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**MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS
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March 1-16, 1872

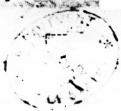


**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

Washington: 1964

W.L.
Jenks

110 G. Avenue
New York



220 South Broad Street.
Philadelphia. March 1st 1872

Gen. Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.
Washington.
Sir.

I am in receipt of communication from the Department of 26th Ult. The deposition of Manuel M.^a Capote refused to in-
my former letter, is as sent to Hon. W.^m D. Kelly, who wrote that he would hand it in to the Department on Tuesday last. I trust the statement it contains will give our Government a true appreciation of the peacefully with which the Authorities in Cuba have proceeded in the case of my brother Dr. J. Emilio Howard.

I learn by letters received from Cuba, that it was there known that Capote had protested at the Spanish Consulate in N. York against the declarations that had been extracted from him in Cienfuegos (Cuba) against my brother and others. This protest by Capote was in advance of the affidavit which was delivered to the Department by W.^m Kelly.

Learning from persons here that my brother

had actually inscribed his name as an American
Citizen but the United States Consular Agency at
Cienfuegos, application was made for information
to Mr. Charles Fox, the late U. S. Consul at
Cienfuegos, now in Portland (Maine) In reply
enquiries, he has sent the enclosed statement,
certified by a Notary Public, which certainly should
be of weight in your consideration of my brother's
case.

I desire to call your attention to the Cédula
or Police document of residence that the Spanish
Authorities would give such importance to in the
case of my brother. I have before stated that it is
a document required to be taken out by all residents
in Cuba, natives and foreigners without exception.

The one taken out by my brother, Dr. Howard, who
has been sent by his family from Cienfuegos to the
U. S. Consul at Havana, states that Dr. Howard
is a resident of Cienfuegos and native of the United
States - By none of the Consuls of other nations
has this document been considered any proof
of Spanish citizenship, except it was stated
that the holder was a native of Spain or one of
its colonies.

I also learn from good authority, that the
regulation as to foreign residents inscribing their
names at the Office of their Consuls quoted by you

in a former communication as published July 6th 1870, was not enforced or carried into effect until sometime after my brother's imprisonment; this I have from the best authority.

The facts stated and proofs furnished in my brother's case, clearly show that he is an American citizen, and that the only plea on which the Spanish authorities strive to deprive him of his rights as one, is the neglect, possibly, but not certain, that he has failed to comply with some police regulation. Is it possible that my government will allow him to be cruelly sacrificed and in his prison, the nation outraged and insulted? I know that the condition of his case excites the astonishment of all foreigners in Cuba, which feeling is shared by a large class of respectable Spaniards; and Americans, as they well may be, are alarmed.

Let me entreat you, Mr. Secretary, to take immediate and vigorous measures to relieve my brother from his most lamentable condition. He is innocent without crime (and only obnoxious because he is an American, and a relative of Cuban Patriots) suffering the punishment of criminals of the worst sort.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
Emilio Esteller

over

omit

T.S.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen a letter from Havana, dated Feb 24th, published in the N. York Herald of that date. I mention the ship. It shows that the merits of my brother case were well known in Havana.

CUBA.

Engagements Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents.

The Central Department Subdued—Spanish "Alabama Claims" Against the United States—Preparations for the Reception of Grand Duke Alexis—Celebration of Washington's Birthday on Board the United States Steamer Terror.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1872.

The telegrams and official despatches which have been recently received concerning the state of affairs and the results of the Spanish operations against the insurgents scarcely vary in their tenor from former reports published. Skirmishes dignified into actions, and the surrender of twelve women and children carefully reported, although it must be acknowledged that in the Central Department the insurgents have shown no activity lately, and that department, at one time nearly entirely in the power of the insurgents, is now nearly pacified.

The death of Jose Rafael Urquiza, the renegade insurgent leader who surrendered to the Spaniards in the district of Las Villas some two months ago with his band and gave them his services and influence against his late brethren in arms, has been confirmed. This occurred on the 14th inst. in an attack made upon the Spaniards by the forces under the command of the gallant insurgent General Modesto Diaz. In this encounter the Spaniards, besides acknowledging and lamenting the death of the valiant Urquiza, confess to one officer and six soldiers wounded. An official telegram from Santiago details the particulars of an attack by Captain Lozano, and reports the death of two officers and a corporal killed on their part, and the seizure of four firearms from the enemy. Brigadier General Campos reports from Guanahama an action by the San Quintin regiment, under his immediate command, with the insurgents, on the 16th instant, at Arroyo Berroco and River Sagua, during which the positions of the insurgents, reported "nearly impregnable," were taken. The Spanish loss consisted, according to the official report, of one killed and twenty-three wounded. The report innocently adds:—"The one killed was from stones thrown by the insurgents, and we only saw six of their number killed." General Campos again, on the 18th and 19th, made another attack, and, according to his accounts, seized many arms, ammunition and clothing, making three prisoners and bearing sixteen persons, collecting himself a loss of eleven wounded. Colonel Calles, in his operations between the 15th and 18th, destroyed two ranches, killed two—it is not stated what—made two prisoners, picking up thirteen firearms and nine persons.

Brigadier Medizina reports from Bayamo, under date of the 21st, that the Matanzas regiment had got Garrido's band and killed five, among them insurgent Colonel Miguel Calisto Piedra. The volunteers also had an engagement with the band, and suffered four killed in return for considerable loss inflicted on the enemy.

Colonel Flores communicates from Guaguayul, on the 20th inst., the reconnaissance made by the First Battalion, 10th Provisional, on the 15th and 16th, the purpose of an engagement. The result was a loss to the insurgents of six men, and the capture of Captain Julian number of firearms captured of six ranches, besides "suicidas." The Rayo has reconnoitred some distance toward a short, w

The flurry in the United States over the Alabama claims and the direct and indirect claims upon Great Britain, has caused the Spanish press to produce numerous articles upon the subject, comparing the action of the United States to Spain in the Cuban question with that of England to the United States during the rebellion. The prospect of a disagreement between these Powers, to judge by the Havana press, would be received by the Spaniards in Cuba with immense satisfaction. *La España*, newspaper, has published about ten columns of editorials entitled "Spain, England and the United States," to prove that Spain has more reasons of complaint against the United States and more valid claims for indemnification than the last-named country against England. The *Diario* is more moderate in its pretensions.

The most active preparations are continued in expectation of the speedy arrival of His Highness the Duke of Alba. The palace of the Captain General, live with painters, whitewashers and other "artists." The courtyard is to be converted into an elegant garden, which upon the night of the ball is to bloom with flowers and be brilliantly lighted by thousands of gas jets. The Spanish frigate *Gerona*, on board of which the Spanish marine will give a ball in honor of the Prince, has been laid alongside the government dockyard, all her cannon hoisted out, a new dock built, gas and water pipes introduced, and costly preparations are being made to give the ship the appearance of a garden, with flowers and fountains brilliantly illuminated. Thirty thousand dollars are to be devoted to the expenses for the ball on board this vessel. The *Diario* of this morning says:—"Great are the preparations which, with all activity, are being made to receive worthily and court, as merits, the person of the Russian Prince; but according to our knowledge the zealous committee of the city government will not publish the programme of the festivities until His Highness approves of them."

His Excellency Field Marshal Francisco Ceballos y Vargas, appointed Segundo Cabo, or second in command of this island, arrived from Spain on the 10th inst.

THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

Dr. Emilio Howard, the American citizen who, it will be remembered, had been unjustly imprisoned for over a year in Cienfuegos, and lately received a most severe sentence, upon the charge of furnishing medicines to the insurgents and communicating with them, was sent to this city last week, arriving on Thursday evening, and at once put in the city prison for the purpose of undergoing his sentence. United States Consul General Torbert promptly called to see him on Friday, and found that the Doctor was still in citizen's clothes and his hair and beard uncut. An old man, over sixty, and in feeble health, his confinement, and the care attendant upon his position has had a most prejudicial effect upon him, and his strength is entirely inadequate to sustain the sentence pronounced against him. General Torbert interceded in his behalf with the Captain General and obtained as a favor that the old man should not be forced to labor in the public streets nor chains put upon him, but could not prevent the preliminary preparations for his sentence being carried into effect, and consequently on Saturday he was dressed in the convict garb and his beard shaved and his hair cut close.

Recent developments, however, tend to prove, what was already beyond a doubt except to his enemies, the entire innocence of Dr. Howard of any of the charges preferred against him. His principal accuser, a man named Manuel Capote—an ungrateful wretch, to whose family the Doctor attended professionally, and upon whose testimony he received his condemnation—now that he is safe in the United States has written to Cuba that all the evidence which he gave against Dr. Howard was entirely false, and without any foundation whatever; that he was compelled to testify as he did for fear of his life and under threats from the volunteers that unless he did so he would himself be arraigned and shot. Dr. Howard's friends intend to have this Capote's declaration filed at the State Department, and afterwards used here to obtain the revocation of his sentence.

The monitor *Worcester*, second rate, bearing the broad pennant of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, steamed into port last Saturday, and fired the usual salutes to the city. Monday, accompanied by the Consul General and the commanding officers of the *Kansas* and *Nipsic*, Admiral Lee and staff called upon the Captain General, and met a most favorable reception. The *Kansas* has received orders to proceed to Keytown upon a surveying expedition, and will leave during the week.

On Monday, the 17th inst., and a National American Holiday, the *Worcester* fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the American vessels in the harbor, as well as the war vessels of Spain and other nations, being decked out with flags and

illumination. The day was particularly celebrated by an impromptu reunion aboard the monitor *Terror*, which was humorously attended by a large number of American and Cuban ladies and the officers of the English, Spanish, Prussian and Swedish war vessels in port. The deck of the monitor was brilliantly covered in by national and foreign ensigns, and a portrait of Washington occupied a prominent place. A number of musicians were on board and the "polka, waltz, jama and quadrille" were indulged in until sundown, when the party broke up with expressions of delight and satisfaction at the pleasant afternoon spent on board, and promises of meeting again. These reunions are a happy means of bringing the Americans in Havana, transient and resident, together. It is noticed what a pleasant state of feeling there seems to exist among the foreign naval officers in this port. Alabama claims, Cuban insurrection and other important items are good humoredly discussed, and any difference in opinion quietly puffed away in the clouds of smoke of fragrant Havanas.

Last Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst., telegraphic communication with the island of Porto Rico was established, and, consequently, with St. Thomas and the other Antilles.

think newspaper added

copy to master 26 March

I, Charles Fox now resident at Portland
in the County of Cumberland and
State of Maine, on oath say that in
the latter part of 1868 and the first
part of 1869, I was United States
Consular Agent at Cienfuegos in the
Island of Cuba, and in the latter part
of 1868 in the first part of 1869 that Dr
Emilio J. Howard, then at Cienfuegos, was
enrolled as an American citizen at the
U. S. Consulate in that City: that he
was one of a number of American citizens
who signed an application to me to have
an American man-of-war sent to the
port of Cienfuegos for the protection of
the lives and property of American
citizens: that I ~~was~~ acquainted
with him, and he was generally known
as an American citizen: that I never
knew him to act or talk otherwise than as
a bona fide American citizen, and I
never had any knowledge, information
or intimation of his taking any part
whatever in political matters in the
late disturbances in Cuba.

Charles Fox

State of Maine

Cumberland Co. July 26. 1872

Then personally came before me, Josiah H. Drummond, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, Charles Fox well known to me and subscribed the foregoing declaration in my presence and made oath to the truth of the same according to his best knowledge, recollection and belief before me.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal the day and year above mentioned,
Josiah H. Drummond
Notary Public



DEPT
OF STATE
American and Spanish Commission
Washington. March 5.th 1872.

Hon Charles Hale.

Assistant-Secretary of State.
Sir:

I have the honor to hereby acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date the 4.th instant, together with the papers relating to the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain now on file in this office, as enumerated in the accompanying list of enclosures.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
George O. Moore,
Secretary.



137 Wm St. N. Y. March 6th 1872

Charles Hale Esqr
and Lady

Dear

Your letter dated Feb 28 is at hand...

In reply I have to inform you the facts in the case are these -

My Mother's Father J. D. Boullan. died some 25 years ago. My Grandmother died about 14 years ago. her estate was settled by a Mr Joseph Felt of Savannah Ga. He is also dead. Mr Felt was a Justice of the peace notary &c. The papers in possession of the Dept are - Copy of my Grandmother's Marriage Certificate. Affidavits from people now dead. who was present at said marriage Correspondence with parties in Nantes near Paris - and other papers proving the Marriage of my Grandfather & Grandmother to each other -

over

There are five heirs to
these papers. One is now
in Cuba. One in Florida one
in Georgia one in Mass.
and my mother in Brooklyn
There is no power granted
to any one in these papers to
act in any way for the family
they are as you will find on Exam-
ination, proofs of marriage & Identity

I have the written authority to
act for my. Aunts & Uncle in this
matter & if my mother - and am
prepared to furnish Depts with
a receipt for them -

The promise of them to
our family would again put us
in communication with parties in
France whose address has been
for years lost. As I understand
the matter. These papers were only left
with Depts for safe keeping - until
called for. Mr Bryant. So informed my
uncle. and that he could ~~always~~ at any
time recover them by sending to
Washington.

I am Sir Yours &c

David White

Mr Wood

Treasury Department,



Fifth Auditor's Office.



Washington,

March 11 1872.

Sir:

Mr. L. H. Coit, United States
Consul at Valencia, Spain, 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, 1871, to December 31
1871. 92 days.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. Maun Acting Auditor.

To the Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

5
File

Recd Dec 12

Post Office, New York,

March 11th 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst relative to the delay in receipt of passports sent by the Department of State addressed to Mr Antonio C. Gonzales Box 2539 - New York Post Office and in answer thereto have the honor to state that the passports mailed by you February 22^d inst, bore, according to the statement made to me by Mr Gonzales, the Washington postmark of February 29th and was received by him on the

1st inst - The passports sent to Mr
Lonzales on the 29th ultimo have
not as yet been received -

There is no reason for the delay
of these passports on the direction
indicated by you, and after care-
ful Enquiry at this office fail
to find any trace of the pas-
ports said to have been mailed
February 29th -

Enclosed please find Envelope
herewith returned.

Very Respectfully
R. Jones P.M.
per A. L. Morgan
A. L. Morgan

Telegram

New York March 11. 1892,
Hon. Hamilton Fish.

Secy. of State.

Steamer Montreal
not yet arrived out.

Due there tomorrow afternoon,
will advise promptly.

Edgar Hoins.

U. S. Dispatch Agent.



Mr. 71000
Forty-second Congress U.S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D.C. 12 March 1872

Dear Sir:

In behalf of a neighbor
Mr Henry L Hall who was confirmed
as Consul to Valencia, I take
the liberty of asking you whether
he will be notified from your
Department of the time when
it will be necessary for him
to report here for instructions,
or whether on receiving his Com-
mission, he will be expected
to report at once without further
or other notice.

Very Respectfully
Your obedt Servant.
Henry Waldron

Wm Hamilton Fish
Secy of State.

When you the first letter reached
to Mr Callaghan March 10



2
Ans
March 15, 1872

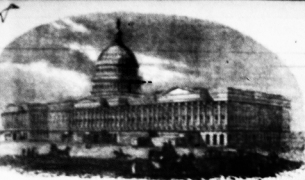
Brooklyn March 13/72
275 Hicks St

Hon^{ble} Hamilton Fish
Secy of State.

Sir.

Having written to you several
times in relation to the payment of
Spanish Indemnity Bonds due last
1st June, without obtaining an answer,
I would consider it a great favor, if you
would take some notice of my enquiry
with respect

Yours most obtl servt
Chs Callaghan Jr



Mr Wood
Forty-second Congress U.S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D.C. 14 March 1872

Mr Hamilton Fish
Secy of State

Sir,

In response to your letter of
13th inst. I have the honor to state
that the residence of Mr Henry L Hall
recently confirmed as Consul at Valencia
is at Hillsdale, Michigan

I have the honor to be
Your obed^t servant.
Henry Waldron

Mr Wood



490 Louisiana Ave.

Washington
March 1872

Hon. Hamilton Fish:
Secy of State

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose The Memorial of Theodore Cabias (with certain Exhibits therein referred to) for Compensation for damages for injuries inflicted upon him by the Government of Spain, in the Island of Cuba, which we desire you will make the proper disposition of in connection with the Commission on Claims of Citizens of the United States against Spain.

These papers were irregularly placed with the Clerk of said Commission, but at the suggestion of Hon. Thos. J. Durant have been withdrawn, in order that they should be transmitted to the Department of State.

We are very deeply

Yours obt. servts

James T. Ashford.

ans. ac 94 to draft hereunder C#

M^r - Hood

Philad^a March 15 1872

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secy of State.

Washington.

Sir,

My sister Mrs Emily Gullett
being too much prostrated by the news lately recd
of the death of her son Gen Adolphus Canada in
the Cuban insurrection, I take the liberty of inclosing
herewith a certificate of the U S Consul Agent at
Cienfuegos to the effect that my brother Doctor J E Hood
was recorded his own citizenship at said Consulate
in Novr. 1870.

I also inclose a copy obtained from Cuba of the
Spanish law and edicts with reference to the natu
ralization of foreigners in the colonies which clearly
shows that neither my brother could be a Spanish
subject without complying with every requirement
of the law, which was not the case.

I beg to state in reference to
the matter of Cedula's as police permits, that it
was only during 1871. that new and distinct cedulas
were issued to foreign residents; my brother had
then been some time in prison, up to that time
the form of Cedula's were the same to Spanish subjects
and foreigners.

We have not yet learned whether the Sta

lement by ex Consul Foxe and the affidavit by
Manuel Capote forwarded to the Department
at end of last month were recd by you.

My brother is now at work in the street
of Havana in irons, and has been ordered to
the chain gangs at Cienfuegos on the coast of Cuba.

May I beg the favor of some information
from the Department about his case?

Respectfully,

Yours Oth. Servts.

J. C. Howard M.C.

402 South Broad St.

copy of this - to
go to Mrs. Ades,
Junt 26th Feb

U.S. Consular Agency
Guinuegos March 4th 1872.

I, M. H. Morris United States Consular
Agent for this port do hereby certify that
on the twenty fifth day of November A.D.
1870 personally appeared before me
John Emile Howard Physician
and declared himself a citizen of the
United States of America having been
born in Philadelphia Penn.

Witness my hand and seal of
Office the day and date just above written.

M. H. Morris:

W. S. G. A.

Traducate

Para saber si el hijo de un Colon cubano que establecido en Cienfuegos o España, se ha de tener present a qui dispone la Real Cédula, para la colonización de la Isla de Cuba, de 2 de Octubre de 1817 en las sucesos que se opan.

Art. 2.º A los extranjeros que fueren admitidos conforme al artículo anterior les habrá el Gobierno juramento de fidelidad y vasallaje en que ofrezcan cumplir las leyes y ordenes generales de las Indias, y que están sujetos los Españoles.

Artículo 3.º Por los cinco primeros años del establecimiento de los Colonos extranjeros en la Isla, y obligandolos enteros a permanecer perpetuamente en ella, y se concederán todos los derechos y privilegios de naturalización, igualmente que a los hijos que hayan nacido en la misma Isla, para que sean admitidos en los empleos honoríficos de civil, y de milicia, segun los talentos y capacidad de cada uno.

Art. 4.º Durante los cinco primeros años tendrán libertad los colonos Españoles y extranjeros de volver a su patria, o a algunas Indias, y en este caso se les permitirá sacar de la Isla los caudales y bienes que hubieren llevado a ella, sin pagar derechos algunos de extracción, pero

de las que hubiesen aumentado en el referido
tiempo han de constituir el 10 por 100.

Art.º 13.

Los extranjeros que vengan de nuevo á esta
Isla, con intención de establecerse en ella, ade-
mas de hacer constar que profiesan la Religión
Católica Romana, manifestaran al Gobierno
el oficio ó ejercicio honesto y útil á que han
de dedicarse, y las bienes propiedades, é caudales
que introduzcan, y podran extraer con libertad
de derechos si durante los cinco primeros años
determinaron volver á sus patrias é antiguas re-
sidencias.

Art.º 14.

Corresponden por el Gobierno las calidades ad-
ministrativas al colon, y tomara, razón en un
libro de matrículas, de su nombre, patria,
familia, profesión ó ejercicio particular é distin-
to en que halla de establecerse y caudal, é
bienes que haya, manifestado de su propiedad
y se le despachara carta de domicilio precedido
el juramento de fidelidad y vasallaje.

Art.º 15.

De las cartas de domicilio y tomara, razón
en la Real Contaduría, usándose en ella
los bienes é caudales manifestados de que debe
tenerse conocimiento para en caso de su
extracción, y a tomara, también razón del Ayun-
tamiento del partido, y por el Comandante Subdele-
gado y Jefe del Distrito donde halla de estable-
cerse el Gobierno un que por otras diligencias se
le causen estos sus bienes derechos ajenos.

Art. 16. Las cartas de domicilio autorizan a los Colonos extranjeros para, en comarcas como vecinas de las Yslas, y sus posesiones y propiedades con la misma inocuidad que lo de los antiguos habitantes. De los jueces experimentaran todo buen trato y poder, administracion de justicia, y de los demas vecinos el auxilio y favor de que se haga acudidos por sus necesidades y buena conducta, teniendo siempre presentes los intereses al gobierno y seguro, su proteccion si se les hacen algun agravio i perjuicio.

Art. 17. Desde los cinco años, y queriendo naturalizarse los Colonos extranjeros ocurriran al gobierno con su carta de domicilio, y manifestaran que se obligan a permanecer perpetuamente en las Yslas. El gobierno tomara los informes oportunos, y resultaran de calificadas sus buenas cualidades, veridica, continua de los cinco años arraigo i industria, la admision, o prestar el juramento de naturalizacion, en el cual promuevan fidelidad a la Religion Catolica, al Rey y a las leyes, renunciando todo fuero, privilegio y proteccion de extranjeria, y ofreciendo su mantener dependencia, lealtad y sujecion Civil al pais de su naturaliza. Con la excepcion de que esto no comprende los Colonos

ciudadanas i correspondencias domesticas de familia
i comercio, ni las economicas de bienes i in-
teresus, que podria mantener todo extranjero
arrendado en conformidad de la Real Cedu-
la e instrucciones de 2 de Mayo de 1791. y cir-
culares posteriores

Art. 26. Los extranjeros naturalizados gozaran todos
los derechos y privilegios de Españoles, y lo
mismo sus hijos y descendientes legitimos
con arreglo al articulo 15.

Esto es sustancialmente lo que se ha de
aplicar respecto a los extranjeros esta-
blecidos en las Yslas de Cuba, por lo que res-
pecto a ~~los extranjeros~~ ~~general~~ de los extran-
jeros en Espana, en el 7.º art. de la Ley 1.ª
de las Disposiciones Reglamentarias dice: que son na-
cionales los nacidos en Espana, de padres
Españoles y los hijos de extranjeros domici-
liados en Espana, por espacio de diez años,
y los nacidos en pais extranjeros de padres
Españoles que vanen accidentalmente i por
servicio de Rey Guerra, del reyno, pero sin
intencion de cambiar de nacionalidad.

Los Extranjeros se clasifican en Espa-
na en naturalizados, arrendados, y
transiuntos. Los primeros son los que con
arreglo a la constitucion politica, obtienen
carta de naturalizacion.

Los arrendados estan en la misma cate-

gracia que los Españoles.

Se consideran vecindades las que estable-
an su domicilio en cualquier punto de las
monarquías.

Las que piden y obtienen vecindad en al-
gun punto de la misma.

Los que se casan con Españoles, y habitan
domicilios en España; y si la mujer
es extranjera, por el mismo hecho de casarse,
se hace del fuero y domicilio de su marido.

Los que se anagran comprando bienes y pose-
siones.

Los que moran dos años en cada poblado,
con, en tal de que no se hayan afectos
al patriotismo o consuetudine de su nación, y
no hayan hecho gestorio para, el.

Los que adquieren naturaliza, o vecin-
dad por otro cualquier título suficiente, an-
tes de muerte.

La calidad de vecindades en los espa-
ños debe resultar de la matricula gene-
ral de todos los individuos residentes en
el reino, de providencia extranjera, hecha
con arreglo a las leyes.

El extranjero que quiera vecindarse
en España, debe prestar juramento de
fidelidad a la religion, al Rey y a las leyes,
renunciando el fuero privilegio y protección
de extranjeria, y ofreciendo no mantener

dependencia, ni sujecion civil al pais de su naturaleza.
Transcuntes son los que viven de paso sin animo
de permanecer en España, pero la prolongacion de
la permanencia, a veces indispensable, no altera
la calidad de transcunte pero segun la ley an-
te citada, no se considera extranjero el estran-
gero que vive por largo espacio de años en Espa-
ña, si se halla afecto al pabellon o emula-
do de su nacion.

Conviene tener presente, que la ley supone como
un acto voluntario en el extranjero tomar
residencia, o residir como transcunte a con-
dicion de que en el ultimo caso no ha de dis-
frutar de las ventajas y derechos de los ociales
y moradores del Reyno. Esta libertad que
dijiste la ley antigua, se ha confirmado por
una adopcion del Gobierno, pues a consecuencia
de una reclamacion de la Embajada de
Francia, el Ministro de Estado en nota diri-
da a dicha Embajada, en 28 de Mayo de 1837
decia: que al decar en los parrafos 1.º y 4.º de la
Constitucion que son Españoles todas las personas
que hayan nacido en España, y los extranjeros
que hayan ganado residencia en cualquier pue-
blo de la monarquia, es en el sentido de con-
ceder a uno y a otro una igualdad o un derecho.

no en el de imponerles una obligación, ni privar
les de que sean Españoles contra su voluntad,
si teniendo también derecho de nacionalidad como
quis prescribiere a la adquirida en España.
Aunque se libre el extranjero para adquirir
ciudadanía, o permanecer como transunto ha
de constar en obediencia, y las condiciones a que
sujeta su residencia. El arrendado hace
juramento que se le refiere; pero el transunto
solo lo presta de sumisión y obediencia
al Rey y a las leyes. Por el sentido de ella,
y la práctica que se observa, se conceden hoy
como transuntos a pesar de su larga resi-
dencia en la Península, los comerciantes es-
trangeros al por mayor y no sujetos la
prohibición de ejercer los extrangeros transuntos
algunas de las oficios, profesiones y artes que
las leyes reservaban antiguamente a los
naturales vecinos y domiciliados; y por este
principio la Real Orden de 11 de Agosto de
1837. permitió a los extrangeros transuntos
ejercer los artes liberales, y oficios mecánicos,
y el comercio por menor aun sin acreditarse
en tal que obtengan licencia del jefe polí-
ce, y paguen el impuesto industrial; y tam-
bién el artículo 19. del Código del comercio así
pone que los extrangeros que no han obtenido
la naturalización ni el domicilio legal pue-
dan ejercer el comercio en el territorio Español

bajo las reglas convenidas en los tratados si-
guientes con sus gobiernos respectivos.

Por las disposiciones que se han acordado se
puede resolver negativamente la pregunta rela-
tiva al hijo de un extranjero que viva en clase de
colon en la Isla de Cuba, pues con tanta cla-
ridad se de ver que se hallan aplicadas las condi-
ciones, y requisitos por los cuales se concede na-
cionalidad al que no las ha cumplido, por
que no quise perder su primitiva nacionalidad..

American and Spanish Commission
Washington March 16th 1872

Hon Charles Hale
Assistant Secretary of State
Sir:

I have the honor to hereby
acknowledge the receipt of your
communication of date the 15th
instant together with the accom-
panying naturalization papers
of Pedro Patchot and Joseph M.
Placencia, claimants before
this Commission.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
George O. Moore
Secretary.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microcopy No. 179

**MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Roll 367

March 17-31, 1872



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

Washington: 1964

A. 19th Mar 1872 Sent him a copy of Minister's
letter dated San Salvador June 15 1870



Treasury Department,

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 18, 1872.

Dear Sir

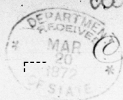
Please inform me by return
if Thos. Savage W.S. Vice Consul
San Salvador is the Veritable
Thos Savage late W.S. Vice Consul
General at Havana. defaulter
in the sum of about twelve thousand
dollars on acct of salary and three
thousand Eight Hundred on services &c. -

If the same I have a chance to stop about
\$500 which will pay the interest a short time
if nothing else -

Yours very truly
Geo Fawcett.

R. A. Chew Esq
C C

He is the identical man as reported
Dept of State, by Minister - H. H.



ack recd enclosure
22. Mich

M. Pratt

Navy Department,

Washington March 19, 1872

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith, and to ask the return of the same after you have made such use of it as you may think proper, a letter dated the 23d. of February received from Captain F. A. Parker of the US Navy, with translations from Spanish papers at Havana on the subject of the independence of the Antilles or their annexation to the United States.

Very respectfully
Gerrit R. Allen

Sir,

Samuelton Fish (Secretary of the Navy,
Secretary of State)

40th. second Congress.
Second Session.

Ans 25 March

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
In the House of Representatives.

March 19th 1872.

On motion of Mr. Randall,

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information in possession of the Government relative to the case of Dr. J. E. Howard, a native of Philadelphia, and a citizen of the United States, now held by the Spanish authorities on the Island of Cuba, and what, if any, steps have been taken to protect the rights of this American citizen, who it is alleged from various respectable sources has been unjustly arrested, condemned, and transported to a Spanish penal settlement on the coast of Africa.

Attest: *Edward M. Wells*

Clerk.

THOMAS C. HAND JR.

General Merchant.

118 South Delaware Avenue.

Philadelphia, March 19th 1872

Hon. W. Hunter

And Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
6th inst., and, on behalf of the Owners of Bank
Ledger, to convey to the Department their appreciation
of the attention shown to their representations & the
prompt action taken in the matter.

Awaiting with much interest the receipt of
the information communicated by the Consul,

I am,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant
T. C. Hand



~~File~~
ans as in
range letter of
March 22

Wm. Pratt

Philad. March 19-1872

22nd March
Hon Hamilton Fish
Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Your communication
under date 18 inst to hand, and carefully noted.
The latest advice I have received from my
brother Dr. J. E. Howard, now dated 4th & 11th inst.,
from the Cabanas prison Havana, stating
that he was at work in the streets with chains,
and that he was informed that he would be
sent to Ceuta by the Cadiz steamer of the 15th—
which has been confirmed by telegram subsequently
published.

The Department will no doubt have
recd the affidavit of Mr Charles Fox, ex U.S.
Consular Agt. at Cienfuegos, dated 26th ulto from
Portland, in which it is stated that Dr Howard
did declare his Am Citizenship towards the
end of 1868 or early in 1869, at the U.S. Consular
agency; whether it was duly recorded or not,
I am not aware, but the statement of Mr Fox
given under oath, should be of weight.

Dr Howard has also written that he was
sworn at Cienfuegos as an Am Citizen by Mr.

Charles Fox the former Consular Agent and Mr
Mr & Morris the present Consular Agent, which
confirms the statement made by Mr Ford.

I trust the Department will take steps
through the U.S. Minister in Spain and the
Consul at Cadiz, to prevent my brother being
sent to Cuba. With more liberal views
and sense of justice prevailing in Spain,
as compared to the authorities in Cuba;
his liberation on arrival at Cadiz is an easy
matter for our government to demand and
obtain.

Respectfully,

Yours Obediently,

J C Howard M.C.

402 S 13th St.

No 6 Comm
March 16
letter as before
1872



Westport Connecticut
March 18th 1872.

Mr Wood

March 21

Honorable, Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State Washington, D. C.



Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst., in reply to my letter of the 17th ultimo. When I submitted the consideration of the claim I have preferred against the city Council of Havana to the Department of State, I had indulged the hope that all the papers and documents relating to the case would have been called for and examined before a final decision had been reached by the Department. In this I have been disappointed. I have been unable to furnish these myself, because they are now on file at the Consulate in Havana, and therefore, again respectfully request, that the Department may call for ~~them~~ ^{officially and cause them} to be thoroughly examined in connection with the facts and statements already submitted.

I beg leave now to add that no other person owning property on the same street as mine, has been required by the Municipality to demolish his property standing precisely in the same original line of Zanja Street, and that it has not been widened or changed since. I was required to demolish my two houses. Why this discrimination and act-

of spoliation should have been directed particularly
against me, I can not understand, unless it be the
fact that years ago I became and was naturalized
as a citizen of the United States, and have thereby
injured the displeasure or hatred of my fellow
fellow subjects. No appeal which I could now
make to the courts in Havana would avail me in
seeking the reparation which is my due, from the
simple reason that no Court in Havana would give
a decision contrary to the measures of the Municipality
and no advocate in that City would undertake
my cause under existing circumstances.

I beg to assure you that I have in no manner been
mixed up with the disturbances now prevailing in
Cuba. I have sought, in vain, every possible legal
means of redress, failing in which I have based my
reclamation on the following article of the Treaty of
October 27th 1795, which is as follows: viz:
"Article XX. It is also agreed that the inhabitants
of the territories of each party shall respectively have
free access to the courts of justice of the other, and they
shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of
their properties, the payment of their debts and for
obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may
have sustained, whether the persons whom they may
sue be subjects or citizens of the country in which
they may be found or any other persons whatsoever,"

justice may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and sentences of the said courts shall be the same as if the contending parties had been subjects or citizens of the said country."

In view, therefore, of the foregoing stipulation and considering that the manner and means of obtaining the redress for my losses, to which I deem myself entitled are not open to me, I again respectfully renew my solicitation and invoke the support of my adopted country, to the end that I may secure the redress guaranteed to me under the clause of the treaty above quoted. And, in conclusion, I would state that, if after a full investigation of this case, it should be found and determined that I cannot secure my just rights under said guarantee, then I shall be content to abide decision rendered therein by my government, as I despair of ever receiving justice at the hands of the authorities in Havana, unless they be compelled by the government of the United States to deal out even handed justice to its citizens, whether native or naturalized. Were I not fully satisfied that I cannot, by any means within my reach, secure the reparation due to me, I would not have appealed to my government, and I trust that appeal will be heard.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

F. L. Arango

Bureau of Claims

April 9th 1872

Subject

Letter of Felipe Arango
relative to claim vs Spanish Government
for loss of two houses in Havana, said
to have been condemned for Public uses

The above case was examined and
reported on Feb 22^d 1872 - and Mr. Arango
advised of result March 1st. In the examination
I there made & assumed every fact stated
by the memorialist to be true. And
I have rarely if ever seen a stronger
declaration. No proof could strengthen
the case, and the case does not admit of
any other conclusion than that already
reached. I respectfully submit the
annexed draft of answer to Mr. Arango
pursuant communication.

Henry O'Connor



American and Spanish Commission
Washington March 22nd 1872

Hon Charles Hale
Assistant Secretary of State
Sir:

I have the honor to hereby
acknowledge the receipt of
your communication of date
the 21st instant, together with
certain papers relating to the
claim of Felix Bister against
the government of Spain
corresponding to the accom-
panying list of enclosures.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
George O. Moore
Secretary.

Philadelphia Pa
Mar 22nd 1872

Hon W. T. Grant
President of The
United States

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find
an article cut from the Philadel-
phia evening Telegraph it shows
how an american citizen is treated
in Cuba. there has been thousands
of other just such cases & our govern-
ment suffers such outrages
to go on unnoticed. even every
American vessel that enters this
barbarous Island has to pay an
unjust fine of from \$25. to \$1000.
yet our government says nothing
our flag is insulted our citizens

imprisoned & murdered without
any cause or provocation & now it
is time for this thing to stop Cuba sh-
ould be taken by the United States
as our abuses have paid the price.
Spain asks for it. and now my
Honorable President if you take act-
ive measures against Cuba you will
secure all the votes of Captains & vessel
owners which will pour in a powerful
vote at your coming contest. now I
hope you will notice this entreaty &
relieve our distressed & abused citizens
& adopt measures that will protect
our people & our commerce when in
this devilish Island we are obli-
ged to go there for business for our
vessels as times for commerce is very
dull & distressing & now foreign ves-
sels carry all of our best freights
for a less figure than we can as they
dont pay sailors any thing, neither

do they half feed ^{them} & their provisions
are brought for a song; I think
I have written enough for a hint
hoping you will take an active
move in our behalf soon, &
Remain your Obidient servant
a Grant Republican & a
Captain & vessel owner

P.S.

I have had to pay many
unjust fines in Cuba

Please forward the enclosed
article to the U.S. Secretary
of State

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DOCTOR HOWARD.

A Victim of Spain's Cruelty.

His Career in Philadelphia.

Why He Was Arrested

And Sent Into Exile.

Apathy of the United States.

The attention of the people of this country, and of Philadelphia more particularly, for here he was born and reared, has for many months past been directed to the case of that victim of Spanish barbarity, Dr. John Emilio Howard. After experiencing the grossest indignities that could be heaped on him by the reigning power in Cuba, he is now on his way in a prison-ship to Ceuta, a Spanish penal colony in Africa, where—if Providence or the hand of outraged justice does not interfere—he will undergo the excessive cruelties of eight years' servitude in the chain-gang. There are some features of this unfortunate man's situation that have served to rivet public attention. He is an American citizen, who has never yielded a jot of his allegiance to this nation, and is innocent of the charges that were so wickedly made against him, as there is abundant evidence to show. Yet, with these facts, fully substantiated by the most reliable declarations, under the solemnity of an oath, the conduct of our nation, as manifested by its Washington officials, has been conspicuous for so much vacillation and apathy as not only to evoke the hearty denunciations of all American people, but even the contempt of the Spanish population in Cuba.

Dr. Howard

was born in this city on the 5th of September, 1815, his parents then living on South Third street. After attending private school for ten years, he commenced the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with great diligence for a number of years at Jefferson Medical College, and at last graduated with distinguished honors, and received his degree. Shortly after this event, which took place in the spring of 1844, he went to Cuba with his uncle, and settled in Cienfuegos, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which, up to the time of the breaking out of the insurrection still baffling the power of Spain, was large and remunerative. He married, and four children were born to him—three daughters, and a son who for some time was a student in one of our dental colleges, from which he graduated only lately. Though a resident of Cienfuegos for so long a time, Dr. Howard never gave any intimation of

His Allegiance

to his native country. The naturalization laws of Spain are very strict and difficult to comply with. One must live, if a foreigner, five years on Spanish soil before he can even declare his intentions of becoming a citizen, and then his desire cannot be consummated for ten years. Dr. Howard never, by word of mouth, or the indubitable evidence of writing, signified any such intention; and is to-day as much an American citizen as a Pennsylvania farmer who had never been outside the limits of his country.

The Spanish Authorities

claim that he is a subject under their power, and ground this claim upon the hypothesis that

by accepting certain grants of lands he surrendered his nationality, whereas the law under which these grants were made, even by the closest interpretation of the text, intimated nothing of the sort, but stipulated simply that the land thus taken up should be improved. The Doctor, as we have said, was prosperously engaged in the practice of medicine from almost the moment he landed in Cuba to the breaking out of the great struggle of the enslaved Cubans for independence. At the dawn of this crisis the American doctor fell under the ban of Spanish displeasure by happening to be the uncle of three as brave and talented men as ever engaged in a noble cause—Frederick Cavade, and Adolpho, his brother, and Colonel Barrio.

These Three Men

early took a leading part in the insurrection, and inspired the struggling Cubans to an intense degree of patriotic fervor. Frederick, who was at one time commander-in-chief of the insurrectionary forces, and who a year ago suffered martyrdom for his cause, was, with his brother, in the thickest of the famous fight in the "Old Dominion" during the Rebellion, and spent a long year in the noisome cells of Libby Prison. Adolpho died only a few days ago, from a disease brought on from exhaustive efforts in the field for Cuban independence, and the events of his life are chronicled in another page of this paper. Barrio was executed at Cienfuegos last year.

Familial connection with these unfortunate young men brought Dr. Howard prominently to the notice of the Spanish authorities, and for many months he was harassed by the agents of a general system of espionage. In the latter part of December, 1870, he was arrested at his home in Cienfuegos by the Spanish military authorities, upon a trivial charge, and immured in a prison for *ten months*, without being allowed an opportunity to disprove what had been so vilfully laid to his credit. From his dungeon he sent, through the United States Consul at Cienfuegos, an appeal to our Washington authorities for protection, which appeal was filed in the archives of the State Department, and that seems about all that was ever done with it. Then came

The Court-martial

before which he was brought four months or so ago. It was held in his prison-house, and was composed of officers who had made up their mind as to what the sentence should be, and only went through a show of judicial proceeding for formality's sake. One charge was that the Doctor had aided and abetted the insurrectionists by furnishing them with a box of medicines. The accused had a number of witnesses at hand to prove that some years before, when there were no signs of the coming storm, he had sold that identical box of drugs to a young Cuban who joined the insurrectionary forces. It was then charged that he had harbored wounded rebels, but he brought the people with whom he lived, some of whom were Spaniards, to show that he was entirely innocent of this crime. What was the next step? The conductors of the trial produced a deposition, made by one Manuel Capote a few months before the court-martial, in which he declared that Doctor Howard was guilty of

Treason:

If there were wanting any more convincing proof that this trial was a mockery of justice, projected to cover as base an act of iniquity as ever was perpetrated, we have it in the fact that Capote was coerced into making this false charge against Doctor Howard. Capote was an insurrectionist, and for a time a fellow-prisoner with Howard (who had been his family physician for many years) in the gloomy lock-up at Cienfuegos. He was liberated about six months ago, much to the astonishment of both Spaniards and Cubans, and came direct to New York, where the deep villainy into which he had been impressed as an accomplice came to the surface.

Capote's Recantation

was made in that city on the 8th of February last, under oath, and before the Spanish Consul, and that important document is now in the hands of the Secretary of State. In this formal

abjuration he says. "The deposition made by me in the town of Cienfuegos against Dr. Howard, is the case brought against him for treason, was made by me owing to the pressure exercised over me by various persons, and by the panic and fear with which they artfully impressed me, alleging that if I did not testify in the required sense I would be killed by the volunteers of the town." Et then says, for the sake of

truth, that his deposition thus made was "entirely false" and contrary to the facts.

He adds that he had no knowledge of the matters of which he then accused the Doctor. This affidavit is made in Spanish, but our reporter was yesterday shown in this city a certified translation of it. It seems, further, that after Capote had left Cuba the military authorities who were plotting the ruin of Howard discovered that he had not given the proper attestation or jurat to make the deposition legal, and they sent to New York to have him add the important words, which he refused to do point-blank. The fact that he would not ratify this iniquitous statement was known in Havana, and was the subject of popular discussion. Nevertheless the lieuse of falsehood had weight with the military tribunal, which returned a verdict that the Doctor was guilty of the high crime of treason. Even to the most ultra adherents of the crown this decision caused astonishment. But he was an uncle of the brave Cavadas, and deserved all the hatred of the Spanish heart, and must be got rid of some way.

The Sentence

soon followed the decision of the court, and it was that the prisoner should undergo eight years' servitude in the chain-gang, with the confiscation of all his estate, of which he had considerable, to the crown. From Cienfuegos he was sent to Havana, where he arrived on the 15th of February last. United States Consul General Torbert, writing to the Doctor's brother in this city, the letter being dated the 23d of February, says:—"Dr. Howard reached here on the evening of the 15th, and I went to see him in the City Prison [An extension of Morro Castle.—Rar.] on the 16th, as soon as I heard he had arrived. His sentence had not commenced to be put in execution. I at once interceded with the Captain-General so far as to ask that he be not sent to work outside of the prison, as is the regulation, and I was assured that my wishes should be complied with. His servant has just been to see me, and informed me that his hair and beard have been cut off and the prison garb put on, but he has no chains on nor has he been put to work." It seems that the Captain-General, however, does not differ in one respect with officials nearer home, whose promises cannot be relied upon. In a few days he was loaded with chains, and put to work, with criminals of the worst stripe, in the public streets of Havana. Thus wrote a gentleman who saw him in the chain-gang:—"He has been incensed in his appeals to his Government, but he feels that it has neglected him;" and well he might. But working

In the Chain-gang

in the streets of Havana, this victim of Spanish justice proved a sharp thorn in the sides of the authorities. They felt that so long as he was daily presented as a commentary on Spanish equity, his hardships would be popularly discussed, and perhaps might arouse the dormant sensibilities of the United States. They decided, therefore, to exile him to the penal colony of

Centa, where he would be immured for years, never. It might be, to look upon the faces of his children or his friends again, as thoroughly cut off from intercourse with the world at large as though he were dead. To permit this, they strained a law under which all convicts sentenced to ten years in the chain-gang were to be sent to Centa, and those with shorter sentences to labor in the streets of Havana, or other cities, and on public works. A few days ago, notwithstanding his term of servitude was eight years, he was ironed, taken on board a Spanish man-of-war, and is now on his way to the far-off penal settlement on the coast of Africa. Thus it is that

An American Citizen,

innocent of all the charges made against him, is, by the apathy of the nation owing him protection, carried into cruel exile. That there may be no doubt of his unchanged allegiance, we give here the affidavit of a former Consul of the United States at Cienfuegos, now in the possession of the State Department:—

"I, on oath, say, that in the latter part of 1893 and the first part of 1893 I was United States Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, in the island of Cuba, and that in the latter part of 1893, or first part of 1899, Dr. Emilio J. Howard, then at Cienfuegos, was enrolled as an American citizen at the United States Consulate in that city; that he was one of a number of American citizens who signed an application to me to have as American man-of-war sent to the port of Cienfuegos for the protection of the rights and property of American citizens; that I never knew him to act or talk otherwise than as a bona-fide American citizen; that I was acquainted with him, and he was generally known as an American citizen; I have never had any knowledge, information, or intimation of his taking any part whatever in political matters in the late disturbances in Cuba."

M. H. Morris, Esq., present United States Consul at Cienfuegos, makes affidavit as follows:—

"I do hereby certify that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1876, personally appeared before me John Emilio Howard, physician, and declared himself a citizen of the United States of America, having been born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Dated Cienfuegos, March 4, 1872.

The Spanish authorities alleged that Dr. Howard's father held a Government office, and became thereby a Spanish subject, which is absolutely false, as he never held office under the Crown of Spain.

This is the Story

of Dr. Howard's arrest, imprisonment, and exile. It is based upon affidavits—a large number of them—now in the keeping of the Secretary of State. In the light of this revelation, has not the conduct of the Government been shamefully indifferent to his misfortunes? Perhaps something may yet be done to rescue the innocent man, since Congressman Randall, of this city, on Tuesday, offered and had passed in the House, a resolution asking for full information respecting his case from the Secretary of State.

The final act of injustice was committed a few days since, when an order was promulgated confiscating Dr. Howard's estate, thus leaving his three daughters in destitute circumstances.

Executive Mansion.

Cuba -
enclosing article
relative to the treat-
ment of American cit-
izens in Cuba.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.



By direction of the President:

Dec 24 1874

Russell A. Alger

Secretary.

3
answer as in Draft herewith. CH
Juch 23.

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, March 22/872



Sir:

This paper was returned to Eudes Romain July 12, 1872

I forward the enclosed letter from a constituent whom I know personally, and who is a resident of Philadelphia. He is the brother of Mrs Mary Borne de-la-Rosa, in reference to whose interests in Cuba he makes inquiry.

I forward this letter with the request that it may be sent to our Consul General at Havana, and his attention directed to it, so that Mrs De la Rosa may, through her friends, be enabled to take the proper steps to recover the money referred to.

Respectfully,

Wm. Hamilton Fish

Wm. Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Philad^a Mich^o 20 1892
Hon^{ble} Geo Scott

Dear Sir

Below you will please
find a statement of my sister's claim
against the Havana R.R. Company for
damages

Manuel de la Rosa of Mat-
anzas, was killed by the cars Mich^o 10/83
suit was brought soon after against
the company for damages in the name
of Mary Boone de la Rosa his wife,
and the Court of Havana awarded
the wife and child, William de la
Rosa, Five thousand dollars. Mary
Boone de la Rosa, received Five thousand
dolls with interest in the year 1887
the child's money by order of the
court was invested in Real Estate in
Cuba, and is in the hands of a person
whose name I think is "Carrera" he
refuses to pay either principal or interest

The child is now deceased, it died
in Birmingham-Allegany Co. Penna
where Mrs de la Rosa now resides
Will you be kind enough to ask
our counsel at Harpers to obtain
a Lawyer to hunt up the claim, &
to let me know what proofs will
be required to substantiate her claim
as heir to the child.

Mrs de la Rosa
is in very straitened circumstances &
whatever you can do for her, in this
case, will be highly appreciated
Yours very truly

Wm. D. Boone
Circuit House
Philada.

m Wood



American and Spanish Commission
Washington, March 25th 1872.

Hon Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

Sir:

I am requested to ask you to
cause to be transmitted to this
commission, provided you deem
it proper to do so, any papers that
may be on file in the Department
of State relative to the claim of the
relics Arango No 20, against Spain
under agreement between that country
and the United States of February
12, 1871.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant
George O. Moore.
Sec'y.



Recd by me Apr 4
A. S. W.



New York Mch 25/72

Lat Hale Esq
Asst Sec State

Sir Please

find enclosed my authority for becoming possessed of papers relative to J. D. Poulton Estate (deceased)

In my last I wrote you there were five heirs. I was mistaken there are only four. Enclosed are copies of Poulton's party from three of the four. B. M. P. Holt. whom last heard from was at Havana-Cuba. Have for months endeavored to find him. without success.

Hoping these papers may be all required by Dept. to enable me to recd above mentioned papers -
I am Sir

Yours &c
David White
157 West