$20,000. To-day it is the amount of the invoice which determines that of the visa; it is the amount of business which determines that of the duty. Does this not seem more equitable to you, Mr. Minister?

As to that which concerns fixed duties, do you believe that it is just to levy a like charge of \$2.50 on an invoice of \$10 or \$50,000?

You will allow me to take the high sum of \$50,000, which you have chosen, notwithstanding that in the application one does not find an invoice of this amount expedited from the United States to Hayti. If I should take the reverse of this sum, I would be able to show that an invoice of \$10, according to our law, would pay 10 cents for visa, and that our agent would legally only derive from it but 1½ cents for his pains and care. The American commercial agent for the same service would receive \$2.50, nearly two hundred times more than the compensation received by ours.

I do not believe that I said in my preceding dispatch that the just remuneration due our agents had been diminished. On the contrary, the law, in granting to them 15 per cent. of their charge of visa, has only sought to reimburse them to an equal amount to the one they formerly collected, and my government had thus created for itself a source of receipt of all over and above of these duties. This is what refers to the third point of the discussion, and one cannot contest such a right to a government when its source of receipt does not in any way affect the interests of other nations.

To the support of this fourth point, I have endeavored to make it appear that this tax of 1 per cent. was supported by our interior consumption, because, 1st. The importer of the goods necessarily adds this duty to his cost price. 2d. Hayti does not regulate the foreign markets, but that these last rule ours. 3d. If the contrary of this assertion were true, this duty of 1 per cent. would lessen in price American merchandise to that extent, which is not and which will not be.

To these arguments, which you do not refute, you object only that, in view of this duty, the merchandise increasing in proportion, the consumption of American provisions will decrease in Hayti, to which the merchants as well as the Government of the United States might object.

The principle that *excessive* duties will diminish the consumption in a country is an undeniable fact; nevertheless, it cannot be appealed to under the circumstances, for the duty of 1 per cent. which we have added to our importation does not affect it but to the extent of about \$100,000 on a total value of \$2,000,000 collected, and if one estimates our population at a million of souls, it is easy to perceive that an annual tax of 10 cents more, weighing on every inhabitant, is not *excessive*, and is not of the nature to work a decrease of consumption.

In 1872, under the empire of our treaty with the United States, a law increased our import duties 25 per cent. The consumption of American products did not decrease with us, and the United States did not in any way protest against this law.

But in supposing this decrease in the consumption, which can only be proved by comparative statistics, can the obligation imposing on a nation to take from another, a fixed value of merchandise, which it would not have the power to diminish if its interests should require it to do so, be allowed?

Moreover, if this duty, purely fiscal, admits as consequence a decrease in the consumption, our import duties would suffer by it, and it seems to me that the first interested in the question would be the Haytian Government. One can then, as far as regards this, leave to it the care it will take not thus to exhaust its principal source of income.

I will not conclude, Mr. Minister, without dwelling once more on the last part of your dispatch, where you re-express the hope that I will issue orders to suspend the execution of the law, and order at the same time the restitution of sums already collected in execution of this law.

Such a manner of proceeding on the part of the executive would have very serious consequences, which it is not necessary to point out. Moreover, my government is firmly convinced that it has, in the question which occupies us, right and justice on its side, and it hopes that that of the United States will recognize it likewise.

Be pleased to receive, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my very high consideration.

The secretary of state of foreign affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

No. 267.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 39.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, March 18, 1878. (Received March 30.)

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that for the past four days, commencing last Thursday morning at one o'clock, the city of Port au Prince has been in the most intensely excited state of revolution. The President has been absent for several weeks. During his absence the revolutionary condition of which I speak was precipitated. The arsenal, located in the southwestern part of the city, was first taken, then the Fort National; the former by General Lafontant Chevalier, commandant de la place; the latter by General Tanis, aîné, the commandant of the department of the west. The arsenal was very speedily recaptured; but the fort was held by the insurgents till yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the President returned and Tanis and his forces evacuated; whereupon the government forces immediately took command.

The insurgents, upon leaving the fort and arsenal, have taken refuge in the various legations and consulates. The leaders of this insurrectionary movement, Generals Tanis and Chevalier, have taken refuge under the Liberian flag, in the residence of General Amitié Ville Lubin, chargé d'affaires of Liberia. The government has already demanded their surrender, with the threat that, if not delivered, they will be taken by force. It has not, as yet, been determined to deliver them up; and it may not be the case that the government will attempt to take them by force. Such proceeding, under the present administration of the government, and in this country, would be singular enough. Three of the subordinates of General Tanis's force have taken refuge under the American flag and in our legation. I hope to be able to manage their case without great difficulty.

To-day all is quiet again, and President Canal, who was received on his arrival yesterday in a most enthusiastic and cordial manner, is apparently "master of the situation."

I write in great haste, at this time, promising full and detailed statement of the whole matter in an early dispatch.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

No. 268.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 40.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, March 26, 1878. (Received April 9.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 39, dated the 18th of this month, I have the honor to advise you with greater fullness and particularity with regard to the revolutionary movement which commenced in this city on the 14th instant at one o'clock in the morning.

The leaders of this movement are Louis Tanis, aîné, and Fontange Chevalier. The former is a prominent military character, commanding the western department, and an aid-de-camp to the President, is ambitious, as many claim, to gain the Presidency of the republic; and to accomplish

this end, as the same persons claim, was willing to attempt the overthrow of the present administration of the government by revolution. General Tanis is a representative, in his complexion, of the blacks of this country, and this is a fact of significance here where classes divide themselves on lines of color. This particular movement, however, considered in view of its *personnel*, has been confined to no line of color. Black men and colored have alike been found marching side by side under the banner of revolution. Tanis is a man without culture; his educational advantages must have been very limited. But he is a man of decided native ability, and, prior to this movement, by reason of his popularity and influence, a most formidable competitor for the Presidency. Heretofore he has been a special and trusted friend and adviser of President Canal. He is said to have made Canal President, and since his election to have done more than any other man in the republic to sustain and support him in his office. His situation made it possible for him to do so, and, besides, it was generally understood that Canal meant to make him his successor in the Presidency. It is said that very latterly a strong combination has been organized to prevent the attainment of this object and to make a more scholarly and accomplished person, not a military character, but a statesman, the successor of Boisrond Canal. It is also said with great positiveness that it was this combination which, seizing the opportunity afforded by the absence of the President in his recent tour to the south, precipitated this movement by bringing about a condition of things which induced the report that the authorities of the government had issued an order for the arrest of General Tanis, of which he learned indirectly while in Fort National attending, at one o'clock in the morning of the 14th instant, to his usual duty. Whereupon he at once concluded to remain in the fort, and, if necessary, defend himself against such attempt at his arrest. Entering the fort at midnight on the 13th instant, attended by some ten or twelve persons who claimed to be his personal friends accompanying him upon his tour of inspection to give assistance should there be need, he remained there quietly till five o'clock in the morning of the 14th instant, when he fired the cannon of alarm, calling the people to his aid; no one, however, publicly went to his assistance. At first he displayed the Haytian flag. About eleven o'clock of the 14th instant he ran up the red flag, and from that time up to the hour of evacuation he kept such flag flying. Whether such combination, in tact revolutionary in its character and purpose, has existence in this city, and by a cunning and skillful manipulation of affairs forced General Tanis into the attitude of seeming rebellion and treachery, is a matter which I am unable to determine at this writing. I can only say that such supposition is stoutly maintained by many in whose knowledge and integrity I have a goodly degree of confidence, and besides, General Tanis' conduct while holding the fort is only explained on some such theory. In the first place, taking the fort at about one o'clock in the morning of the 14th instant, he made no attack upon the city and opened no fire upon any class of the inhabitants. He asserted, in the next place, again and again, that he should attack no one only as he did so in self-defense; and, in the third place, he protested that he had always been loyal to Boisrond Canal; that he should continue to be so, and that he should hold the fort till he returned to the capital, when he should surrender it to him at once. This was the course pursued by Tanis, when he must have known that the forces of the government were without organization, without commanding officers, and the community was in the most excited and unmanageable condition by reason of the various and sometimes conflicting reports with regard to his purposes and forces.

Twice he was attacked, and each time he contented himself by simply repulsing the attacking force; and during the four days that he held the fort, there was, I think, no hour he did not hold himself ready to hear and consider any proposition which the government saw fit to make to him through the corps diplomatique with regard to the surrender of the same. I speak advisably on this particular branch of the matter, for early on the 14th instant Hon. Felix Carrié, the secretary of state for the department of foreign relations, in the absence of the president in charge of the government, and Hon. Hannibal Price, a member of the chamber of representatives, called at my legation and requested that I would do all that I might find to be practicable under the circumstances to aid the government in bringing General Tanis to surrender the fort upon such conditions as the government might deem it wise to suggest. I replied to these gentlemen by saying, "If you put your request upon paper I will at once bring it to the attention of the corps diplomatique and consulaire, and I have no doubt that the body will be glad to render the government such assistance in the premises as lies within its power." These gentlemen retired, and very soon Mr. Price returned bringing me the dispatch herewith inclosed (Inclosure 1). I communicated at once with my excellent colleague, Maj. R. Stuart, minister resident and consul-general of Her Britannic Majesty, who, as dean of the corps diplomatique, convened the body, and this dispatch having been presented, after due consideration, a reply was made to the government in a dispatch herewith inclosed (Inclosures 2 and 3.) Subsequently, a dispatch in reply was received from the government advising us as to what the government was disposed to have done, and this dispatch is herewith inclosed (Inclosure 4.) After submitting it to the corps diplomatique, and taking the judgment of that body upon its vote, Major Stuart and myself were appointed on its behalf to conduct the negotiations between the government and General Louis Tanis. Major Stuart and myself entered at once and promptly, with no little danger to us personally, upon the discharge of the duties enjoined by the action of the corps diplomatique. We repaired at once to the Fort National, where we had a free and full conversation with General Tanis upon the subject of the dispatch. His reply thereto is herewith inclosed (Inclosure 5.) This reply was, after being submitted to the corps diplomatique, delivered to the government. The government authorities not deeming it wise to accept the terms named by General Tanis, a second dispatch, herewith inclosed (Inclosure 6), was prepared, and after being submitted to the corps diplomatique, was delivered by Major Stuart and myself to General Tanis. After fully considering the subject of the dispatch, General Tanis presented his decision with regard thereto in a paper, herewith inclosed (Inclosure 7), which was submitted to the corps diplomatique and afterwards delivered to the government. The reply of the government to this proposition of General Tanis is herewith inclosed (Inclosure 8), which, after being submitted to the corps diplomatique, was delivered by my colleague and myself to General Tanis. General Tanis at once, and with no little apparent indignation, refused to entertain for a moment this proposition of the government, especially that branch of it which concerns the officers and soldiers found in the fort and commanded by him. His rejection of this proposition was verbal. Report of this proceeding on the part of General Tanis was made by my colleague and myself to the corps diplomatique and the government, and thus attempts at adjustment of the difficulties in this case, in peaceable manner, were suddenly terminated.

However, on the next day, Saturday, I received a dispatch from Louis Tanis, herewith inclosed (Inclosure 9), begging that my colleague and myself come to the fort to hear a new communication from him in the interest of humanity. This dispatch was at once brought to the attention of the corps diplomatique and the government. Although it was the judgment of the corps diplomatique that further efforts might wisely be made to settle the difficulties pending in a peaceable manner, the government declined to treat further with General Tanis. The dispatch herewith inclosed (Inclosure 10) is the one in which the government presents its decision on the subject. In reply thereto, and as expressive of the judgment of the corps diplomatique under the circumstances, my colleague, Major Stuart, addressed to the government the dispatch herewith inclosed (Inclosure 11.) At this point the efforts of the corps diplomatique, in the beginning invoked by the government, subsequently by General Tanis, as already explained, were closed. General Tanis remained in the position of defiance, however, and in the possession of the fort, being disturbed once by a regular but unsuccessful assault, while very constantly during the day, Saturday, the 16th instant, he was disturbed by occasional firing from Fort Eveillard, the arsenal, and the war-vessel "1804." The firing, which reached and took effect in and upon the Fort National, came from Fort Eveillard. This fort is situated in the northeast part of the city, and not far from Fort National.

Saturday night was quiet, and Sunday was not very specially disturbed by any demonstrations, either from the government or the forces of General Tanis, and so matters remained till one o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th instant, when President Canal arrived upon the Haytian man-of-war Saint Michel. His reception was quite imposing. Large multitudes of people turned out to welcome him, and his presence and assuring words, used so effectively in his brief off-hand address, delivered from the portico of the office of the department of state, brought a glad relief to the anxious minds of his fellow-citizens.

As the President arrived, firing from the Fort National ceased entirely. During the time occupied in his reception it was evacuated, and General Tanis and his companions took refuge in the several legations and consulates located in the city.

Up to this time there has been no further exhibition of a revolutionary purpose than an occurrence which took place at Croix des Bouquets last Monday, the 18th instant, at noon. I inclose herewith (Inclosure 12) the account of this affair as published in the "Moniteur," the official organ of the Government. It is not stated in this account, but I learn that it is the fact, that two of the persons shot by General Catulle Mirville were the brother, an aged and infirm man, and the nephew of General Tanis. It is strange that it should now be claimed that Mirville is a confederate of Tanis. This can hardly be true. I cannot, however, speak of the matter with assurance. At all events, the affair is a bloody one and has produced a general feeling of horror and disgust.

Connected with and prompted by this affair, the President has issued several proclamations, in which he commands obedience to the law and expresses vigorous denunciation of treason.

As far as General Tanis is concerned, I desire to emphasize one or two things: First, he claims to be a loyal man, true to his chief, the President of the republic, and that he was forced into the seemingly hostile and disloyal position which he has occupied in going into and holding the Fort National. In the next place, he did not fire upon the city of Port au Prince, nor offer any resistance to the government forces further

than he found it necessary in making self-defense; and, in the third place, he claimed all the while that he, as an officer of the government, to prevent an illegal premeditated arrest of himself, had gone into the fort and would hold it only till the President returned, when he would at once give it up to him; and, fourth, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, as late as five o'clock, he had issued, as expressive of his sentiments and purposes, a proclamation, in substance like the one transmitted in my No. 28, of February 11, 1878, protesting his loyalty to the President, Canal.

It does seem strange that, if he intended to attempt and carry on a well-considered and well-planned revolution, that he behaved in this way and made such expressions, and that he did not take advantage of his situation and the disorganized condition of the forces of the government to push his plans and carry out his purposes. He seemed, however, to stand constantly upon the defensive. I have already described his evacuation of the fort.

I have not yet mentioned that about this time the arsenal was taken by General Chevalier, and assault was made upon the national palace. General Choisil Marc, formerly chief of the President's guard, led this assault. He is regarded as an adherent of Tanis, and held responsible for the consequences connected with this assault. Several lives were taken, some property destroyed, and perhaps some public papers. I am advised that his property will be confiscated by the government to answer the losses indicated.

The combination of which I have made mention, and which, as some claim, forced Tanis into his unfortunate (not to call it by a harder name) position, is led by perhaps the ablest of the Haytian politicians. I refer to Boyer Bazelais, who is a civilian, a lawyer by profession, but who has presidential aspirations, and is in fact a very popular as well as a very able man. He is supported by many of the more educated and cultured younger men of the republic.

Another Haytian, said by his friends to be even abler than Bazelais, and more popular, a man of age and large official experience, and a man of no mean military name, General Salomon, also heads a party determined, if possible, to make him President of the republic; and it is said that General Tanis was not forced into his position, but, moving rather in his own interest, or that of Salomon's, chose it deliberately. But if this be so, his conduct is only explicable on the supposition that the followers of Salomon did not come to his support. Of course, the friends of Bazelais, and those of Salomon, now deny that they knew anything about Tanis' purposes or movements. Time may confirm, it may contradict, these assertions. Time and facts yet to be developed may show Tanis loyal rather than false to his government.

* * * * *

In their demonstration, whatever the purpose which actuated them they discovered neither sagacity and vigor, nor ability, by reason of their courage or the numbers of their comrades. I do not believe that there were at any time, during the four days that General Tanis held Fort National, a hundred men with him in the fort. Of course, I am not able to say how large his general following was; but I think it small. As I have already advised you, General Chevalier held the arsenal, after taking possession of it, but one or two hours.

After evacuating the fort, General Tanis and most of his men took refuge under the Liberian flag, in the legation of General Lubin, the chargé d'affaires of Liberia. Generals Tanis and Chevalier are both in that legation. Others who were in the fort, and some who have had their

names only connected with the movement, and who are apprehensive of danger to their lives, have taken refuge in other legations and consulates—in the British, the French, the American, and one or two others. I have in my own legation three of the men who were in the fort—Boyer Laforest, Phillip Laraque, and Eugene Sentard; all three are intelligent men, but subordinates in this revolutionary movement. They protest their loyalty, and seek refuge in my residence against violence and death, which certainly were imminent when they came to me. Two of them came from the Fort National, leaving General Tanis, with his permission, Saturday evening before the evacuation of the fort. The other, Laraque, came after the evacuation. Laforest and Sentard had, within a few days, been elected members of the conseil communal of Port au Prince.

I have already reported the names of these persons in my legation, in answer to a dispatch from the government, a copy of which I transmit herewith inclosed, marked M, together with a copy of my reply thereto, herewith inclosed, marked N. I have also asked that I be relieved of their presence at an early day by the action of the government. I think there cannot be any special difficulty connected with the cases of these persons. However, there may be some delay.

I have just learned that as early as last Saturday morning a commissioner d'enquête was organized to consider and make determination with regard to these cases, including not only Tanis and his immediate comrades, but others who are under suspicion. This last class includes a large number of persons, of whom several are very respectable, as General Salomen, whose name I have already mentioned in this dispatch, and J. J. Audain, a prominent candidate for the mayoralty of this city. The first of these persons has taken refuge in the Peruvian legation, the other in the British. This commission d'enquête is composed of Messrs. Henry Durant, D. Frouillot, Rodolph Gardire, Camille Bruno, L. Vallis, commissaire du government; M. Zephile, a judge of the peace of Port au Prince.

It is reported that the commission is not altogether satisfactory to the President; and there may be some change made in the composition of its membership. I am not able to say that this report is well grounded. It is true, however, that the commission was organized before the President returned.

In my No. 39 I stated that Generals Tanis and Chevalier had both been demanded of the chargé d'affaires of Liberia, with a threat that if not delivered they would be taken by the government. I desire now to correct so much of my statement as includes in the demand General Tanis. He has not been demanded; but both have been declared outlaws, and Chevalier demanded.

The corps diplomatique has determined not to deliver up any one taking refuge in a legation or consulate. The action of the body on this subject was unanimous and emphatic. In expressing my own views upon the subject, I took the positions announced with such clearness and force by Mr. Fish, your own excellent predecessor, in a letter addressed to Hon. Stephen Preston, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Hayti, December 11, 1875. You will recollect the doctrine presented and illustrated by Mr. Fish in this communication; and I need not enlarge upon it further than to state it, No. 179, pp. 343 and 344, Foreign Relations of the United States, 1876.

I beg to invite your attention especially to the remarkable phraseology of the dispatch of the Hon. F. Carrié, herewith inclosed (Inclosure 15). In my answer I do not dwell upon it, but I do not fail to understand

and appreciate it. Under the circumstances this dispatch is a very unusual paper.

So far all is quiet. There is no outbreak in other cities of the republic, and business is again earnestly resumed. An outbreak was threatened at Cape Haytien, but it was easily suppressed. There may have been some feeling exhibited against the government in one or two other small places, but no demonstration worthy of the name revolution has taken place.

This dispatch must not be closed without an opinion expressed in the most approving terms of the conduct of the corps diplomatique, as wise and sagacious. By its action, at least forty-eight hours were gained to the government for preparation to attack, if necessary, the insurgents; and as much time was gained to stay the destruction of life and property. Indeed, the moral effect of the conduct of the corps lasted even up to the very hour of the evacuation. I speak of the community generally, and the government, and the opinion may prove to be a well-grounded one that the government will not succeed finally in dealing with the vexed and intricate questions connected with this revolutionary attempt without its aid.

It is now reported that on to-morrow, in the early part of the day, formal demand will be made by the government upon the chargés d'affaires of Liberia for the delivery of Generals Tanis and Chevalier. This demand may be accompanied with the threat to take them should General Lubin not deliver them as requested. You understand, I doubt not, that General Lubin is a Haytian citizen; and since this is so, he may find it the more difficult to manage this affair with the government.

On the 25th instant, Sunday, there was a general military parade in this city. The display was unusually imposing, and an occurrence which has special significance transpired. General Niblo, who had been left by the President as chief in command of the palace in his absence, was publicly degraded from his rank and sent to prison. Like General Marc, who was formerly chief of the guard of the President, he had deserted his post and gone with General Tanis into revolution. The President also, on this occasion, made a most effective address, denouncing traitors and declaring his purpose to maintain his authority to the close of his administration.

Several persons wounded in this revolutionary attempt, either in attacking Fort National or otherwise, have died within a few days.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr. Langston.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REPUBLIC OF HAYTI,
Port au Prince, March 14, 1878.

MR. MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES: As no doubt you have already learned by public report, General Louis Tanis, sr., military commandant of this department, revolted last night against the authority of the government. Beaten on every hand, this general has taken refuge in the Fort National, where, it would seem, it will be

necessary, to dislodge him, to use force, and cause the painful alternative of bloodshed. Before coming to this extremity my department has resolved to inform you of the situation, requesting you to communicate the same to your diplomatic colleagues, in order that you may come to some understanding with them and take measures governed by circumstances having in view the interests of humanity.

This dispatch is strictly confidential.

F. CARRIÉ.

Mr. JOHN M. LANGSTON,
Minister Resident, &c., &c., of the United States, Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 40.—Translation.]

General Tanis to the Diplomatic Corps.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

CIRCULAR.

Republic of Hayti to the corps diplomatique, consisting of ministers, chargés d'affaires, and consuls of the different powers of Europe and America, at Port au Prince.

Members of the corps diplomatique:

In my proclamation of yesterday, I announced to the people of Port au Prince my fixed resolution to maintain order in said town at any cost, on the condition, notwithstanding, that the means employed are in accord with self-respect, the respect of persons and property, and my military duty.

About one o'clock this morning I deemed it my duty to pay a visit to the Fort National, accompanied by those of my friends who favored public security. Before leaving the place, I learned, from an undoubted source, that certain ambitious parties who are jealous of my present position and my future prospects have taken arms against me and the public peace, which I protect in the capacity of commandant of this department.

One can understand why I sought refuge in the fortification in which I now find myself: the alarm and the beating of "*la générale*" were intended to call to my aid the authorities and citizens who remained faithful to their duty.

Even now I hear the beating of the assembly in town; surely no one supposes for a moment that I will consent to be the victim of those who have voluntarily constituted themselves my enemies.

I must defend myself, and I understand by that push matters to extremes in order to throw upon them the responsibility with the people and the civilized world of the misfortunes that they may provoke. Under the unfortunate circumstances I shall do my duty.

I submit these observations to the corps diplomatique, requesting their intervention to hinder the effusion of blood, and the incalculable losses that their countrymen, as well as Haytians, will suffer by the actions of the disloyal party.

Please accept, messieurs les membres du corps diplomatique, the assurance of my high consideration.

L. TANIS, Sr.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Stuart to the Secretary of State.

LEGATION OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY,
Port au Prince, March 14, 1878.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: I am authorized by the diplomatic corps of this city, of which I have the honor to be the dean, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, addressed to Mr. Langston, minister resident of the United States, in which you request him to communicate with his colleagues to take measures dictated by the circumstances having in view the interests of humanity.

The corps diplomatique, having taken into consideration this letter, unanimously agrees that under the circumstances the initiative does not belong to them; but they are ready to take into consideration all propositions coming from the government in

the interests of humanity, and having in view to avoid the dangers which seem to menace the persons and property of those who reside in Port au Prince.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my high consideration.

R. STUART.

Mr. FELIX CARRIÉ,

Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, Port au Prince.

P. S.—I herewith inclose a copy of the communication received this morning from General Tanis.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to the British minister.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Port au Prince, March 14, 1878.

MR. MINISTER: The deplorable attitude assumed by General Louis Tanis, aîné, having obliged the existing authority to declare that he is outlawed, according to Act, a few copies of which I herewith inclose, it becomes evident that the communication of that commanding officer is not worthy of being taken into consideration. My government would be glad of any action the corps diplomatique may take to terminate the deplorable situation without shedding of blood, and consequently I would request you, in company with your colleagues, to notify General Louis Tanis, sr., that it has been determined upon that at precisely three o'clock this afternoon the Fort National must be surrendered by him to the proper authorities. As to himself, he can, at his pleasure, surrender himself a prisoner, subject to the laws of his country, or retire, together with his companions, under the protection of the representatives of foreign powers. After three o'clock, military measures will be taken for the capture of the fort which he has made the scene of rebellion.

I beg you to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my highest esteem.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Propositions between General Tanis and the government.

1. General Tanis and his companions are at liberty to stay in Hayti, and to return to their private occupations without fear of being molested on account of their direct or indirect relations with existing affairs.

2. The corps diplomatique should endeavor to enforce the observance of the above clause.

3. The guard of the fort and the soldiers who joined the general will enjoy the privileges of the above-named stipulations.

4. There will be no acts of hostility neither on one side nor on the other until the definite conclusion of the present treaty, without General Tanis being responsible for hostile acts that may occur outside of the Fort National.

Fort National, March 14, 1878.

L. TANIS, AÎNÉ.

[Inclosure 6 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to the British minister.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI,
Port au Prince, March 14, 1878.

(Seventh year of the independence.)

MR. MINISTER: In thanking you for the receipt of your communication containing General Tanis' demand, the government begs you, together with your colleagues, to be so kind as to inform him that it maintains its first note; that is to say, that this

general may, at his pleasure, surrender himself to the justice of his country, or retire from the Fort National, under the protection of the representatives of friendly powers.

The government, Mr. Minister, makes use of this occasion to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

Maj. STUART,

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident, Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 7 in No. 40.—Translation.]

General Tanis accepts the proposition.

I accept the proposition to retire, myself and my companions, under the protection of the representatives of the foreign powers, on the condition that those soldiers and officers who are now in the fort, and who have only obeyed the orders of their chief, will be at liberty to return to their homes, and that I, together with my comrades, may be allowed to seek shelter under proper protection.

Port au Prince, March 15, 1878.

L. TANIS, AÎNÉ.

[Inclosure 8 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to the British minister.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Port au Prince, March 15, 1878.

Monsieur LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to inform you that my government consents that General Tanis and his companions, shut up in the Fort National, should quit the territory of the republic. Their embarkation will be protected by the proper authorities. If this cannot be immediately accomplished, General Tanis and his companions may be transferred to a consulate, and while there the same guarantees of protection will be extended to them.

Without derogating in the least from any existing laws, the government will be indulgent toward the officers and soldiers who merely obeyed the orders of one who was their chief.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest esteem.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

Maj. R. STUART,

British Minister Resident, Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 9 in No. 40.—Translation.]

General Tanis to Mr. Langston.

PORT AU PRINCE, *March 15, 1878.*

MR MINISTER: I would be very greatly obliged to you if you would be so kind, for the last time, together with Her Britannic Majesty's consul, to hear a new communication I desire to submit in the interest of humanity.

I rely upon your indulgence that you will excuse me for disturbing you again from your occupations.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the expression of my highest esteem.

L. TANIS, AÎNÉ.

[Inclosure 10 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to the British minister.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Port au Prince, le ———, 187—.

MR. MINISTER: I have taken note of the verbal communication you made to me concerning the demand of General Tanis, who desires an interview with the corps diplomatique.

The government regrets that at this stage of military operations against the rebels it cannot allow, at present, any suspension of hostilities.

I have the honor, Mr. Minister, to salute you with the highest consideration.

F. CARRIÉ.

Mr. STUART,

Minister Resident of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in Hayti.

[Inclosure 11 in No. 40.—Translation.]

r Stuart to Mr. Carrié.

LEGATION OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY,
Port au Prince, March 16, 1878.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, not dated, received yesterday at one o'clock in the morning. Having submitted said note to the consideration of my colleagues, who gathered together for that purpose, I am authorized to inform you, in their name, that the responsibility of refusing General Tanis' invitation to be allowed to make a final effort for the sake of humanity, falls entirely upon the present Government of Hayti.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

R. STUART.

Monsieur FELIX CARRIÉ,

Secrétaire d'Etats des Relations Exterieures, etc., etc., Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 12 in No. 40.—Translation.]

General Francois to the citizens of Croix des Bouquets.

[The Monitor.]

THURSDAY, March 21, 1878.

Jean Chrysisstome Francois, commandant of the arrondissement of Port au Prince, to the citizens of Croix des Bouquets:

CITIZENS: After having shot four of our fellow-citizens, General Catulle Mirville, commandant of this commune, an adherent of Louis Tanis, fled to the woods at eleven o'clock this morning.

You know the sentiments of President Boisrond Canal. General Catulle Mirville, thirsty of the blood of his fellow-citizens, has not executed the orders of the executive in committing this barbarous act, and he alone is responsible.

Citizens of Croix des Bouquets, gather beneath the standard of the national guard to sustain order.

Peace reigns throughout the republic. I urge you then, dear fellow-citizens, to rally around your constitutional chief.

Long live union!

Long live peace!

Long live the constitution of 1867!

Long live the President of Hayti!

Croix des Bouquets, March 19, 1878, the 75th of the independence.

[Inclosure 13 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr. Langston.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Port au Prince, March 15, 1878.

Mr. MINISTER: I have the honor to request you to make known to the government the names of persons who have sought refuge in your legation, if in any case there happen to be any.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my highest esteem.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

Mr. M LANGSTON,

Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States, Port au Prince.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[Inclosure 14 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Langston to Mr. Carrié.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port au Prince, March 16, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated March 15, 1878, and to state in reply thereto that there are no refugees in my legation.

I embrace this opportunity to express to you my very highest consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

Hon. F. CARRIÉ,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure 15 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr. Langston.

[Circular.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,*Port au Prince, March 21, 1878.*

MR. MINISTER: At the close of a military treason which is probably unequaled in the general history of the world, General Louis Tanis, sr., Fontange Chevalier, and numerous other adherents to a cause which has originated, as you are aware, from assassination, plunder, and the bombardment of the capital, rendered powerless in one of the fortifications of the place, have fled, taking refuge in the various consulates of this town. Thus, having planned and executed their foolhardy and criminal proceedings at the head of the government troops that they forced in their service, they hope now to escape the penalty of the law in seeking protection in the residences of the honorable consular agents to which they are not entitled. The public peace has been and is gravely menaced.

As my government has not yet an official list of the names of those criminals who may have taken refuge in the consulates, at a time when the commission d'Enquête is in active operation, charged with the high mission of throwing light upon this dark affair, I flatter myself with the hope that you will hasten to give me a list of those persons who have so gravely imperiled the public peace during the absence of the Executive.

It is in these sentiments that I beg you to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high esteem.

The secretary of state for foreign affairs,

F. CARRIÉ.

MR. JOHN MERCER LANGSTON,

Minister Resident of the United States of America, Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 16 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Langston to Mr. Carrié.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port au Prince, Hayti, March 21, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular dispatch, dated of this day, in which, if I understand you aright, you ask the names of persons who have taken refuge at my legation. I lose no time in making you a reply. The persons who have thus taken refuge are: Boyer Laforest, Eugene Saintard, and Phillip Laraque, three in all.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

Hon. F. CARRIÉ,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Port au Prince, Hayti.

[Inclosure 17 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Carrié to Mr Langston.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Port au Prince, April 1, 1878.

MR. MINISTER: In maintaining as much as possible its rights, its duties, and its prerogatives, as also its respect for its official standing, my government has in no wise opposed the embarkation of the refugees in your legation, yet it was its belief that said embarkation was to have taken place on the 30th of March. With this in view, forces were held in readiness, and the authorities only awaited your assistance in order to furnish you its escort.

In view of the amicable relations that my government desires to cultivate with yours, through my medium, you are notified to cause to be embarked those individuals who are a source of trouble to the country; and the government cherishes the hope that you appreciate the case, which does not allow it to consult the interest of those who are enemies of public peace.

Knowing that in no wise would you assume the responsibility of keeping on the territory of the republic persons who are a source of disquietude to society, I have the honor to renew the assurances of my highest consideration.

F. CARRIÉ.

MR. J. M. LANGSTON,
Minister Resident of the United States of America, Port au Prince.

[Inclosure 18 in No. 40.—Translation.]

Mr. Langston to Mr. Carrié.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, April 2, 1878.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 1st instant has been received. In answer I have the honor to state that I have heretofore said to you, as early as 4 o'clock on the 30th ultimo, and again yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, that I regretted that your government was unable to furnish an escort and guard in season to embark the refugees now in my legation upon a steamship then in port, advertised to leave for St. Thomas via Cape Haytien at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 30th ultimo, according to the understanding had between you and myself.

Be pleased to rest assured, sir, that I hold myself ready, in obedience to the high considerations of propriety, as well as the public tranquillity of your government, to embark the persons named at the earliest practicable moment.

A steamship of the Atlas line, the Atlas, returning from St. Marc, Hayti, will arrive at this port, on its way to Kingston, Jamaica, on next Wednesday or Thursday, when I trust the embarkation can be made. I may be permitted to express the hope that the government will be fully prepared by the day named to furnish the needed protection promised for the safe embarkation of the refugees.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

Hon. F. CARRIÉ,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Port au Prince, Hayti.

No. 269.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 42.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, April 10, 1878. (Received April 24.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 40, dated March 26, 1878, I have the honor to state that the three men, refugees, Laforest, Saintard, and Laraque, connected with the late revolutionary movement of Louis Tanis, and who took refuge in my legation, were embarked on the 3d instant, under the protection of the Haytian Government for Kingston, Jamaica.

No disturbance took place *en route* from my residence to the steamship "Atlas," of the Atlas line, upon which they, with seventeen others, were embarked. The crowd which assembled to witness this embarkation was immense, but in all respects manageable and orderly. In discharging their duty on this occasion the government officers were prompt and energetic. However, on the 31st ultimo, when, by previous arrangement with the government, this embarkation was to have taken place, the authorities were so slow and tardy in making their preparations for furnishing adequate protection to the refugees that it was impracticable to embark them on that day, the hour for the departure of the steamer, upon which they were to be sent away, having arrived some time before the escort was ready to leave its rendezvous. This may have been a fortunate circumstance, for it gave several additional days for the cooling of popular passion.

Generals Tanis, Chevalier, and Choisl still remain at the residence of the chargé d'affaires of Liberia.

The government has demanded these leaders of the movement, but it seems to have receded from its threat to take them if not delivered according to such demand. Counseled as to the position assumed by him, and sustained with regard thereto by his colleagues of the corps diplomatique in a unanimous judgment, General Lubin demeans himself in this matter with wisdom and courage. It is very apparent now that the government would be greatly pleased were these leaders even embarked; and, in all probability, within a very short time they will be permitted, under the protection of the government whose overthrow they attempted, as alleged, to take their departure beyond the limits of the republic. This seems to be the natural ending of Haytian revolutionary attempts. If they succeed, the administration of the government is changed; if they fail, their leaders, and a few of the more conspicuous followers, are exiled. Occasionally some more unfortunate one is shot by the mob.

It cannot be denied that asylum, as furnished in the legations and consulates located in this republic, is in very important senses objectionable. It is surprising to witness the readiness and assurance with which a defeated revolutionist approaches the door of such places, demanding, as a matter of right, admission and protection. And before the revolutionary attempt is made, when the probabilities of success and defeat are being calculated, this protection, in case of defeat, is regarded and accounted as sure; and by this means, refuge and escape are sought and gained. Exile is regarded as the only possible infliction; and this, tempered by that sort of care which results from diplomatic and consular interest and assistance. Such interest and assistance always tend, too, to dignify while they encourage revolutionary efforts. Antagonisms, also, as between foreign governments and that whose overthrow is attempted, under such circumstances, are quite inevitable, especially if the latter is earnest and decided in its purpose to deal vigorously and severely with the rebellious.

From the first, when called upon by the government, through Hon. F. Carrié, to do what I might, consistently, to prevent the destruction of life and property and maintain its authority, I have spared neither time nor effort in meeting what I conceived to be my duty. And I am fully persuaded that while no consideration of law or propriety has been violated on the one hand, no dictate of humanity or suggestion of Christian duty has been neglected upon the other. Mindful of the very great difficulty which our government experienced in the famous Canal case, I have sought to demean myself, in the matter of receiving refugees, with the greatest possible care and caution.

The expense and trouble connected with this matter of asylum constitute another consideration in favor of its abolition. But upon this I do not dwell.

While it may not be practicable, as yet, to wholly surrender this right and practice of asylum in Hayti, a right and practice suggested and supported by considerations of humanity only, it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when the enlightened nations represented here will deem it wise to abolish it.

In this connection consideration is not made of temptations to unjustifiable courses of conduct, either on the part of diplomatic and consular representatives or foreign residents, and yet this is a branch of the subject, as far as this republic is concerned, which is fruitful of reflection and thought. It has even been reported, in connection with the revolutionary movement under consideration, that leading merchants, including foreign residents, gave, and promised to give, large sums of money to its leaders. Several such persons have already been called before the "*commission d'Enquête*," to make answer to questions relating to such reports; with what result, it has not yet transpired. With respect to the officials referred to, none other than the most prudent and commendable course of conduct in this behalf has been pursued. And the government must ever regard with sentiments of gratitude their wise and salutary counsels and conduct.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

No. 270.

Mr. Evarts to Mr. Langston.

No. 24.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1878.

SIR: Your dispatch No. 23, of the 24th ultimo, has been received. It is accompanied by the reply of the Haytian minister for foreign affairs to your note objecting to the consular tax of 1 per cent. on the value of merchandise exported from this country to Hayti. The reasons assigned by that functionary in defense of the policy of that tax are by no means deemed satisfactory.

It may be allowed that Hayti has a right to impose such duties upon importations from abroad as to her may seem expedient. Friendly nations which hold intercourse with her, however, also have reason to expect that this act of sovereignty will be exercised in her own dominions, and that the invidious character or degree of the charge will not be sought to be avoided by making her consuls in foreign countries tax-gatherers there.

You will consequently protest against the tax adverted to as decidedly offensive, at least in form, to this Government, and express a hope that the proper authority there may see the expediency of such further legislation as may obviate the objections adverted to.

The British Government has applied to us to join with them in protesting against the tax. It has not been thought advisable at present to accept the invitation. You may, however, confer freely upon the subject with the British representative there. Such conferences may make it more easy to compass the common object.

I am,

WM. M. EVARTS.

No. 271.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 54.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, May 10, 1878. (Received June 1.)

SIR: On the first day of this month the fête of agriculture was celebrated in this city. The approach of this celebration was announced, on the evening of the 30th of April, by the firing of cannon, and the dawn of the following morning, the day of the fête, was saluted by the firing of the same great guns. At seven o'clock in the morning of the 1st instant, the various functionaries of the government, national and local, present at the capital, assembled at the national palace, and, at eight o'clock, the President, supported by the several ministers of his cabinet, and accompanied by a large escort of troops, repaired to Place Pétion, where, in the presence of a large gathering, the products of agriculture were exhibited and the addresses delivered. Subsequently the assemblage, forming in line of march, led by bands of music and soldiers, accompanied by the President and his cabinet, repaired to the cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was chanted and high mass celebrated. At the close of the exercises here the competitors to whom prizes had been awarded, accompanied by the secretary of the interior and agriculture, went to the Hôtel Communal, where they were served with a sumptuous dinner. The conduct of this celebration seemed to give general satisfaction.

The present constitution of Hayti (the one of 1867) provides for two national celebrations. One occurs on the 1st day of January, and commemorates Haytian independence and the character and deeds of its chief hero, Jean Jacques Dessalines; the other occurs on the 1st day of May, and is intended, at present, to be an agricultural exhibition with competition for prizes awarded to those who excel in cultivation of quality and quantity of agricultural production. The language of Article 201 of the constitution reads as translated: "The national fêtes are that of the independence of Hayti, and its hero, the 1st of January, and that of agriculture, the 1st of May. The legal fêtes are determined by law."

On the 21st day of September, 1877, the government, through the department of the interior and agriculture, provided that the administrations of communes and arrondissements should arrange for local agricultural exhibitions; and at the same time and through the same agency provided for a national exhibition to take place at the capital on the 1st day of May. In accordance with such regulation there was held in this city, as already stated, on the 1st day of this month an agricultural exhibition.

The products had on display were neither numerous nor various. A few specimens of coffee, sugar-cane, and fruits constituted the sum total of what was to be seen. There were no horses, no sheep, no hogs, no cattle, no fowls on exhibition. Neither were cereals exhibited, nor such vegetables as potatoes, Irish or sweet. Corn, as grown in this country, is sometimes very good, although very inadequately cultivated generally, and very good specimens of it might have been produced. Horses, especially those used for saddle purposes, donkeys and mules used for draught, sheep and cattle, especially bullocks used in teams, are very abundant, and many of them of excellent quality. The sheep, of course, are valueless for wool, but furnish excellent mutton. Beautiful specimens of such animals as are here enumerated might have been put on

exhibition. It is not to be understood that improved breeds are referred to in this connection.

There was, however, no suitable provision made for exhibition, for anything like agricultural display. Every one presenting products held them in his hands. Neither table nor platform was provided as places of deposit and display; and yet, in spite of this very great inconvenience, the earnest attention given by those in attendance, both at Place Pétiou and the cathedral, discovered intelligent interest and improving understanding as to the subject of agricultural advancement.

The address of the Hon. Em. M. A. Gutierrez, the secretary of state of the interior and of agriculture, delivered on this occasion, herewith inclosed as translated, marked A, was received with intelligent appreciation and approval. As a representative of the government, presenting its purpose with regard to agricultural improvement in the country, this utterance of Mr. Gutierrez is worthy of special consideration. Other addresses were delivered; one by the magistrat communal; another by the president of the conseil of the arrondissement; but that of the secretary is the one which is significant. His views with regard to improving the machinery and implements of husbandry used in this country are correct and wise.

There is the largest room for improvement, for all the agricultural implements used in this country are rude enough. The chief ones are the common hoe and the machete; sometimes plows are seen, but I think never used. The ax is used for cutting and hewing timber and wood. But it is not a common instrument, and the style is by no means the best. Some machines of the smaller sizes and less improved styles are used in some localities for cleaning coffee and cotton, and grinding and pressing sugar-cane. But, in the main, the laborer here does not use improved implements. As far as the cultivation of the soil is concerned, its preparation and tillage, the harvesting of crops, the thrashing of grain, the cleaning of coffee and cotton, the preparation of rice, sugar, sirup, and taffia, the implements used are primitive and crude; they are faulty and inadequate to prosperous and advantageous tillage. It is not because they cannot be obtained that improved implements are not used; but because the people do not know about their value and are not disposed to learn. They prefer, as at present informed, to follow the old ways, cultivating industrial habits and methods which seem to be more easy because better understood, if they are less remunerative and advantageous. Of the methods of cultivation adopted it is only necessary to say that, as far as the tillers of the soil are concerned, there is not only a general lack of intelligence, but an indisposition, as already stated, to adopt new ones, with improved implements as required. It is hardly true that they are indisposed to labor; for they are, as a class, men and women, good workers. If the field and garden here could only be cultivated according to the well-tested and improved methods of enlightened nations, the same amount of labor—less labor in fact—would bring the abundant harvests of wise tillage to the Haytian laborer.

As more fully explanatory of the purpose and policy of the government with regard to the subject of this dispatch, I transmit herewith inclosed, as translated, circular numbered 12 of the department of the interior and agriculture. This circular will also render the address of the secretary more intelligible and easy of apprehension. Soil as fertile and easy of cultivation as that of Hayti, so generous in products, deserves kindly treatment of its tillers. And were the tillage improved by the introduction of better implements, and suitable

machinery used in harvesting and preparing its products for market, the rewards of agricultural industry would be greatly enhanced, and the general interests of the country promoted.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 54.—Translation.]

Address of the secretary of agriculture.

GENTLEMEN: The fête of agriculture of this day terminates the series of fêtes which are no longer in rapport by the method of award with the progressive march of the age. To the legitimate aspirations of the nation the government has responded in prescribing to the administrations communal and of the arrondissements the agricultural exhibition, September 21, 1877.

The dissensions which have broken out in the conseil communal of Port au Prince, the trouble which was introduced into the elections, the treason of March 14, have produced some deplorable results, among which must be reckoned the failure to execute measures which should tend on the part of each administration to establish the agricultural exhibition.

The government does not make light of difficulties which are connected with the execution of every measure the importance of which is not yet appreciated by agriculturists. To-day the government is happy to announce, in the presence of the chiefs of section, the councillors of agriculture who will shortly be proclaimed by the conseil d'arrondissement, the agriculturists here assembled, that the best method of encouraging the development of our tillage is to induce every citizen to offer to the appreciation of the conseil d'arrondissement, in the place of the exposition, the fruits of his labor, at stated periods, to compete in point of superiority and quantity, in order to obtain prizes more or less valuable, each conseil d'arrondissement being appraiser, *ex officio*, of the prosperity of agriculture in its locality.

The government is deeply interested in the introduction of central manufactories for making white sugar, machines to hull, to winnow, to clean coffee, to gin cotton, to extract the oil from our oleaginous grains, to grate, to press tapioca, to prepare rice, to grind our different cereals. It will avoid to the conseils d'arrondissement, who have not yet adopted the excellent plan of importing machinery, the expensive experiments to procure for themselves the best models of this kind, in order to recommend them. These conseils, called to endow their localities within the limit of their resources with suitable machines for the improvement of the product of our soil, should alone appreciate by the agricultural exhibition the merit of those agriculturists who ought to obtain them. The exhibition will only be closed at the end of this month.

Thus it is by the exhibition of your products, citizen agriculturists, that you will succeed in obtaining improved machines, good instruments pertaining to husbandry, proper to supply the insufficiency or the unwillingness of laborers.

The government will not hesitate to give encouragement to all real and well-directed efforts. Your productions are numerous and varied. The names and the prizes will be made known among you through the diligence of the conseil d'arrondissement.

Gentlemen, the chiefs of section, you are requested to second the efforts of the commandant d'arrondissement, the commune, the conseil d'arrondissement, the conseil communal, the commissaire of the government, and the justices of the peace. Your rôle to be well performed requires activity without limit. Remember that agriculture, like commerce, lives of guarantee and trust; the more severe you are against disorder, vagrancy, and theft, the more you will encourage the industrious agriculturists. The more you maintain the respect of person and property, the more you will see new establishments built in your rural sections, attracted by the good order which shall be established there by you.

Let us follow the President of the republic to the Temple of the Savior to implore His benedictions upon your families and your laborers.

Vive l'Agriculture!

Vive la Constitution!

Vive le President d'Hayti!

[Inclosure 2 in No. 54.—Translation.]

Circular of the Department of Agriculture.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!

Republic of Hayti, section of agriculture, seventy-fourth year of the independence.
Office of the secretary of state for the department of the interior and agriculture.

PORT AU PRINCE, November 10, 1877.

To the conseils d'Arrondissements of the Republic:

GENTLEMEN: The plan of an agricultural exhibition at the headquarters of arrondissement having been proposed and accepted as a measure calculated to bring about an amelioration of our productions and the increase of our resources of exportation, it now only rests with the government to point out the means of realizing this by a course which is as easy as it is encouraging. You ought, above all, to labor to attain a complete uniformity of views with us for the classification of the prizes to be awarded, the preparation and the order of arrangement as to quality and quantity of the principal products to be exhibited, which will tend to show that we purpose, more and more to maintain those principles of order and unity, indispensable, above all, in the variety of work which has been confided to us.

The exhibition known as the fête of agriculture ought to be preceded, from the 15th to the 22d of April, by preparatory exhibitions in communes, to take place at the seat of the conseil communal. These preliminary exhibitions have in view to afford you leisure to verify and appreciate the productions placed in competition, according to the order of their condition, in order to determine upon the selection of those worthy of being exhibited at the central exhibition on the 1st of May.

Once classified, these productions must be conveyed to the headquarters of arrondissement, at the risk of the producers, in order to be shipped in good season, in vessels destined to receive them.

The competitors whose products have been approved of by the conseils communaux, from whatever section of the country they may come, must appear in person on the day of the fête of agriculture, with said products, at the grand distribution of awards. By this means the industrious agriculturist, in whatever section of the territory he lives, will have the satisfaction of seeing the fruits of his labors appreciated and enjoying the advantages of the exhibition and the benefits accruing therefrom.

It now only remains to classify and define the natural products of the first order for which prizes will be reserved by the conseils d'arrondissements according to the limit of their means. You will keep me informed of these amounts in arranging a price on each article. We enumerate: Coffee, first prize, superior quality, quantity of pounds to minimum, good condition of cleanliness; second prize, ordinary quality, clean, quantity of pounds to minimum; third prize, quality called Moka. Cotton, first prize, superior quality, quantity of pounds to minimum; second prize, inferior quality, quantity of pounds to minimum. Cacao, first prize, superior quality, quantity of pounds to minimum; second prize, ordinary quality, quantity of pounds to minimum. Indigo, one prize, quantity, pounds. White sugar, one prize, quantity, pounds; brown sugar, one prize, quantity, pounds. Sirup, prepared for exportation, at 45 degrees, in barrels. Camphor, quantity ad libitum. Vanilla, quantity ad libitum. Tobacco in leaf, seroons, of 25 to 50 pounds. Chitterling, three feet minimum. Ginger, quantity, barrels. Pistachio, quantity, barrels. Nuts of Pomme d'Acajo (mahogany apple) quantity, barrels. Divers cereals, corn, &c., quantity, barrels. Hoholy, quantity, barrels. Yams, in quantity of ten pounds. Potatoes, quantity, barrels. Couscans, quantity, barrels. Starch, quantity, barrels. Arrow-root, quantity, barrels. Ordinary pineapples, one prize. Loaf-sugar, one prize, superior quality. Divers textures, one prize. Cords, one prize. Hammocks, one prize. Stallions, superior quality, ad libitum in size of breed. Mules, one prize. Mares, superior breed. Fat cattle, one prize. Fat swine, one prize. Fat sheep, according to weight, one prize. Fat goats, according to weight, one prize. Superior game, according to weight, one prize. Divers animals, improved breeds, to raise for exportation. Palma Christi oil, one prize, quantity, gallons.

Such is the plan which must serve as a basis and which permits the country, according to the degree of administrative ability and the intellectual development of the population, to produce its elements of life and prosperity.

Please accept, Messieurs les Conseillers, the expression of my distinguished consideration.

EM M. A. GUTIERREZ.

No. 272.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 55.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, May 25, 1878. (Received June 10.)

SIR: The constitution of Hayti requires that the Corps Legislatif assemble on the first Monday of April annually. The members of this body do not, however, seem to trouble themselves about any rigid observance of the day named for their assembling. Individual and business convenience seems rather to be consulted. Not even public threatened danger moves them. Not even difficult problems of national finance and revenue, involving public credit and the maintenance of good order, animate their purpose to be punctual in meeting upon the day designated by law. Hence the national assembly, composed, according to the constitution, of the members of the senate and the chamber of deputies, and which is to be convened and organized at the annual session of these bodies, did not meet this year till the 16th day of this month. More than a month and a half had elapsed before a quorum could be had in these branches of the government so as to organize this assembly. The opening of the assembly was imposing. The president of the senate, assisted by the president of the chamber of deputies, presided. The President of the republic, the members of the cabinet, the corps diplomatique and consularie, the civil and military authorities of the capital, and many of the more prominent and distinguished citizens of the country were in attendance.

As reflecting the general sentiment and purpose of the nation, certainly as reflecting the sentiment and purpose of the earnest and thoughtful portion of the community, that patriotic and sagacious portion upon whose manly resolves and efforts the declining condition of the country is to be changed, and the impulses and activities of the people quickened and guided in its real interest and welfare, as it is to be hoped, I have translated and transmit, herewith inclosed, marked respectively 1 and 2, the addresses of Dr. M. Hippolyte, president of the national assembly, and of Boisrond Canal, President of the republic, delivered on this occasion.

The national assembly includes in its membership several of the more distinguished and influential politicians and statesmen of the republic. There are several persons members who are men of real ability and patriotism, and who very much surpass in their accomplishments and power as statesmen the most advanced Haytian lawgiver of former days. In this fact is to be noted a hopeful promise. Were revolutions less common and expatriations less frequent, this class of more intelligent, efficient, and useful men would be much more numerous.

How far the goodly sentiments and purposes, the appreciation of the unfortunate condition of the country and government, as expressed in the addresses herewith inclosed, and the expectations and aspirations of the people with regard to change and amelioration, will be realized by wise action on the part of the legislature and executive, remains to be determined. No prophecy with regard thereto at this juncture seems to be wise.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 55.—Translation.]

Address of Dr. Hyppolyte.

“Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth; and good will toward men.”

GENTLEMEN, SENATORS, AND DEPUTIES: We are here gathered for the third time since the revolution, ever memorable for having ended the odious tyranny of the Domingues-Rameaux. We are now in the sanctuary of liberty, whither we have been delegated by the people of Hayti to guard, with jealous eye, their interests; to work, at the same time, with peaceful conscience, for their weal and prosperity.

You must not forget, gentlemen, that the session which is now being inaugurated is the last one of a legislature which in three months, and at the utmost four, will be committed to the impartial scrutiny of history. It is now more urgent than ever that we should unite all our efforts to obtain, if possible, a page of glory in its immortal tablets.

The first legislature witnessed the bloody record of an administration which, after having exhausted our riches, ruined our credit, even compromising the nation's honor, only left us fearful ruin on every hand to work upon, terrible wounds to cure, and a chasm to bridge. We went bravely to work; but is the work accomplished? Alas! there is much yet to be done. The condition of our finances is far from satisfactory. Its most important problems must yet be solved to the satisfaction of all. A desolating contest, which must be terminated, has for two years retarded this much-desired solution. It becomes an urgent necessity to defend Haytian interests against all unjust demands, illegal pretensions, and also against those who contribute the most, by their waste, in ruining the national credit. Want, fearful public misery, the fruits of a financial situation not yet generally known, through prejudice existing on all sides, stands erect, displays its hideous rags, calling upon us loudly for a final solution. This is of grave importance, gentlemen, and yet it is not all.

From one end to the other of the republic, as you are aware, a strange, undefined uneasiness has settled for some time past on our people, banishing whatever hope they might have enjoyed. The least rumor causes disquietude, for we know that blind criminal passions are agitated, disturbing the country and threatening to destroy our internal peace, the only boon which remains to us. It is not only at Limonade and a few other little villages that these fears have been entertained. At Port au Prince, even, the capital of Hayti, blood has flowed; bullets, criminally destined to overthrow our liberal institutions, have been shot among women and other defenseless people.

President of Hayti: Since you have added by your presence to the luster of this ceremony, allow us to use this opportunity to congratulate you, in the name of our constituents, upon the decisive victory the government has obtained over the enemies of public order in the events which have lately occurred. You have no doubt felt happy, Mr. President, in witnessing the readiness evinced by our good citizens, who have on all sides proffered to you their courage and their arms. This is the just reward of your political honesty. In remaining faithful to your constitutional oath, you have identified yourself with the nation. You have ceased to maintain, as have so many of your predecessors, a personal cause. Your cause has become that of the nation. You have found her, and you will always find her, between you and your enemies. Persevere, Mr. President, in this path of uprightness and loyalty, and when the time arrives to resign your seat, you will bear to your retreat abundant glory—the glory of being pointed out by your fellow-citizens as a model to your successors.

Gentlemen, senators, and deputies: We have, as I have already said, a first and great duty to fulfill; it is to calm those fears and apprehensions that I have already reminded you as existing among our people; and in order to obtain this general sense of security, we must ourselves offer the example of concord, a sincere brotherly feeling among the members of this legislature. Ah! that I could command sufficient eloquence to drive far from these walls the discord which for thirty years has marred our progress and annihilated our noblest aspirations. Let us endeavor, my dear colleagues, to re-establish among us peace, kindness, and harmony; we owe it to our wives, our sons, our aged parents, who, far from this assembly, tremble when they hear the cannon of alarm, the signal of civil war, of blind passion, and brute force, or else we may have in the future to clash one against the other.

We have been subjected to ceaseless struggle since 1858; we have shed the best blood in order to secure in the management of our country intelligence, which then was accorded only a secondary position, while ignorance reigned supreme. Must we render fruitless this struggle at the very hour when we have every reason to believe that we have obtained a complete victory? Why, now that ignorance is confused, or, shall I say, convinced, and is wiped out from one end to the other of the republic, and then seeks refuge at Kingston, Paris, and elsewhere, conspiring to place discord in action, are we to allow the obliteration of order by passions and ignorance? No; that shall not be. No; a thousand times no. Intelligent men of my country, you will not

offer this sad spectacle to the civilized world. You will not allow such a final verdict to be delivered against the black race, against a race which has furnished such noble natures that one should be proud of being its descendant.

Far from that, my dear colleagues. Each one of us, taking compassion upon our commune, and too unhappy country, will throw aside his anger and animosity, and, uniting in one bond the intelligence of some, the willingness of others, we shall be enabled to enjoy good-will, fraternity, and kindness one for another in all parliamentary contests that may occur during the progress of this session. What is necessary in order to obtain this? Let each remember that no interest other than a national one ought to be tolerated here.

In the name of the constitution I formally declare open the third session of the fifteenth legislature.

Vive l'union.

Vive la liberté.

Vive l'indépendance.

Vive la constitution.

Vive le Président d'Haïti.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 55.—Translation.]

Address of President Canal.

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: In joining with you in the inauguration of the third session of your legislature, I have not only obeyed the dictates of duty, but have wished, at the same time, to give to the assembly, whose votes have confided to me the executive, renewed proof of my sympathy; and to the country that has intrusted its destiny in my care a fresh proof of the necessary alliance between the chief of the executive and the houses of legislature.

You have reminded us of the cost of our institutions and the difficulties they have encountered in the lamented past. In the deep embarrassments which fall upon this administration, is not concord among all politicians sincerely devoted to their country the first duty which enables us to surmount them? For my part, I have never doubted, whatever may have been the difficulties of my station, whatever the excitement or susceptibility caused by unfortunate circumstances, I have always imposed upon myself the duty of shaping my policy upon the necessity of unanimity between the great bodies of state, a necessity which, in my sight, predominates over all others, and must prove the stability of our institutions. This policy, perhaps, has been the butt of interested or passionate critics. All sorts of ambition and impatience have there sought refuge for pretext and arms. But the good sense of the public has done justice to the matter, and in face of the devotion with which the city of Port au Prince conducted, but the other day, the defense of my government, together with that of society, in presence of the flattering praise that you accord to the personification of the policy I represent, I have entirely forgotten the bitterness entertained by those critics, even the cruelty of treachery, in order to sincerely rejoice with you on the fruits of the inauguration of a system in which the chief of the executive, overlooking all personal interest, is merely a visible representative of the law and those institutions intrusted to his care.

These results, without belittling the difficulties that remain to be surmounted, must be protected by the maintenance of unity between the executive and the legislature, and in the appeal for unity which you have made to this assembly, I sincerely join my wishes to yours. I ardently hope that those intelligent men who, for different causes and at different periods, have already undergone the hard apprenticeship of revolutions and their consequences, will forget the past differences, their recent animosities, to join together their intelligence, and seek the remedy for our perilous condition.

Serious want burdens the country; the causes thereof are numerous. Can it be the disastrous legacy of our revolutions and of former administrations, or, if we will go further in our history, is not our situation caused, on certain sides, by the neglect of work and the diminution of production; or is this the logical result of laws which have alienated European civilization from our borders, not granting it the right to be incorporated with us, and replenish our soil by means of its example and capital? Whatever may be the solution, we here have a question of which urgent necessity demands an investigation; we here have a field of inquiry in which our native faculties, rising above party action, should find matter for wise effort.

Mr. President of the National Assembly: The legislature and I have assumed the direction of national affairs in one of the most critical epochs of our history. The legislative body and I must relinquish in a few months the mandates confided to us by the country. I would rejoice if, through our joint efforts, and by means of a stroke at

on ce bold and prudent, through its instrumentality in preparing the future and at the same time keeping in hand the past, we could give luster to the community by our works. I would rejoice if we could hand to our successors, through the example of the unity which has dwelt among us, the fruits of a reform which would elevate our country from its ruin, that her thanks may be associated with the remembrance of the fifteenth legislature and my government. Such, gentlemen, is the wish I express, while assisting with you at the opening of this new session, and such, I am sure, are the sentiments that the country at large will discover in you.

Vive la constitution de 1867!

Vive la representation national!

Vive l'unité de la famille Haïtienne!

No. 273.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 68.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, July 11, 1878. (Received July 23.)

SIR: On the 4th instant the anniversary of our national independence was duly signalized in this city by the general and cordial display of the colors of the several governments whose representatives reside here. All the flags were thrown to the breezes at eight o'clock in the morning, and were kept flying until six o'clock in the evening.

Expressions of kindly feeling with regard to our independence, our matchless growth as a nation, our maintenance of free institutions, our suppression of the late rebellion, our defense and support of the integrity of the Union, our present patriotic attempts at reconciliation of the two great sections of the country, and our establishment of equal freedom and impartial legal and political rights were frequently heard upon the streets and elsewhere as the impassioned sons of this republic looked upon the ensign of our mighty sovereignty, and witnessed the hearty sympathy which other governments gave thereto in the happy display of their several national banners.

At a dinner given on the 4th instant by the representative of our government, the most beautiful sentiments and utterances were offered and made by the President, members of the cabinet, the corps diplomatique, and consulaire, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of deputies, and gentlemen, senators, and deputies—sentiments and utterances eulogistic of our country, its people, its government, its laws, and its Christian civilization. Such sentiments and utterances were heartily approved and applauded by the large company present.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

No. 274.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 69.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, July 11, 1878. (Received July 23.)

SIR: On last Monday, the 8th instant, the members of the cabinet of President Canal, upon his request, presented to him their resignations. It is said that these resignations were asked because of a want of general

and cordial sympathy between the President and the gentlemen composing his cabinet on political questions of vital importance.

Rumors are afloat as to probable cabinet appointments, but as yet no definite information can be gathered on this subject.

It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will be had in settling this matter. In the first place, business is delayed and obstructed in the various branches of the government; and, in the next place, agitation of such questions here tends to produce uneasiness in the public mind, which may result in attempts at revolution.

There has been for some days past considerable fear of an outbreak in some part of the northern portion of the country; and it was reported but a few days ago that a movement of revolutionary character had shown itself in or near Cape Haytien and at St. Marc. The government at once dispatched troops upon its war vessels to these points; but found no movement at either of consequence. There is, however, just now a feverish condition of the public pulse; and if the President acts promptly in dealing with this matter of the cabinet, he will do his country a special service. I shall keep you fully advised with regard to the result.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

No. 275.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 74.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, July 24, 1878. (Received August 8.)

SIR: In my dispatch numbered 69, of the 11th instant, I advised you of the resignation of the several members of the cabinet of President Canal. I have now the honor to inform you that a new cabinet has been organized, composed of Messrs. Ernest Roumain, secretary of state of finances, commerce, and foreign relations; St. Ilmont Louis Firmin Blot, secretary of state of the interior and agriculture; C. Archin, secretary of state of justice, public instruction, and worship; and T. Carrié, secretary of state of war and marine. Mr. Blot, a resident of Cape Haytien, has not yet arrived at the capital and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office; but during the interim of his absence the performance of such duties is devolved upon his colleague, Mr. Archin, of the department of justice.

In announcing officially, on the 16th instant, the reorganization of the cabinet, Mr. Roumain, the minister of foreign affairs, addressed me a dispatch of such kindly temper and feeling, such generous and noble purpose, with regard to the friendly relations of our respective governments, that I have deemed it proper to transmit for your perusal, herewith inclosed, a copy thereof, with translation. Of course, in my reply, these kindly sentiments were heartily reciprocated.

The arret of the government, by which the appointment of the new members of the cabinet is announced and the resignation of the retiring members accepted and published, is interesting, in view of the fact that it briefly indicates the professional and military standing of the several members of the present cabinet, and, as an official document, to the stranger is curious and novel. I transmit, therefore, herewith inclosed, this document in its original form and language, with translation.

With regard to the action of the President had in the matter of reorganizing his cabinet, there seems to be general popular acquiescence, if not approval. Whether the political leaders of the National Assembly and others, who are said to have had large influence with the outgoing cabinet, will quietly acquiesce, remains to be seen. But no revolutionary outbreak is to be apprehended now in connection with this subject. The President seems to be strong and his administration firm.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

[Inclosure in No. 74.—Translation.]

Mr. Roumain to Mr. Langston.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Port au Prince, July 16, 1878.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to inform you that the President of the republic, by an order dated the 14th instant, two copies of which I transmit to you herewith inclosed, has called me to take charge of the department of finance, commerce, and foreign relations.

In bringing this action to your notice, I am happy to express to you the very great satisfaction I experience in entering into official relations with you.

Convinced of the ardent desire of my government to maintain the good relations which subsist between Hayti and the United States of America, I give you the assurance that I shall not neglect any effort with a view to contribute to the attainment of this happy result. I love to persuade myself that in this purpose I shall meet always the kindly dispositions which have constantly animated you towards my government. Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my very high consideration.

The secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c.,

ERNEST ROUMAIN.

Mr. J. M. LANGSTON,
*Minister Resident and Consul-General of the
United States of America, Port au Prince.*

[Inclosure to inclosure No. 74.—Translation, &c.]

Order of President Canal.

Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Order.

BOISROND CANAL, *President of the Republic of Hayti.*

In view of the necessity of constituting a new council of secretaries of state, and article 113 of the constitution—

Ordered:

ART. 1. The general of division, T. Carrié, formerly secretary of state, has been named secretary of state of war and of marine, in place of General Auguste Montas, whose resignation has been accepted.

The general of division, St. Ilmont Firmin Blot, has been named secretary of state of the interior and agriculture in place of General Em. M. A. Gutierrez, whose resignation has been accepted.

The general of division, Ernest Roumain, has been named secretary of state of finance, commerce, and foreign relations in place of citizen Félix Carrié, whose resignation has been accepted.

Citizen C. Archin, lawyer, has been named secretary of state of justice, public instruction, and worship in place of citizen Dr. Jn. Joseph, whose resignation has been accepted.

ART. 2. The secretary of state of justice, public instruction and worship is charged during the interim with the portfolio of the interior and of agriculture, until the arrival of the one named thereto.

Given at the national palace, at Port au Prince, 14th of July, 1878, seventy-fifth year of the independence.

BOISROND CANAL.

No. 276.

Mr. Langston to Mr. Evarts.

No. 78.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, July 25, 1878. (Received August 8.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the proclamation of President Canal, with translation thereof, dated July 8, 1878, concerning the late revolutionary disturbances at Cape Haytien, their suppression and the conduct of the government troops, whose services were in requisition in connection therewith.

I am just in receipt of a dispatch from our consul, Mr. Stanislas Goutier, of Cape Haytien, by which I am advised that on the 16th of this month the *St. Michel*, a war-vessel of the Haytian Government, dispatched to Fort Liberty upon service connected with the troubles already referred to, and others anticipated, fired two guns at and ran into the American schooner *Augustus J. Fabens*, E. C. Harris, master, bound from Port au Prince to Fort Liberty, and considerably damaged said vessel, while lying to, with colors flying at topmast, for a pilot, to take her to the town of Fort Liberty.

The damages in this case amount, according to survey had, including repairs to the vessels her sails, rigging, and demurrage for forty-five days, at \$30 per day, according to her charter-party, to \$3,700.

This subject, with its bad features, I shall bring to the attention of the Haytian authorities without delay, and ask immediate and proper adjustment.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

[Inclosure in No. 78—Translation.]

PROCLAMATION.

Boisronnd Canal, President of the Republic of Hayti, to the people and to the army:

HAYTIANS! Bélyny Vincent and Dorvil Théodore, who have so often rendered themselves conspicuous by armed revolts against the established order of things, have renewed their work of disorder and social disorganization. Again they have unfurled the standard at Grande-Rivière and at Cape Haytien.

The government, advised of their destructive measures, had taken precaution to destroy their criminal project or to conquer them in a contest of brief duration.

On the 4th of July, the appointed day, Dorvil Théodore and his band attacked the Grande-Rivière of the north, and some hours afterward fled in disgrace, at the close of an attack as firm as energetic. During the action a ball wounded the arm of a general officer, the brave Almon Mars, commandant of the commune of the Grande-Rivière of the north. The insurgents were at the same time trailed in the section of Joli-Trou.

During the same day, the contumacious Bélyny Vincent, who was said to have taken up refuge in the Dominican part, boldly showed himself at Cape Haytien, gave the signal of revolt, and, after disabling one of our soldiers and wounding six others, fell himself, under the fire of the brave defenders of society.

Order has been established at all points where these odious attempts proved abortive. Honor to the brave Generals Monpoint, jr., and Séide Télémaque. They fully appreciated their duty. The country and the government will remember them.

Haytians! When our institutions are thus menaced, our duty is to stand united and offer an energetic resistance to those who have sworn to overthrow them. This union

will insure our victory, and our institutions will continue to shine brighter and brighter than ever, and our advancement in progress and civilization more glorious.

"Vive la constitution!"

Given at the national palace at Port au Prince July 8, 1878, the seventy-fifth year of the independence.

BOISROND CANAL.

By the President:

The secretary of state of war and marine,

AUGUSTE MONTAS.

The secretary of state of interior and agriculture,

EM. M. A. GUTIERREZ.

The secretary of state of finances, commerce, and foreign relations,

F. CARRIÉ.

The secretary of state of public instruction, justice, and worship,

Dr. JN. JOSEPH.

ITALY.

No. 277.

Mr. Marsh to Mr. Evarts.

No. 679.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, June 2, 1877. (Received June 18, 1877.)

SIR: The influx of pilgrims to attend the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Pius IX's election to the episcopate has ceased, with the exception of the Spanish contingent, which is estimated at something less than 3,000. The total number thus far little exceeds 8,000, as is ascertained from the police records. The pilgrims, therefore, have not formed a body sufficiently strong in numbers to venture upon organized violence in the face of the forces of the government and the municipality. Still, there have been not a few instances of provocative words and acts on the part of the pilgrims, and the zealots of both parties, papal and anti-papal are greatly excited. Notwithstanding this, a numerously attended public meeting, held in this city on Thursday, the 31st of May, to protest against the excesses and usurpations of the clericals, and at which strongly denunciatory language was used by the speakers, was conducted with perfect tranquillity; and I see no serious reason to anticipate any disturbance of the public peace, though some apprehend danger from the excessive zeal of the expected Spanish pilgrims. The pilgrims are in very large proportion ecclesiastics, comprising a large number of cardinals and other dignitaries of the church, who visit Rome, not as pilgrims simply, but for purposes of mutual consultation, and as members of the probably approaching conclave for the election of a successor to the present Pope.

Of course the consultations of these personages are not public, but it is ascertained that, at a recent meeting of the most conspicuous among them, it was decided by a nearly unanimous vote to advise Pius IX to abandon his profaned and desecrated capital, and to retire, with his whole curia, to the purer soil of Lyons, in France. It is vehemently suspected that the coincidence of this resolution with the recent political movement of the chief of the French State was not accidental, and at Rome, where all things are contemplated through a clerical mist, this belief is very general. It is believed that the Pope would have yielded to this advice but for the strenuous opposition of his physicians, who