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MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Washington: 1964

Havana Mr. Smith

Sept 22

New York May 2nd 1892

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

Sir

Your communications of
24th & 25th ult. postmarked 20th were
received this morning.

We telegraphed you on 25th, the following:
"Indeavoring
to your wish, have directed. Captain
"Scott" "Reynolds".

Mr. W. Regan will endeavor to call
upon you sometime this week.
Our letter of 24th ult. to you was hastily
written, and in referring to the false
copy of it we find some errors on
second page, we beg to call your attention
to them for correction. Where we meant
to say detention, we have said detention
only, instead of false imprisonment,
said false imprisonment.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant
J. M. Regan

New York. May 27.

John A. Machado. (Roth. Murray)

Urban Commission.

Aug. 1872.

may 4.
New York. Atl. 470.

John A. Machado (Robt. Murray)

Cuban Commission.

Aug. 1892.



Mr. Hamilton
Treasury Department,

May 5th 1870.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Uls. transmitting a copy of dispatch No. 63. from Gen. Siches, our Minister at Madrid, with a translation of a proposed law for regulating Commerce between Spain and her Colonies, and asking the opinion of the Department whether such law would affect injuriously American interests.

In compliance with your request, I have to remark that the law declares the commerce between

Wm. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Spain and her possessions Coasting trade; to be
carried on only in National vessels, and in so doing
Spain only asserts her undoubted right in this -
a right exercised by this Country and other powers.

It is understood that this trade has not
been interdicted to American vessels. But American
ship-owners have not availed themselves of the privilege
to any extent, on account of the heavy discriminatory
duties against their vessels - being nearly double
those imposed on merchandise carried in National
ships.

With great respects,

Wm. S. Barstow,

Secretary.

Harvard

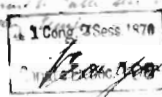
Edinburgh

2

Dr. J. Smith



advtly 12



May 6th 1870

For Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

We had the pleasure to telegraph you on 20th ult, and to write on 23rd inst, but we have received no communication from you since.

By the "Horo Castle", from Havana to New York, received letters from Capt. McBarry, of the "Col Lloyd Reinwall", dated 27th and written before he received our telegram, directing him to accept the steamer.

We are anxious to have a settlement of this unpleasant affair, and as the owners of the steamer, are willing that the matter of damages be determined by disinterested gentlemen, of proper experience, as referees, provided such be your recommendation.

We have no authority to make any proposition on behalf of the crew, for their improvement and loss of personal effects, but if you would have us do so, we will seek such authority immediately. We feel that no time

should be lost in bringing the whole case
to a determination, which would much like
that such might be reached here, in case
of a reference, so that if further evidence
than is already in your possession, be
necessary, we can produce it here without
delay or much inconsequence to witnesses.
Herewith is a copy of Capt. McCarthy's letter
to Consul Genl Piddle.

In conclusion, we beg
to state, confidently, that in our estimation
Edw. Dr. H. Archibald Esq., Atty. Genl.
of this City, would be an acceptable, suitable,
and a highly proper referee.

Very Respectfully,
your Obedt. Servants
L. A. Rogers

Copy

sent

Havana Sept 29 1870

1. Mr Biddle

U. S. Consul Genl

Sir
The objections I have to receive the Steamer
for Lloyd Aspinwall is I have instructions from
the owners not to receive him untill I hear from
them. and in any case I cannot receive the
Steamer in the condition she is in at present. she
has received damages in this port which makes
him not seaworthy without repairs

furthermore they have taken one of
the crew out of the Steamer and have not returned
him. and have taken private property belonging
to myself and crew which have not been returned

Yours most obedt Servt

signed Chas H McCarty

Ex Capt Lr Aspinwall

Copy sent to Mr. Roberts 7 May

Telegram.

New York.

May 6. 1860.

Hon.

Sumner Fish.

General Goycuria,

My personal friend is captured
by the Spaniards, and is to be tried.

He is a citizen. His execution
would do more to injure the cause
of Spain, than any other act.

I beseech your most earnest
and prompt interposition, to be
effective.

Will see you Monday morning.

Benj. F. Butler.

Recd. at 12:10 P.M.

to Mr. Leach
Indescribable
Santiago de Cuba

North Atlantic Fleet,
U. S. Flag Ship Severn (2nd Rate)
St. Domingo, April 2nd 1890
Hon. G. M. Robeson.

Secretary of the Navy.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose
herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. A. E.
Phillips in reference to his departure from
Santiago de Cuba and the circumstances
connected therewith, which is submitted for
the information of the Department.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Yours Obedt Servant.

C. H. Poor.

Reverend Admiral Commandg.
N. A. Fleet.

Kingston, Jamaica
10th Mar. 1890.

Respected Admiral

Chas. H. Poni

Commanding. V. M. S. Atlantic Fish
Ct.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the very aggravated manner in which I have been compelled to vacate the United States Consulate at Santiago de Cuba, owing to circumstances which I have reported at length to Mr. J. R. Wheeler, the U. S. Consul at this place. I having requested Mr. Wheeler to forward you copies of the correspondence, content myself by requesting your reference thereto for all details.

It now becomes my duty to solicit your assistance by requesting you to instruct a vessel of war to proceed to Santiago de Cuba, and from the authorities there demand such satisfaction for the outrage mentioned to our Flag, as shall be deemed most advisable by you. I desire

however, to add to my report to Mr Wheeler
the following remarks concerning my own case,
the better for you to arrive at the enormous
amount of injury I have sustained, and illustrate
my demand for damage and reparation.

I have been a resident of Santiago de
Cuba for the past 20 years, during which
lengthened period I have, with some slight
intervals, pursued my profession with success,
realizing, an amount of from \$7000 to \$10000
per annum.

For the past 2 years or so. I have
devoted a great amount of personal
attention, & also considerable means to the
establishment of an estate, and with such
success that I consider the income derivable
therefrom to be fully \$15,000 per annum,
and this too with every probability of an
increase. I might add that an additional
and important value attaches to this estate
in its close proximity to the city and its
consequent comparative safety from the
acts of the Insurgents. In addition to this

estate, my house in the city holds an extensive amount of valuable property. I am likewise the owner of a large quantity of live stock. This before mentioned property, and other of too various a kind to detail, but which yet represents considerable value, has been left at Santiago de Cuba without protection, and I compelled to flee the country for safety to my life.

I now revert to my official position as U. S. Consul.

In April last the Hon E. F. Wallace, then U. S. Consul, in consequence of the very disturbed state of affairs did not feel disposed to any longer hold the office, requested me to assume the duties thereof, which I accordingly did. Subsequently I was requested by the State Department to continue in the discharge of them, a duty I am proud to say which has been fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the U. S. Govt to the present time.

During the past year I have had

occasion, several times, to demand justice for outrages
committed upon American citizens. This action
on my part had its natural effect, and an
amount of bitter feeling manifested itself
against me which wanted but an excuse
to be plainly demonstrated. An opportunity
presented itself on Tuesday the 8th inst. when
by some to me unaccountable agency, a despatch
of mine to the State Department dated 3^d
Jan. 1870, upon the state of affairs at
that time in my Consular District, was
received at Santiago de Cuba, it having been
published in the New York Herald and
reproduced in the Havana papers. As that
despatch contained unpleasant truths to
the Catalans, it served as a pretext for them
to carry out their long wished for demon-
stration against me. Accordingly I felt
myself compelled to immediately quit
the city, not having had even sufficient
time to transfer to Mr. Parsons the amount
of Treasury fees I had on hand, nor
afford him the slightest information in the

simplified state of Consular duties now
pending there.

It therefore remains but for me to
again request that you will furnish me the
necessary protection, first by conveying me
in a vessel of war to Santiago de Cuba,
that I may there under your protection
arrange all matters at the U. S. Consulate
connected therewith with my Director.
Secondly by demanding of the authorities
the necessary apologies for the outrages to
our flag, and thirdly on my behalf demand
from the authorities indemnification in full
for all personal injuries and pecuniary losses
sustained by the acts of their officials. The
amount of damage I consider myself entitled
to under the circumstances I lay at \$300,000,
which, when it is remembered that I am
compelled hereafter to forego any interest
whatever in the estate, as also the being
deprived of all emoluments arising from a
well established profession, it will, I think
be considered a sum scarcely commensurate

with the losses sustained by me.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Your Obt. Servt.

A. E. Phillips.

Lat. acty U. S. Consul
Santiago de Cuba

signed

No 49.

~~100~~

North Atlantic Fleet
U. S. Flag Ship Sumner (at Port)
Havana, April 29th 1870.

Hon George M. Robeson,
Secretary of the Navy
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to a telegram from the Department dated March 24th, 1870, I visited Santiago de Cuba for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances of the compulsory flight of A. E. Phillips late U. S. Consul at that place, and enclose

herewith a copy of my correspondence with Col. Juan de Queda, Acting Governor of the Eastern Department of Cuba upon this subject with translations of his replies, numbered 1, 2, & 3; also, correspondence and translations of replies connected with other matters of American interest brought to my notice, numbered 4, 5 & 6.

all of which I hope will fully and satisfactorily explain the result of my visit to Santiago de Cuba.

I took on board the following
passengers

passengers (in addition to Mr. Phillips):-
William Lee, Master formerly of the sloop "Champion";
William Farley, ~~James~~

Harry Thomas,

David Hammond

J. B. Latte & wife (Americans. . . New Orleans)

L. A. Borgella (an American citizen) who had
received information that he was
obnoxious to the Volunteers; &

Alfred Kessen. (English Boy). passage for whom
to Kingston was requested by the
Antislavery Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Mr. Phillips declined going on shore although
offered an escort; friends advised him not to do so -
for even if the Volunteers did not molest him, some
creditor might have him arrested and imprisoned -
the laws authorizing imprisonment for debts until
he could make satisfactory arrangements to go
into liquidation. He wished to avoid arrest,
as I informed him it would not be in my
power to interfere in opposition to a due course
of law he being a private citizen. After many
unsuccessful attempts, he succeeded through
the

the intervention of the Governor, in leaving his property in legal hands, and provided for his creditors.

The whole difficulty in the Phillips case arose out of the publication of his correspondence with the State Department, in which he reflected in rather severe terms upon the Volunteers; this, in addition to suspicions long entertained that he was a Cuban sympathizer, exasperated them beyond control. I would here venture the remark that I think more reticence in regard to official correspondence would be the better policy.

It must be admitted in justice to the Governor, that he appeared to be anxious to do what was right, as far as it was in his power, but I understand his authority is limited, and besides, it is very difficult for Spaniards to take the measure of individual rights of Americans.

The city was very quiet during our stay, and the officers of the Severn fully visited the day night and day, being treated with marked courtesy. I called upon the Governor and

and he visited the ship, being received with the usual ceremonies.

~~The day of our departure for Kingston,~~
Jamaica, there was a rumor in town, that the insurgents, after a sharp action with the Spanish forces, had defeated them and had taken possession of the town of Bayamo. Spanish loss said to be about eighty (80).

The only man-of-war in port of foreign nations was the French gunboat "D'Estaing", and the Spanish gunboat "Huelin". The former bound to Havana to accompany the Admiral. Both touching at New York.

Very Respectfully,

Your obdt servant.

C. H. Davis

Rear Admiral.

Candy, N. H. Fleet

North Atlantic Fleet.
U.S. Flag Ship Leeward (2^d Rate.)
Santiago de Cuba April 9 1871

Colo. J. Quidá
Acting Governor of the
Eastern Dept. of Cuba.
Colonel:

The Undersigned Commander
-in-Chief of the United States Fleet cruising in the
West Indies, would respectfully inform you that he
has been ordered by his Government to visit
Santiago de Cuba, for the purpose of inquiring into
the late unfriendly treatment experienced by
the American Consul, Dr. J. E. Phillips.

As I understand the case from represent-
-ation made by Mr. Phillips, now on board the
ship, he was compelled to leave Santiago de Cuba
in the most hurried manner in consequence
of threats of assassination made to him on the
part of certain volunteers composing a portion
of the military force under your command,
and instead of receiving the protection due to him
as a citizen of a friendly nation having Treaties
of

of amity etc. with the Government of Spain, and in virtue of his office at the time of American Consul, he received an implied acknowledgment that the Volunteers were beyond all control, and advice was conveyed to him from you to leave the Island in a steamer about to leave for Jamaica, which he did without being allowed the necessary time even to transfer his Consular affairs to his successor, and was also obliged to leave much valuable property unprotected, and abandon a lucrative professional practice.

It appears that the passions of the Volunteers were aroused against Dr. Phillips because of the appearance in one of the Cuban papers of a translation of an official letter addressed by him to the State Department at Washington.

A resolution was passed in Congress calling for all the correspondence in the State Department relating to Cuban affairs; this correspondence was produced and by the Congressional reporters given to the Press. Among the letters were that of Dr. Phillips, giving

his views of the political status in his Consular District, as invited to do by the Secretary of State, but it was written with no intention or expectation that it would be published and return to Cuba to cause mischief, or excite the hostility of the Volunteers, or any one else.

He was further subjected to the indignity of being called upon to sign a letter written by a member of the club, intimating that the threatened letter, which he had not then seen, must be an exaggeration, or would to that effect. This was extorted at the moment of departing, as the only means of escaping the vengeance of the Volunteers, the only guarantee that his life was safe.

The undersigned would be pleased to receive such explanations as you may feel disposed to make in relation to the above case, and has the honor to subscribe himself.

Yours Obedt servant.

L. H. Poor.

Dear Admiral

Cordy U. S. A. & Fildy

Translation

Santiago de Cuba. 10th April 1870.

Most Excellent Sir.

~~By the hands of the two officers whom~~

I had the honor to receive yesterday at my residence, I received a despatch from you asking for information concerning the recent ill-treatment of the American Consul, Dr. A. C. Phillips, who has represented to his Government that he was obliged to leave Santiago de Cuba very suddenly, having been threatened with assassination by certain volunteers of the military force under my command; and that instead of receiving the protection due to him as a citizen of a friendly nation, and as an American Consul, he received notice that the volunteers were beyond all control, and that I advised him to leave the Island in a steamer that sailed for Jamaica, without stopping to transfer the business of the Consulate to his successor.

It is painful to me, Excellent Sir, that my position and ~~your situation~~ ~~document~~ ~~your~~ as much scope as I would like to have when answering your courteous communication. The affair is already in the hands of my Government, to whom I forwarded

an account by the first opportunity.

I have the honor to inform you, Excellent Sir, in the most respectful manner, that the story that Mr. Phillips was compelled to leave is entirely without foundation, as you will have occasion to see by the following remarks.

On the 5th of March last Mr. Phillips sent a communication to this Government, in which he stated that he desired to leave for his country on that day by the French Steamer "Darien", which was to sail in a few hours - and asking me for a passport, as he had delivered the affairs of the Consulate to his successor, Mr. John Parsons, who had formally accepted the same.

I found no difficulty in making out the desired passport, particularly as Mr. Phillips had turned over to Mr. Parsons his successor, the archives of the Consulate, which he had up to this time, retained upon the plea of ill health.

By the above you will comprehend that is far from having been compelled or obliged by me to leave, Mr. Phillips went on account of

reasons of which I have no knowledge, and which it is not my place to know, as they are of a private character.

I am constrained to deny threats were made by certain Volunteers, and no one knows better than Mr Phillips, for the following reasons:-

His passport was delivered to Mr. Phillips in his own house, while in company with Mr. Carson, the Vice Consul of England and the Secretary of this Government, who, in a private character, went to take leave of Mr. Phillips, and who accompanied him, from his house to the wharf without meeting any Volunteers, nor even the loaves or who gather usually when steamers leave; and no one knows better than Mr. Phillips the truth of what I say.

I have no knowledge of what may have passed between Mr. Phillips and two members of the Spanish club, of which you make mention in your letter, for it was of a private nature.

You refer in your courteous letter to the fact that Mr. Phillips, in his passport
actual

retreat, left without protection much valuable property. I do not know, Most Excellent Sir, what material interest Mr Phillips may have in this Department, nor is it incumbent upon me to ascertain; and from what I have heard, he has in going away from this city left unsettled many debt. I make this explanation in answer to the paragraph in your courteous letter.

It suffices to say, that Mr Phillips now secures the very people with whom he was, but a short time since, united by feelings of friendship as well as by mutual interests, and permits me to say that the latter may have given rise to the question which now occupies me, but the harmony and friendship which united the Volunteers and the representatives of the Government of the nation that you so worthily represent, were not unknown to Mr. Phillips, and the good wishes of the Volunteers have been made manifest more than once when upon visiting at his own house the Spanish and American flags united, he, Mr. Phillips, as representative of the United States, was received by

by music and enthusiastic acclamations from the
Volunteers, who so exhibited their satisfaction at
seeing the two nations so closely united.

I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Q. B. S. M.

Juan de Queda

Dear Admiral G. H. Loor.

Commanding U. S. North Atlantic Fleet
&c. &c. &c.

North Atlantic Fleet.

U. S. Flag Ship "Severn" (2nd Rate)
Santiago de Cuba, April 11th, 1870.

Col. Juan de Céspedes.

Acting Governor of the
Eastern Dept. of Cuba.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your communication of the
10th inst, in reply to, my letter of the 9th inst.
asking for explanations in relation to the case
of E. Phillips, late U. S. Consul at Santiago de
Cuba, who was compelled to leave the city
in consequence of his life being threatened by
certain Volunteers under your command.

Holding the position as you do of Acting
Governor and Commander of the forces here,
I was in hopes you would feel yourself
competent to give a full and satisfactory
explanation, although the matter had been
referred to the Supreme Government.

As you seem to regard the affair
as without foundation, and that the departure
of

of Mr. Phillips was entirely a voluntary act on
his part, and that the volunteers are his
friends, I presume you will feel no hesitation
in guaranteeing to Mr. Phillips the safety of his
person and property, should he deem it necessary
to visit the shore for the purpose of settling
the bill you allude to, which he acknowledges to
owe, and I imagine his is not an exceptional case;
indeed, I am assured by him that if all who
owe him bills within your jurisdiction were
compelled to pay, he could not only satisfy all
his creditors, but have a handsome balance
remaining on hand; but should this not be
practicable, his property I understand amounts
in value to many times the amount of his
debts, and I suppose that through the same
source that you obtained the information of his
debts, you could ascertain his assets. I alluded
to his property in my letter because it is
one of my most important duties to protect
American interests.

The United States claim for its citizen
the same protection and immunities that are
—enjoyed

enjoyed by the citizen of the most favored
nations and will not be satisfied with less.
Although the Government of the United States
has lately used extraordinary forbearance
in many recent outrages upon its citizens, I
suppose it is unnecessary to inform you
that it is at all times fully able to decide
the question when further forbearance would
cease to be a virtue.

You will oblige me by stating if
the protection that Mr. Phillips deems
necessary will be accorded him.

I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

W. H. Fox.

Gen. Admiral

Commander in Chief

W. H. Fox.

Translation

Santiago de Cuba. April 12, 1870.

Dear Admiral G. H. Barr.

Comdg. U. S. North Atlantic Fleet.

re re re.

Excellent Sir,

I have the honor to reply to your courteous communication of yesterday, in which you ask me to guarantee the person and interest of Mr. A. E. Phillips, so that he may have an opportunity to go on shore to arrange his affairs.

I, Most Excellent Sir, give to you in regard to the person of Mr. Phillips, the same security and protection that is given to other citizens of your country, as well as to all others who may be residents of this Department.

I am satisfied that reclamation made by Mr. Phillips against his debtors will be attended to conformably to the laws, and that he will receive the most upright and speedy justice.

Reiterating my sentiments of high consideration for you, I subscribe myself,

Q. B. S. M.

Juan de Queda

U. S. S. Ship "Serrano" (2^d Rate.)
Santiago de Cuba, April 18. 1870.

Col. Juan de Ojeda.

Acting Governor of the Eastern Dept.

Colonel:

When you kindly offered to appoint an administrator to take charge of Mr. Phillips' property in order to secure him against a heavy loss, and to satisfy his creditors, I was in hopes there would be no further difficulty in the case, and that I would be able to leave at the hour I had determined upon; but there still appears to be an obstacle in the way of a proper legal arrangement, as it seems it is necessary for a lawyer to come on board and get the signature of Mr. Phillips to some legal paper. But Mr. Cortez represents that he cannot find a lawyer willing to come off to perform this necessary duty.

As I cannot consent to leave here without being satisfied that Mr. Phillips will have justice done him in the matter of his

his property, and especially that he should provide for his creditors, I am obliged to request that you will have the kindness to direct some lawyer to come off with the paper which it is necessary for Mr. Phillips to sign.

The "Siceni" is ready for sea, and I am anxious to depart

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your obdt. Servant.

W. H. Poor.

Reverend Mr. May.

U. S. A. Fleet

Magelation.

Santiago de Cuba, April 18, 1870.

Rear Admiral C. F. Barr.

Comd'g the Squadron of the United States.

to. to. to.

Excellent Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your courteous communication of this date by the hands of one of your officers.

I have given orders to the notary of this Government to proceed without delay on board of your vessel to carry into effect the power of attorney that Mr. Phillips desires to leave in this city for the arrangement of his affairs.

The functionaries of the civil administration would undoubtedly have attended to this case, had not their offices been closed, according to the ancient laws and customs that reign in my nation, but, notwithstanding this, if you will let me know if at the end of two hours the notary shall not have presented himself on board the vessel which

which you command, you will add to the many favors which I have received during your stay here, and enable me to take measures to enforce obedience to my commands.

I take this opportunity to renew my sentiments of esteem.

L. B. S. M.
Juan de Qjeda

North Atlantic Fleet.

U.S. Flag Ship "Serrano" (2^d Rate.)
Santiago de Cuba, April 9th 1870.

Col. J. Ojeda.

Acting Governor of the
Eastern Department of Cuba.

Sir:

The Undersigned desires to be informed of the reason why the American Sloop "Champion", on entering this port in distress, was not received and assisted in accordance with the eighth (8th) article of the Treaty now existing between the Government of Spain and that of the United States; but instead of the treatment therein defined was seized and suffered to sink in the harbor and subsequently her master and crew arrested, and as I understand, are now held as prisoners.

Unless these persons have committed some violation of the laws of Spain justifying such arrest, I must claim that they be released and placed at my disposal.

My claims ^{for damages} for loss and detention that
the

the case may involve, I will leave for subsequent
negotiations, and beg to subscribe myself

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servant
C. H. Poor.

Commander-in-Chief.
U. S. North Atlantic Fleet

Santiago de Cuba, April 18/57.

Rear Admiral G. H. Rose.

Commandant General of the U. S. North Atlantic Fleet,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Excellent Sir:

I have just received your courteous communication of yesterday, explaining that the Sloop "Champion", which arrived at the port in distress was not received and assisted or attended to conformably to the treaty existing between Spain and the United States; but, on the contrary, was seized and allowed to sink, while the Captain and crew were arrested without having violated any of the laws of Spain - and also requesting that the said Captain and crew might be liberated and placed at your disposal - leaving all claims for injuries, losses, and detention for subsequent negotiation.

I regret, most Excellent Sir, that in my office of Governor ad interim of the Department, I have not the power to comply with your request; the matter having been placed some
time

time ago in the hands of the Superior authority of the Island.

Nevertheless, I can give you some of the details of the matter in debate!

I have received a letter from the Administrator of Customs of this Capital stating that on the 30th of Feb. last there arrived at this port in ballast and in distress the American Sloop "Champion" from Cape Haye (Haiti) after the unusually long passage of sixteen days, and that the vessel's register ^{from Cape Haye} showed it cleared with 10 men in the crew and one passenger, and that as the vessel arrived here with only five men in the crew and no passenger, it was placed in quarantine, agreeably to the sanitary laws of the port, and that, after this, suspicion being aroused by the difference in the number of the crew, the very long passage and the badly made-up papers, an investigation was made by order of the marine authorities of this port, and the result forwarded to my Government for its action.

These, most Excellent Sir, are the facts

fact of the case of which Mr. Phillips, then Acting Consul of your Government, was duly informed. Furthermore, the arrest of the Captain and Crew was never intended to be more than a detention pending the action of the Superior Government, and they have remained at liberty in this city without any watching.

Your attention must also be called to the fact that all assistance has been rendered in order to prevent the sloop from sinking, and that on the 23^d of the same month, the above mentioned Consul Phillips sent a communication to the Marine Authorities of this port, thanking them for the good assistance rendered by the sailors from the Spanish Schooner "Albufera" in pumping out the "Chenega".

I regret, most Excellent Sir, that for the reason indicated, I cannot more fully answer your courteous communication, and the more so, on account of the friendly relations existing between my Government, and that of the U. S. which you so worthily represent.

With all consideration, I subscribe myself,

D. O. M. S.

Juan de Ojeda

North Atlantic Mail
U. S. Flag Ship "Serrin" (2^d Rate)
Santiago de Cuba April 12th 1870.

Col. Juan de Ojeda

Being Governor of the
Eastern Dept. of Cuba.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in
reply to mine of the 7th inst. in reference to
the Sloop "Champion".

I regret I cannot agree with you that
proper means of assistance were used to save
the Sloop, but as she has sunk that question
maybe considered settled for the present;
but as the Master and Crew are detained on
suspicion only, growing out of a discrepancy
in the papers received from the Customs House
at this Bay, (in a language the Captain
is unacquainted with) and those furnished
him by the American Consul at this Bay, the
latter I must consider the most authentic and
appear to be correct with the exception of
the

The one (1) passenger - who all on the ship testify did not make his appearance on board, altho' waited for thirty (30) hours.

I do not consider this mere suspicion of sufficient importance to delay the said Master and crew here for an indefinite period - the most ample time having already elapsed for a decision of the case - placing the Government of the United States at an expense, and what is more important, subjecting the men to the danger of falling victims to the diseases of the country - so fatal to unacclimated strangers.

The depositions of the men, taken on 11th before the American Consul, are on file here, and at the disposal of the Court; this is the only testimony, and its well merely result is trying to prove a negative. Considering therefore the further detention and testimony of so little importance, & for the reasons just stated, also, as an act of humanity and justice, I must protest against the further detention of these men, and again urge upon you their being placed at my disposal.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Very Respectfully,
Your obdt. Servant.

C. H. Poor.
Acting Admiral
Commissioner in Chief
U. S. N. A. Fleet

Translation.

Santiago de Cuba, April 13. 1870.

Rear Admiral C. H. Poor.

Commanding the U. S. North-Atlantic Fleet.
to to to.

Excellent Sir,

I have the honor to answer
your courteous communication of yesterday, in
which you request me to place at your
disposition the Captain and crew of the
American Sloop "Champion".

I, Excellent Sir, take into consideration
the just observations which you make in support
of that petition, and believe that they will satisfy
my Government and the Tribunal of Magpie
which was interested in the affair, and upon
that ground the individual to whom you
refer remain at your disposition, to do with
as may be most agreeable.

I take occasion to renew my sentiments
of consideration, and subscribe myself.

Q. B. M.

Juan de Ayala

North Atlantic Fleet

U. S. Flag Ship Denver (2^d Det.)
Santiago de Cuba. April 15. 1890.

Gen. Juan de Céspedes.

Acting Governor of the
Eastern Dept. of Cuba.

Sir:

I was in hope I should not
be obliged to trouble you again with further
correspondence, but my attention has been called
to a case - which I conceive I could not pass
by without noticing. I refer to that of John J. B.
Latti, an American citizen charged with
complicity with the insurrection, who has
been incarcerated for over seven months, much
to the detriment of his health - without con-
-demnation by trial; a right I believe by the laws
of Spain, he is entitled to within a brief time
after arrest. A promise was also given to my
predecessor, Rear Admiral Taff, by the then
Executive authority, that all American citizens
before being punished, should have a fair trial
in the presence of the American Consul. This
promise

promise has not been fulfilled in this case,
and the long and painful imprisonment of Jells.
Latter - which to a man of his advanced age

is a very severe punishment of itself - to say
nothing of deprivation of all means of support
for himself and wife - appears to be a
pre-judgment of his case without trial, and
I appeal Excellent Sir, to your sense of justice,
and ask if this old man has not sufficiently
expiated his offence, and if he cannot be
released, with the option of leaving the Island,
which I believe he would be glad to do.

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your obdt. servant,

Wm. For.

Dear Admiral Comd^r
M. S. A. S. Fleet

circulation.

Santiago de Cuba, April 14 1870.

Vice Admiral C. H. Barr.

Commanding the Squadron of the United States.

cc. cc. cc.

Excellent Sir

It gives me great satisfaction in answering your courteous despatch of the 15th of the month, to inform you that by order of the General Commanding this Department, the American citizen Mr. J. B. Latte is at your disposition and at liberty to return to his country, as requested in your courteous letter.

I take this opportunity to inform you that this individual has not only been found guilty of the crime of unfaithfulness; but also has been implicated in the theft of animals and other property, in going to his house to receive which, the receiving party encountered a party of rebels, of which Mr. Latte was incidentally a part. For this he was pardoned by the Spanish authorities, but his prompt return to the enemy gave cause for his arrest. The

The Vice Consul of the nation which you so
worthily represent, requested permission to have
an interview with the prisoner, which was
immediately granted, in accordance with an
existing order from the Captain General of the Island,
to the effect that whenever there is a sentence
given in the case of a citizen of the United States,
the representative of that nation shall be informed
of said sentence before its execution.

I will here close, Sir, my answer to
your polite communication, and will, with this
date, render an account to my Government, which
I think will approve of my conduct in this
affair, in consideration of the excellent relations
which unite this Government with yours, although
I may not have had the authority to act as I have.

The practice established by that superior
authority, in analogous cases with American citizens,
moves me to comply with a petition so sincere and
so frank as that you have made to me.

I accept, returned Sir, my sentiment of
high consideration.

R. A. S. M.
Joaquín de Quesada

admiralty.
Havana. The British
Specimen. Minister suggests a request to the Admiralty to be mutually named
to estimate damage.



New York May 12th 1890

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

Sir

We had the honor of addressing
you relative to the "Repinwall", the last time,
on the 6th inst.

The last communication we have from
your Office is dated 30th ult.

A very important letter from Capt. McCarty
came to hand this morn. A copy of it
is herewith.

Under date of 5th inst the Captain was directed
to make the necessary repairs to his vessel
to fit her for a voyage to Charleston S.C.
or to Fort au Pince, Haiti, which orders
he was advised, he would receive by telegraph.
In yesterday's papers it was published, that
the "Repinwall" had gone to Key West. We
are much surprised to hear that. Now
it would appear, judging from Capt. McCarty's
letter, that she has been compelled to leave
Havana, or else done to please Admiral
Poor and Consul Genl. Biddle.

Copy

Chas H Mcarty's last letter, Capt W Lloyd Garrison

Havana May 7/61

I have had a Survey on the Steamer
and they recomend that she go on the dock they say
2000 will put the Steamer in the condition she
was as far as they can see but the American Admiral
and Consul say they want the Steamer out of this
Port as soon as possible and say she can go on
the dock in the States as well as here to leave the
Survey open so as to extend it in the States I will
draw funds to pay the bills from Mr Whitman
I intend to go to Key West and Telegraph to y. o
where I shall go all bills I get in duplicate
and leave a copy with the Consul at this Port
why I leave here without docking the Steamer
is the volunteers say the Str Aquinwall shall not
go from this port that they will burn or blow
her up first as I am writing this there is one
of the Rebel Generals being put to death I
shall try and get away from here tomorrow
morning and I wish to discharge some of my
crew when I get to the States so I will want some
money all bills I will have safe so to send them
to you I have balked the the Str from the
copper up and the deck I am very busy and
cannot write you all but I am doing as I think

you would do if you was here.
where ever you send me please send my Wife
my address and Oblige I have not yet give
the Consul a receipt for the \$10 but I am acting
just the same

By the Steamer we here from Port au Prince,
about 15 Irish galleons are expected that
will oblige the Defiance to return to Havana
and thence to Port au Prince, and from
there again to Havana.

Tow what are we to do if she is liable
to be molested whenever she goes there.

You must perceive how much her value
and usefulness are appreciated because
of the dread of such treatment and
its possible infliction.

There ought to be a prohibition of such
violence of our rights and property, as
we cannot be expected to run our boat
between such forts as may best suit
the wishes or pleasure of the Spanish
Govt.

We beg to hear from you at your
earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully,
Your obt^d servant,

J. M. Ferguson



ad. May 16

Havana

Mr. C. H. Smith

New York May 13th 1870

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

Sir.

The communication from
your Ex^t, dated 15th inst, we have
Pursuant to Regu^s visit to Washington
has been put off, because we expected
to hear whether or no the "Rapinwall's"
cases for damages, was to be left to
reference.

If you can, will you please
give us the information.

Very truly,

Yours &c &c
J. H. Rogers



Mr. Chas. F.

New York 14 May 1870

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

Washington D C

With reference to our letter of 6th regarding the
identity question of Ithaca Lee Lloyd Aspinwall
the receipt of which has been acknowledged by your
Department we have agreedable to your instructions decided
to submit the whole question, so far as the citizens are
concerned, to a Commission for final settlement, and
trust that this proposition will be agreeable to the Hon.
Minister Roberts acting for the Spanish Government.
We propose as our Commissioner Edward M. Archibald
Esq., A.B.M. Consul, of this City whose consent we
have to act in our behalf. We would Hon. Minister
Roberts request and particularly urge a Commission
composed of four persons we name John S. Williams
Esq., of Williams & Gurn, of this City, as our second
Commissioner.

Both of these Gentlemen have had much experience,
and are of the highest respectability, and we trust
they will be acceptable to the Hon. Minister Roberts.
We beg you to submit our proposition, and request
the Hon. Minister Roberts to select his Commissioner
and give the name to us at the earliest possible
moment. Further that this proposition on our part
be subject to the following conditions,
First That the Commission set in the City of New
York.

Second That the whole matter be submitted to the
Commission before the first of June.

Yours

Third That each party shall have the right to make a full and complete statement before the Commission on all points relating to the matter.

Fourth That in the event of non-agreement of the Commission, they shall jointly choose a third or a fourth party, as the case may be, and that the decision of the majority shall be final.

We have written to Captain McCarty, by mail Steamer of this date, asking him for authority to submit the claim for himself and crew. We should have his answer by Telegraph about the 21st inst.

We are respectfully

Your Obedt Servts

L. M. Rogers

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microcopy No. 179

**MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Roll 325

May 16-31, 1870



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

Washington: 1964



W. E. P. Smith

United States Senate Chamber.

Washington, May 16 1870

Dear Sec. of State
Sir:

Permit me
to refer this somewhat
doubtful claim of
the estate of E. J. Walker
to you for such informa-
tion as you deem
afford the Committee on
Expenditures upon the
Subject. Very
Respectfully

To the Honorable The Senate and the
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled.

The petition of Mary B. Walker, of the City of
Washington and District of Columbia respectfully
shows that your petitioner is the Widow of the
late Hon. Robert J. Walker, and the Executive,
duly authenticated, of his last Will and Testament;
which will more fully appear from the annexed
transcript from the records of the Supreme Court of
the said District.

Your petitioner's Husband, in the Spring of 1857,
sacrificing his private and professional business,
reluctantly accepted the position of Governor of
the Territory of Kansas.

The condition of said Territory, on his arrival
there, and during a great portion of his term of office,
was greatly unsettled and disturbed, and her
Husband's services, during that most important
crisis were most arduous, necessitating constant
journeys to distant points in said Territory, the
expenses for which were defrayed by your petitioner's
Husband from his own private resources.

Your Petitioner further represents that her Husband
was bound to defray the necessary expenses of the Go-
vernment of the said Territory for Clerk hire, print-
ing, postage, books, rent of Executive Office, furniture

for the same, Stationary, Blankets, expenses of Indian delegations, expenses connected with the military organization of the Topeka revolutionary force and other proper and necessary expenses of said Government, out of his own resources, as will more fully appear from the annexed account amounting to the sum of \$7,003.75, vouchers for which one should be on file in the State Department of the United States.

Your Petitioner further represents that her Husband necessarily expended, in connection with said Office, out of his own private resources the further sum of \$6,000, all of which was necessitated by the condition of said Territory.

And your Petitioner states, there being no money to the credit of said Territory during said period, but but for said expenditures by her Husband out of his own private resources, owing to the peculiar condition of said Territory, immediately disastrous consequences might have occurred to her Husband then thought.

On the 8th of April 1858, the Secretary of State addressed your Petitioner's Husband, requesting him to furnish him with an account of said expenditures and stating that the State Department was about to request "an appropriation for extraordinary expenses incurred by the late and present Governors of Kansas," to which your Petitioner's Husband replied, on the 20th of May 1858,

transmitting an account with names & numbers
for said extraordinary expenses, heretofore amounting
to \$13,000, &c, which will more fully appear on
reference to a copy of said answer hereto annexed.

On the 24th Inst. May 1853, the Comtee. of Nat.
addressed your petitioner's Husband, stating that
"copies of said statements and accounts have
been transmitted to the Chairman of the Com-
mittees of Ways and Means and on Territories
in the House of Representatives, and on Finance
and Territories in the Senate; requesting that an
appropriation ^{of the amount required} may be made," as will more
fully appear from a copy of said letter
hereto annexed.

Your petitioner's Husband fully believes
that sooner or later your Honorable Body having
been thus officially thereto requested, would
make the necessary appropriation, and
being always disinclined and feeling great awk-
wardness to pressing his personal pecuniary rights
from time to time neglected, to call the fur-
ther attention of your Honorable Body
to this matter.

In consideration of all which your petitioner
looks for such immediate action as to your
Honorable Body may seem just and proper,
in doing which she is but fulfilling the
trust imposed upon her by the last Will

41 Cong. }
2 Sess. } Petition
of Mary D. Walker
widow of the late Robert
J. Walker deceased.
Praying compensation
for services rendered and
expenses defrayed by her
husband while Governor
of the Territory of Kansas.

1869 December 21 Referred to
the Com. on Appropriations

4

Merrill M.

App.

8 The Herald of Kansas

and testament of her late husband.

Wm. B. Walker

Executive Sec. Sec.

The United States of America
 To R. J. Walker late Governor of Kansas Territory Del.

Payment to Clerk.	\$457.91
3,000 Copies of Manual of address printed by	118.00
10,000 do.	133.00
Rent of Executive Office from April 1857 to 1 st June 1857.	59.88
Rent of Executive Office from 1 st June 1857 to 1 st Dec ^r 1857.	270.00
Payment to Clerk.	540.00
Blank book for Executive Office.	9.00
Books for Executive Office binding at King's job	67.00
Blank commissions for	28.00
Stamps for Executive Office.	9.00
Stationery for Executive Office.	40.00
Additional Stationery for Executive Office.	100.00
500 Executive Proclamations.	50.00
3,000 Copies of Proclamations and 10,000 of Official addresses.	80.00
Stationery for Executive Office.	40.00
Blank Commissions &c.	16.00
Other Stationery, Blanks.	100.00
Distribution, printing, Proclamations.	542.00
Executive Postage for quarter ending July 1 st 1857.	30.00
Executive Postage subsequently.	50.00
2000 Copies of Executive Proclamations.	32.00
Bill of the 2 ^d Tex (Chief for Public business.	144.00

Expenses of keeping. In balance and
four dollars for six months, printing, di-
vers and other expenses connected there-
with. Necessary to keep the Convention
in session, and to keep it in session at Lexington
until it shall be adjourned. - - - - -

\$1410.00

For Stenographic in connection
with Official duties. - - - - -

400.00

For Stationery expenses and information
obtained connected with the National
organization of the Temperance
society. This service important
and confidential. - - - - -

1910.00

For Mr. Briggs for printing & ex-
ecuting Proclamations. - - - - -

250.00

Freight on Government Ordnance
Boxes. - - - - -

3.50

Other printing, Government freight,
additional, Black Lists, telegraphs,
special messengers, traveling expen-
ses, forage and gun is the necessary to
travel with three or four persons
on Public business, which are not
usual business. - - - - -

1100.00

\$13,000.00

The above is a just and correct
account to the best of my knowledge

and belief and the balance stated
is justly due. No part thereof has
yet been received.

Mary B. Walker.

Washington Dec 13th 1869

At the request of Mrs. Walter I have examined the above account of the expenditures of Hon R. I. Walter while acting as Governor of Kansas Territory, and I can say that I believe the same to be correct and pretty, true as stated. I know that Gov. Walter made very large expenditures of the character set forth in the above account, and that such expenditures were indispensable in the management of the Executive Department of the Territory. Gov. Walter generally took vouchers for his payments and I was informed that his account had been settled at the State Department and not paid for want of funds. I can not speak specifically of the several items of the account, but I know that Governor Walter spent for the purposes named by him many thousand dollars of his own money.

Jas. P. Stanton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December A.D. 1869 - Theodore Munger
United States Commissioner



Havana

Wm. D. Smith

New York

July 16/70

Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of Sat.
21st saying that you had instructed the Vice
Consul at Havana to enquire about the firm
importer of the Am. Sug. Factor of the South
at Manzanillo, Cuba, and of convenient, and
you have the kindness to inform me whether
you have received any communication from
him in regard to the matter, as a fine
of \$500 gold is a matter of considerable im-
portance to the Captain, and delay

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. D. Smith

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

J. H. Winchester



Mr. Jefferson to file -

W. E. P. Smith

New York May 16 1870

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

On inspecting the Bonds issued
by Spain in 1864 to indemnify Citizens
of the United States for spoliation on our
commerce, I find a clause in regard to the
following effect: Agreeably to the Royal Decree
of Dec. 15. 1825 the sinking fund now
amounting to \$566,800 in gold) shall be
employed on the extinguishment periodically of
said bonds at the current rate. In other words
Spain is bound to enter the market, &
redeem these bonds by purchasing the
certificates which represent them. May I
beg leave to urge some action by Government
on this matter, as in justice the bonds
should have been liquidated long ago.
I am the honor to be Yours W. E. P. Smith
(W. E. P. Smith)

Washington. May 17. 70.

L. C. Madura } Charles O. Hill
Madura + Cabada }

Cuban Commission

July. 1872



May 18. 1870

Mr. E. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington
Sir.

We received yesterday a
communication from your Ex^t,
dated 16th inst.

We shall be pleased
to have that matter determined
in the way suggested by the
Spanish Minister.

Truly yours,

Wm. A. Lawrence,

L. A. Lopez



United States Senate Chamber.

Washington, May 17 1870

Hon. G. Bancroft Davis

My dear Sir

Mr Chas E Hall, a friend of mine, proposes to travel in Europe during the coming summer, and has written to me in relation to procuring a passport. Will you please send me the necessary papers and instructions.

The Committee on Retrenchment is engaged on the subject of the "Zong Liba", but the only copy of the decree establishing it, which the Com-

my letter has, as a translation,
which is not in correct En-
glish and probably not en-
tirely reliable.

If you can furnish me a
translation of the decree you
will greatly oblige me.

As the Committee wants it
for immediate use, please
send as soon as convenient
and oblige.

Yours truly
J. W. Patterson

United States Senate Chamber.

Washington. 15 May 1897.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, for which please accept my thanks.

I have obtained a Spanish copy of the decree establishing the Zona Libre, which I enclose herewith in order to avail myself of your kind offer to furnish a translation. Please send it at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours truly,

J. M. Patterson.

Hon. J. B. Bannett Davis
Asst. Sec. of State

Frederick B. Swift,
Notary Public,
Claims Office,
125 Broadway

May 21st 1890

My dear Mr. Chew,

I will feel personally obliged if you will inform me what are the prospects of adjustment in the case of the Brig "Mary Lowell". I appeared, you will remember, as Counsel in behalf of Capt Campbell, and am, under our agreement, still; but, if you will permit me, in a private communication, to go so far into my own affairs, I think he shows a disposition to use my introductions to Admiral Porter & yourself without due recognition of my professional status, or his engagements.

An answer relative to the "Mary Lowell" will much oblige,

Yours very truly
W. H. Bryner

Robt S Chew Esq

Chief Clerk

U. S. State Dept.

Washington

251 Broadway
N.Y.

D.C.



Mr. Pratt,
Ast 2 June San Juan de los Remedios
Cuba, May 21st 1870

Ente

to the Hon Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

The undersigned is native of New York
holding passport from the Department of State
No 2614, would respectfully submit:- that after
the birth of his male children at this place, he
had their baptismal certificates registered at the U.S.
Consular Agency here with attestation of same on
each form, and from motives of parental anxiety
they still being minors - infants - beg to be informed
whether this registry is sufficient to prove beyond
question their identity as American Citizens,
and entitles them to the full privileges and
protection of such citizenship.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obedt Servt

J. M. Alfaro

whether he pays
to the United States
has a residence here

Frederick B. Swift,

Law, Banking and Collection,

ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL CLAIMS OFFICER

158 Broadway.



New York, May 21st 1870

My Dear Mr. Chew,

I will feel personally obliged if you will inform me what are the prospects of adjustment in the case of the Brig "Mary Lowell". I appeared, you will remember, as Counsel in behalf of Capt Campbell, and am, under our agreement, still; but, if you will permit me, in a private communication, to go so far into my own affairs, I think he shows a disposition to use my introductions to Admiral Porter & yourself without due recognition of my professional status, or his engagements.

An answer relative to the "Mary Lowell" will much oblige,

Yours very truly
F. B. Swift

Robt S Chew Esq

Chief Clerk

258 Broadway
N.Y.

U.S. State Dept:

Washington
D.C.

Treasury Department.

Office of the Secretary.

May 23rd 1870.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith a copy of a despatch
received this day from the Collector
at New York in reference to the
steamer "Upton".

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Geo. S. Kimball

Secretary.

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

114
Western Union Tel. Co.

New York May 23^d 1870.

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Message about Steamer Upton
received. McCulloch's repairs not completed.
Brown's boiler not in condition for sea.
Dist. Atty. will apply to Admiral Gordon
or to collector at Newport to send
Moccasin if necessary.

W. H. Spinnell
Colli.

33 collect

L.B.

Mr. 2000
Office of
Mora & Change
50 Exchange Place (100 Reg 1233)
New York May 29th 1870



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

Dear Sir

A severe and protracted illness
prevented my addressing you before now in reference to
the sequestration of my property by the Spanish authorities
in Cuba

The last advices from my counsel (an ex-judge
and a gentleman of influence and position) state that the
Coman of Sequestration have refused to take my claims into
consideration giving as an excuse that accompanying my
memorial there is an affidavit of Mr Aldama, president
of the so-called Cuban Junta, stating that I have never
had any connection either direct or indirect with said
Junta.

The Governor of Sagua at the same time
has issued an edict ordering all persons indebted to the
firm of Mora & Change to report the amount of their indebtedness
and forbidding the payment of same because of the se-
questration of the property of Mr F Mora one of the members
of said firm. In this case large sums of money have been

embargoed to our great loss and embarrassment

I desire to remark that both my partner and myself have resided almost all our lives in this country and have been American citizens for over 10 years.

Our counsel in Havana says the proceedings are in perfect disregard of the law and cannot be sustained by the Government. Even in the case of Spanish houses established in Havana there has not been such a display of arbitrary power and brutal force.

As a Spaniard he thinks that all our endeavors to get redress at Washington will be fruitless, yet I am confident and hopeful that you will succeed in securing justice to me as well as to the firm.

Enclosed please find a protest of Mora and Arango against the acts above referred to.

Trusting that you may on examination find this matter of sufficient weight and importance to lend it your kind and valuable support

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant
Fruito Mora

United States of America
State of New York
City and County of New York ss.

Be it known that on this twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy six in a Public for the State of New York duly commissioned and sworn unto Antonio Aurelio Arango to me known, who being by me duly sworn according to law did depose and swear as follows:

I am a naturalized citizen of the United States having been naturalized on the 25th day of August 1853 and a copy of my certificate of naturalization I produce and annex hereto.

For upwards of five years past I have been engaged as a merchant in the City of New York and and have been during said period a general partner in the firm of Mesa and Arango of said City.

That the business of said house is almost entirely confined to commercial transactions with the Island of Cuba.

That on or about the 15th day of April 1870 at Bayamo la Grande in said Island of Cuba the Spanish Authorities of said place claimed to seize and embargo the property of the said firm of Mesa and Arango to my very great and serious damage and to that of said firm.

That the only reason ever given or alleged for the said arbitrary decree is that a decree of confiscation

an embargo has been issued against the property of Standa
Mora, a member of said firm.

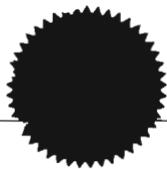
And for further certainty I enclose hereto a copy
of said decree.

That no decree of confiscation or embargo has ever been
issued against me or has there ever been to my knowledge any
charge or complaint against me, but solely upon the pre-
text that an embargo had been issued against one of the
members of said firm, all the property of said firm is seized
and its very commercial existence jeopardized.

That said seizure was made unlawfully and ar-
bitrarily. That large sums of money have already been
taken by the said Spanish Authorities under the said
decree and detained.

Wherefore I do solemnly protest in my own name
and in the name of the firm of Mora and Company
against the said unlawful and arbitrary seizure, and
I do call upon the Government of the United States
to protect me and to insist upon the reparation to
which I am entitled.

San L. Anays
Francis Butler
Att'y Gen'l
N.Y.



Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Sagua la Grande -

His Excellency the Illustrious Vice President of the Administrative Council of embargoed property informs me of the following:

The embargo of Donato Mera's property, as embodied in the Circular of 20th of April having been decreed and that can be found, belonging to him must be embargoed without prejudice to the claims which may afterwards be made and to which the Council, with its justice attending

Which I have ordered to be published in the newspaper "El Sagua" to the end that all persons who have in their possession any property or value whatever belonging to said Donato Mera or to the firm of Mera and Abango may give me notice of the same, being responsible for all concealment, and they are hereby forbidden to buy, sell, pay, transfer, assign and to take any measure or step whatsoever in reference to the property in question, it being well understood that whoever violates this decree will be considered amenable to the penalties directed against the offence of disloyalty.

Sagua la Grande 18th April 1890. J. Llo-

SENTENCIA DE GOBIERNO DE

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

El Excmo. é Illmo. Sr. Vice-Presidente del Consejo administrativo de bienes embargados, me dice lo que sigue:

“Decretado el embargo de bienes á Don Fausto Mora, comprendido en la Circular de 20 de Abril, todo cuanto se averigüe y resulte pertenecerle debo de embargarse, sin perjuicio de las reclamaciones posteriores que puedan intentarse y que el Consejo atiende en justicia.

Lo que he dispuesto se publique en el periódico *El Sagua* á fin de que las personas que posean cantidades, efectos ó valores de cualquiera clase pertenecientes al citado D. Fausto Mora ó á la sociedad de Mora y Arango, lo participe á mi autoridad siendo responsables de toda ocultacion, y prohibiéndoles el comprar, vender, pagar, transferir, ceder y hacer por sí cualquiera operacion que afecte y pueda referirse á la propiedad de los bienes de referencia, en la inteligencia de que los infractores quedarán comprendidos en lo dispuesto sobre delitos de infidencia. Sagua la Grande 18 de Abril de 1870.—Trillo.

United States of America,

STATE OF NEW YORK.



CITY AND COUNTY,
OF NEW YORK.

Be it Remembered,
That on the *25* day of *August*
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *Fifty Three* in the

Antonio Aurelio Arango

appeared in the **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,**
(the said Court being a Court of Record, having Common Law Jurisdiction, and a Clerk and Seal,) and
applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a

CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of the Congress of the United States of America for that
purpose made and provided. And the said applicant having thereupon produced to the Court such evidence,
made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required,

Thereupon, it was ordered by the said Court, that the said applicant
be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by the said Court to be
A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Duplicate

In Testimony Whereof, The Seal of the said Court is hereunto
affixed, this *twentieth* day of
May one thousand eight
hundred and *Twenty* and in
the *fifty fourth* year of our independence.

By the Court,

Daniel C. O'Connor





Treasury Department.

Mr. J. Smith

Havana

May 24th 1870

✓ Sir.

I have the honor to enclose
you herewith a Certificate of the British
Vice Consul at Caibarien, of the deposit
of certain monies with him by the Master of
the American Schooner "Elle Woodsdon" in
the absence of the U.S. Consular Agency,
transmitted to the Department by the Collector
at New York.

Very respectfully,

Very

Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State

~~John A. B. Smith~~
Secretary.

Amr. & Chs. Elia Stoddard
 Capt. Stoddard

to Jan. at St. Naumath.

To wages on trip from Philad. to
 East, Cuba, to 22 of Sept day of
 discharge to Hospital at Remat.

at 25¢ per month, gold - \$ 22.73

2 months wages due for extra
 duty 22.73 gold 45.46

1 month wages to claim found 22.73

\$ 90.92

11 months advance paid him

in Philad. 25¢ C. & small gold 22.73

each deposited at this British Vice Consul 67.19

Paybarium May 5. 1870.

J. W. Mayne
 Vice Consul



Applied to by Capt. Stoddard
 in absence of U. S. Consul's Agency.



Mr. Chilton
The affairs of the *League* are properly subject only to the
control & notice of his family - In the absence of request from
them for the suspension of this *League* the *League* for our part
that he would be pleased in continuing in the delicate & delicate
a matter as their *League*

ans. 2 June

Head Quarters of
The Cuban League of
the United States
New York May 25th 1870

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington
Sir

I have the honor

to transmit a copy of certain resolutions unanim-
ously adopted by the Executive Committee of
the Cuban League of the United States on the
2nd day of May 1870

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant
Abel F. Zochirood
Secy of League



Head Quarters of
The Cuban League of
the United States,
New York, May - 5th 1870

At a meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Cuban League of the United States
held at 119 Broadway New York on the 12th
day of May 1870. The following resolutions
were unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That the Cuban League have
heard with profound regret and horror of
the cold blooded and barbarous murder of
the patriot citizen Genl Domingo Goicouria
executed in Havana without trial, or
opportunity for defense; that we denounce
it as a crime against humanity and civiliza-
tion and the crowning act of a long
series of butcheries, which should receive the
emphatic condemnation if not of the Gov-
ernment, at least of the people of the United
States.

Resolved That the President of the United

States be requested to take such measures
as may be necessary to obtain from the
Spanish authorities the body of Gen. Do-
mingo Goicouria for interment in the
land of his adoption.
Resolved That we offer the sincere sym-
pathy of the League to the wife and family of the
martyr patriots

Martin J. McMahon
President

W. C. Zechwood
Secretary of League



Mr. Jefferson

In the Senate of the United States,

May 26. 1870

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of papers, correspondence, testimony and other information in the case of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured by the Spanish gunboat Andalusia in the year 1869, on the Bahama Bantle.

Attest.

Geoblosham

Secretary.

- 1 Mr. Hale to Lucy Hale Mar. 23. 1869. Telegram
- 2 Same to same March 23. No 12
- 3 Same to same March 25 Telegram
- 4 Same to same March 25 No 14
- 5 Adm. Porter to same Apr. 2. 1869
with enclosure from Capt. Tallentire
- 6 Mr. Knappton to Mr. Fish Apr. 2. 1869 No 3.
- 7 Mr. Fish to Mr. Johnson 5 Apr. 1869 No 97
- 8 Mr. Hale to Mr. Fish Apr. 21. 1869 No 32
- 9 ~~Mr. Fish~~
Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish 24 Apr. 1869 No 160
Enclosing Correspondence with Mr. Blair
- 10 Mr. Hale to Mr. Fish May 6. 1869 No 47
- 11 Mr. P. Hale to Mr. Fish May 26. 1869 No 170

12 Lonsdalewood to Wrotham Nov 14/69

(How does this get here)

13 M Davis to Mr Plumb Nov 24/69 No 71

14 Mr Plumb to Mr Davis Nov 30 1869 No 241

15 Mr Hall to Mr Davis Dec 24/1869 No 17

16 Mr Fish to Mr Siches Jan 4. 1870 No 21

17 Mr Siches to Mr Fish Jan 27. 1870 No 51

18 Mr Fish to Mr Bridde March 1. 1870 Telegram

~~Mr Bridde to Mr Fish March 4. 1870 No 9~~

19 Mr Bridde to Mr Fish March 8 1870 No 16

20 Mr Fish to Mr Siches March 17. Telegram

21 Mr Siches to Mr Fish March 19. 1870 No 72

~~Mr Bridde to Mr Fish March 8. No 15~~

22 Mr Siches to Mr Fish March 24 Telegram ^{in his No 70}

- 23 M^r Davis to Mr Bridgell March 25. Telegram
- 24 Mr. Fiches to M^r Fish March 27. No 77
- 25 M^r Bridgell to M^r Davis March 25 No 42
- 26 M^r Bridgell to Mr Davis April 2 1870. No 49
- 27 Mr Fish to Mr Fiches April 6. 1870 Telegram
- 28 Mr. Fiches to Mr. Fish April 8. 1870 - No 82.
- 29 M^r Fiches to Mr. Fish April 8. Telegram (in 83)
- 30 Mr. Fish to Mr. Bridgell April 9. Telegram
- 31 M^r Bridgell to Mr. Fish April 12. Telegram
- 32 , M^r Fish to M^r Fiches April 13 Telegram
- 33 Mr. Davis to Mr Bridgell April 13 No 36.
- 34 M^r Fiches to Mr Fish May 11. No 107
- 35 M^r Fiches to M^r Fish May 15. Telegram in No 109
- 36 M^r Davis to Mr Bridgell. June 2. Telegram
- 37 Mr Bridgell to Mr Davis June 3 ..

W. & P. M. Miller
NEWBLE & CARROLL,
RECEIPTS & DEBITORS,
No. 22 South Street,
BOSTON.

Mr. A. P. Smith

June 7, 1870

Havana

Boston, May 26 1870.

Mr. Wadsworth

Secretary of State

Washington

Dear Sir

In November 1869 a cargo of Logwood
old Iron and Copper was shipped to our address from
Port au Prince, Hayti, on board the Haytian Mer-
chant Steamer "Mariami". this was a remittance
for money due us and was to all intents and
purposes our property, the said Steamer from stress
of weather was forced to seek a harbor in one of the
bays on the coast of Cuba to repair her machinery
and was there seized by the Spanish Steamer
"Ferdinand el Catolico" and towed to St. Jago and
accused as a privateer. A tribunal was formed and her
case tried and she was pronounced faultless.

Notwithstanding this, the government of Cuba sent
and took away a part of her machinery, in order to
prevent her going to sea, and up to the present date
she has not been released, nor will they allow her
crew to be discharged in order to save expense.

When this cargo was naturally due here it was
worth (\$2000) two thousand dollars more than at
this present time. What we wish to know is, under
these circumstances are we not entitled to a claim
against the government of Cuba for our property and
damages for the detention of the same, or does the
fact of its being under the Haytian flag debars us

from such claim. We have a full power of attorney from the owners of the steamer to make a claim for her release and damages for detention. Can we legitimately enforce this claim through our consul general at Havana, we wrote him on the subject and he informs us he has written to you for instructions. Your early reply will much oblige

Your obedient servants

Forbes & Co.

P.S. Should you decide that the Consul General has no authority to act in this case would it be amiss for him to simply in a friendly manner ask for a release of the steamer by the government under the plea that she has American property on board? if not will you please so instruct him.

Recd by Chf CLK. D. S. Smith
June 4 1870. Ackd.

Santiago de Cuba

Washington, May 30,
1870

Wm Hamilton Fish

Sec of State

Dear Sir -

M. A. E.

Phillips, late of Santiago
de Cuba - has called on
me, and has explained the
particulars of Gen Steadman's
illness and death. He says
that a report of the ^{money} ~~movements~~
~~of the~~ effects of Gen Stead-
man will be found embod-
ied in the official report
to the Dept of State for

the quarter ending Sept-
30th 1869. In view of the
remarks made by me in
the House of Representatives
May 24th 1870 concerning
Mr Phillips - I have a
full exhibit^{which he made} of all the facts
he communicated to the State
Dept. concerning the death
and Effects of General
man -

Very Truly Yours Obt Servt
J. Garfield

New Brunswick N. J.

May 30. 1870.

Joseph Hernandez.

Cuban Commissioner.

May. 1870

2
Santiago de Cuba

X
11
DEPT. OF TREASURY
MAY 14 1871

Treasury Department,

Fifth Auditor's Office,

Washington,

May 31, 1871.

Sir:

Mr. A. E. Phillips, late Acting United States
Consul — at Santiago de Cuba — having
transmitted to this Office, for adjustment, his Account for time occupied
at his post of duty

I have the honor to inquire for what period I am to credit him therefor?

He charges from October 1, 1870, to March 8
1871, 159 days.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Henry D. Barron,

Auditor.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.



Mr. J. Smith
Treasury Department.

~~Washington~~
Washington May 31st 70

~~Santiago de Cuba~~
Dear Sir:

I have examined all the accounts of A.E. Phillips as Acting Consul at Santiago de Cuba after the arrival of General Sherman, and find that he gives no credit for, nor makes any mention of any assets being received by him in any way from General S. or his estate.

His accounts have been received covering the period from July 1st 1869. to March 31, 1870. Six days in July 1869 were allowed to General Sherman in the settlement of his a/c; and March 7th 31st 1870 has been allowed. John W. Parsons. His returns are incomplete for the 4th 1869-

Yours Respectfully
Geo. Coward

R. J. Chew Esq.
Chief Clerk
Dept. of State.

2
Saml. M. Mallum
Sent input of paper to Mr. Robt
Mr. Hall
Navy Department

Washington May 31 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to submit
herewith, for your information, a copy
of a communication dated the 25th
instant, and its enclosure, from Rear
Admiral S. M. Gordon, Commandant
of the New York Navy Yard, relative
to measures taken to seize a
vessel off Montauk Point suspected
of a design to violate the neutrality
laws of the United States.

Very respectfully,
John Robeson

Secretary of the Navy

Honorable
Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

No 17a

Commandant's Office,

New York, New York,

25th May 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that on the 23rd inst. the U.S. Marshal called upon me to render him assistance in endeavoring to seize a vessel off Montauk Point, supposed to be violating the neutrality laws of the U.S. States.

In compliance with his request a tug was furnished him with a force of 30 Marines, all under the command of Commander Mattes, and left the Yard on the evening of the 23rd inst. returning this morning.

The report of Commander Mattes which I herewith enclose will furnish the Department with the details of his operations.

I am Sir very respectfully

Yours Obedt Servt.

(Signed)

S. M. Gordon

Commandant

Hon. Sec. Mr. Hobson

Secretary of Navy

Washington, D.C.

U. S. Navy Yard

New York May 25th 1870.

Admiral:

In accordance with your order of 25th inst. I took command of the U. S. Steam Tug Catalpa, having on board a Howitzer and an armed force of 30 Marines and two officers; the command was also accompanied by a steam tug furnished by the U. S. District Attorney for the State of New York, and a deputy Marshall and two detectives for the purpose of seizing a vessel or vessels said to have violated the neutrality laws of the United States.

Soon as the civil officials had reported I proceeded with all possible despatch to sea, leaving the Navy Yard at 6 P.M. of that day; arriving at Sandy Hook had a delay of 3 hours by the civil officials going ashore to communicate by telegraph with the City. In the mean time, the weather changed considerably and had become so inclement, with strong wind from S.E. that the Master of the City tug (H. Brown) having fears for the safety of his vessel, positively refused to go to sea that night - there was no alternative but to get the portion of the marine guard on board his vessel to mine, and go, myself which I did, quickly as possible. I removed the ammunition and provisions, leaving the Howitzer there as I had not room to use it effectively on board the Catalpa.

Next day at 11 A.M. we arrived at Montauk Point where the civil officials landed for the purpose of getting information, they returned after an absence of 5 hours, not having been able to learn that

any strange vessel had been there at all, and, believing that the report concerning the steamer was entirely without foundation.

Deeming it unnecessary to remain longer, and in consideration of the exposure of the men to the weather, which was inclement, having changed to dense fog and rain, I accordingly returned to the Navy Yard, coming through the tunnel and arriving at 6 A.M. this morning.

I have the honor to be
with great respect

Your Obedt. servant

(signed)

John Hatties

Commanded

Dear Admiral

L. M. Gordon M. S. A.

Commandant, U.S. Naval Station

Brooklyn, N. Y.