## SAN DOMINGO!

Continued from the Part Page. Haytiens and political intriguers and emissaries, who have congregated at various points in the neighboring islands. These are incited to extraor-dinary activity at this time by the fear of annexa-tion to the United States. From all that the Com-missioners could ascertain, President Bacz has the respect of a great majority of the Dominican peo-ple for his administrative abilities and the strong attachment of many of the leading men, who re-gard bim as the only stateman among them who can hold the nation against domestic factions and foreign foes. In the year 1849, after five years of war, consequent upon the exputation of the Haytien power, Ge eral Bacz was regularly elected Presi-dent of the Republic. It appears that he was chosen as a man who, by his education, fortune and public services, would be most likely to secure general confidence, and heal the wounds inflicted general configure, and field the would infinited by civil and foreign wars. Five years before this he had been elected to the national Congress, and he had been made President of that body at a most critical period of the national history, the period of the creation of new institutions, after the casting

off of the Haytlen yoke. His first administration appears to have been His first administration appears to have been successful. It stands unique in one respect, for it is the only one in the annals of the Dominican Re-public which has lasted during the entire con-stitutional period. In 1853 he was regularly and peaceably succeeded by General Pedro Santana. A period of anarchy scon ensued, which lasted until the year 1861, when the island was brought again under the power of Spain by General Santana. After the expulsion of the Spaniards anarchy again followed. During the periods before and after the Spanish domination, General Baez was several followed. During the periods before and after the Spanish domination, General Baez was several times called in from abroad to save the country from this anarchy by provisional authority, the only authority existing at such times in the Republic. In one of the delegations of leading citizens who tendered to him the chief magistracy was General Cabral. President Baez has now entered upon the biodeness of his present administration. There is

third year of his present administration. There is ample testimony to the fact that under him, de-spite the difficulties that have beset him, the republic has enjoyed as much liberty as any of his predsces-sors dared allow, and more than they knew how to give. Nor do the Commissioners find that there is any opponent of the present administration of that republic who has now or who ever has had any claim to the chief magistracy by a title superior to that of the present incumbent. Whatever technical defects there might have been in his original title to the office, it was confirmed by the national conention and ratified by the assent and support of the people.

The frequency of civil commotion during a Ine frequency of civil commotion during a long period, and the consequent insecurity of pro-perty, have paralyzed industry, discouraged ac-cumulation, and so impoverished the country, that for the last two years the financial resources of the for the last two years the inflation resources of the government, as its officers informed us, have been inadequate to pay its expenses. Meanwhile, it has been constantly harraseed with incursions and at-tempts at revolution. Only the ability of the ad-ministration, and a large share of confidence reposed in it by a strong majority of the people, could have maintained it in existence through so many difficulties.

The insurrections which still exist are headed by Cabral and Luperon. The former of these is uni-versally conceded to be the more important, but neither has a distinct flag or a regular organized arms; neither is the exponent of a clearly defined policy.

a seem animated by interest, attachments and Loca seem animated by interest, attachments and resentments purely personal. Their opposition has assumed the character of an annoying guerilla warfare, involving a heavy expenditure on the part of the government at the capital, but possessing no power which gives it any hold on public opinion beyond the territory it may temporarily occupy. As to their leaders, the Commission obtained in all mats of the some protection obtained in all parts of the country substantially the sams infor-mation, viz., that General Cabral once had elements of personal popularity; that in times past he earned the respect of many by public services, but in the administrative capacity he has proved incompetent, and has lost the confidence of the coun-try. Many even who still entertain more kindly Bacz confess that he falls far short of the latter in administrative abilities. That General Cabral does not claim to be the legal head of the Republic; that he does not claim to represent the principle of constitutional or legal authority and order, is shown by the fact, that in his proclamation and in a communication to the Commission, he styles himself "Chief of the Revolution," and the journal pretending to emanate from him at San Juan, but well understood to be printed at the Haytien capital, is styled "Bulletin of the Revo-Intion." As to Luperon he is considered a bandit, stained with crime, and has not, so far as could be learned, distinguished himself in any regular manner, his main exploits being in sundry robberies and political operations on the coast, the latter by means of a steamer furnished him by insurrection brokers on a neighboring island. The disturb-ance of which Cabral is the head has its seat in the western part of the Republic on Haytien fcontier. It is claimed that the districts of San Juan and Neyba, in which his operations are conducted, em-brace a large population devoted to him, but the testimony of several refugees and heads of families from that district, as well as considerable corrobo-rative evidence, show that the region named, be tween the incursions of the Haytiens and the prevalence of insurrections, is nearly depopulated, and that the force immediately at Cabral's command does not exceed a few hundred man, who, in case of emergency, force into the service all the male population upon whom they can lay their hands. It has also been claimed that he has controlled the Dominican part of Barahona, and received supplies through it, but this is certainly to longer the case. On the other hand it is charged by the present Dominican government that he has received supplies through Hayti, and that Haytien soldiers and arms have been at his disposal The Commissioners obtained evidence of this fact from many sources. They also examined Haytien prisoners, speaking only the language of the Hay-tiens, and having in their hands muskets bearing the Haytien stamp. To the northeast of the country overrun by Cabral, in the neighborhood of the hay of Manzanillo, is the band under the control of Luperon; but the opinion of trastworthy per-sons, as taken in that section by the Commission, is cons, as taken in that section by the Commission, is that his force is small and of a poor character. He seems to have the strength of a desperado, and nothing more. The Commissioners believe that had these leaders wielded only their own forces and resources, they would long ago have been put down. Their whole importance is derived from the help of foreign intriguers and from the fact that behind them stands the Haytien nation, which has nearly five times the secondation and revenue of the help. five times the population and revenue of the Do-minican Republic, which has never relented in its aggressive policy, and at whose head is a President elevated by a bloody insurrection involving the murder of his predecessor. Besides the revolts which have been named and the Haytien aggressions, some minor causes have, in the weakened condition of the Republic, tended to aggravate its difficulties. First of these may be mentioned, the provincial jealousy existing be-tween the people of the great district north of the central chain of mountains and those inhabiting the southern side. The former district embraces the two most thriving cities of the Republic, Puerto Plata and Santiago, besides some villages of im-portance. On the other hand, to the south side belongs the city of Santo Domiugo, with its pres tige of capital, the city decayed but still powerful from its vital connection with the history of the island, from Columbus to Bacz. In a weakened state of the Republic the jealousy between these districts has caused revolutionary leaders to arise; but with a government strong and free, giving batter internal communications and developing industry, this provincial jealousy would probably be changed into a healthy political rivalry. Next, a more seri-ous cause of disturbance to the steady exercise of political rights lies in the existence of a considerable number of petty military chiefs, about whom has grown up a peculiar system of clanship, or semi-military attachment. This prevails especially in the central and mountain districts, and is the natural result of long continued struggles between mbitious men for supremacy in the Republic. In the anarchy thus caused each neighborhood has shown a tendency to grow itself around its more daring men. These have received military titles from heads of various governments or revo-lutions, the rank of each depending mainly on the number of retainers he could bring to the leader whose cause he had esponsed. The attachment thus begun in war continues in peace, and as political institutions are weak often becomes stronger than law or political habits. Hence arises a class whose importance depends on commotion, unoccu-pied, and therefore uneasy, prompt to increase any troubles that may arise. The people of the country clearly understand that these disturbers of their peace are public enemies. Among the reasons constantly assigned for desiring annexation to the United States was the necessity of extinguishing the lawlessness and shiftlessness artistic from this the lawlessness and shiftlessness arising from thi system Firm and judicious measures in administration. immigration, increased activity in agriculture and trade, would doubtless rapidly destroy the greater part of this evil. Union with a strong gover would of itself discourage and put an end to mos of these disturbances, and as political habits to crease it is probable that these semi-military com binations of chief and retainers may be transmuter to political combinations, under constitutional and legal restrictions. To these manage of disturbance may be added a third, very effective at present, but may be added a third, very tanihilated should the which would be at once annihilated should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by connection with a strong nation

tent has this been carried that certain capitalists there invest in prominent revolutionists as a mat-ter of business. Revolution becomes thus a branch of trade in which capitalists embark, with certer of business. Revolution becomes thus a oranom of trade in which capitalists embark, with cer-tainty of great risks, but with a possibility of great gains. To further these operations proclamations are formed. These emanate nominally from the are formed. These emanate nominally from the leaders of the insurrectionary force of the day, but they generally present the clearest internal evi-dence that their pretended authors never saw them. From these parties and their agents come rumors and even circumstantial accounts of insur-rections where none exist. The Commissioners encountered several instances of this. This insur-

encountered several instances of this. This insur-rection brokerage would doubtless cease as soon as it is the policy of any strong nation to prevent it. In all the struggles of various administrations against revolutionists and destructives, the local and municipal liberties of provinces, districts and towns have suffered greatly. The exigencies of the central civil and military authority seem to have prevented the growth of any large scale of that system of local self-government which forms the give ndwer is of freedom in the United States. Still, the germe of local liberty are by no means totally destroyed. Ayuntamientos, or Town Councils, are still retained. These are bodies elected by the people, holding regular sessions, keeping regords of

still retained. These are bodies elected by the people, holding regular sessions, keeping records of their proceedings, and exercising considerable care infthe registration of vitai statistics. A To these bodies belong the local administration. They are small, and the length of the term of cflices prevents, in some degree, the immediate in-fluence of popular will being felt upon them. Still there exists the bear of the tradition of bear they erve at least to keep up the tradition of local freedom and some habit of local management of figures. The men chosen seem worthy of their trust The Commissioners were impressed with the gene-ral character and ability of the members of these municipal bodies. There are among them many who would do honor to similar councils in any country. The difficulties and dangers with which these men have been environed seem to have deep-ened and strengthened their characters, while interest in political affairs has been by the same cir-cumstances nearly crushed out of the more timid majority. It was among this class that the Com mission and their agents found their most intelli ent welcome, and unrestrained conversation with them showed that this welcome was not a more for-mality to which they had been compelled. It appeared to the Commissioners that, under a govern-ment guaranteeing liberty and order, these municipal bodies, scattered through the country, might become centres of a better system than the Dominican Republic has yet known. Spanish reincorpo tion, the constant succession of insurrectionary lead-ers, and the long series of disturbances to which it has been the fate of the Dominican people to be subjected, many years since led thought u en among them to look abroad in the hope of re-ef. It was this sentiment which led the popula tion generally to acquiecce, quietly at first, in the occupation of the republic, by the forces of Spain in 1861. That occupation had been brought about by the management of Santana and others then in power, aided by two Spanish ships of war without the general knowledge of the people, and it was suddenly consummated, to the surprise of the great majority of the citizens. The Commisioners took especial pains in all parts of the coun-ry to examine into the causes of the failure that

followed this annexation, as well as of the unpopu-larity and overthrow of the Spanish rule in the sland. These have been generally stated to them as follows 1 That, contrary to the understanding between the Dominican and Spanish governments, the pub-lic offices of all sorts were unduly filled with Span-

rids, to the exclusion of Dominicans. 2. That the Spanish subordinate functionaries were not generally native Spaniards, but Spaniah subjects drawn from Cuba and Porto Rico, colonies where blacks and men of color are held as slaves, and that the atmosphere in which these men had been brought up had filled them with a prejudice which unfitted them utterly for the administration of government in a country where the great majoty of the population are colored and a considera-

ble number are blacks. 3. That some of the superior officers, and very many of the soldiers, were brutal beyond endur-ance, and that very little effective redress could be blaned. It was stated to the Commissioners, by s lergy man in charge of one of the most important arishes on the island, a may of acknowledged devotion to Christian duty and entirely trustworthy, that the Spanish Governor of that province had, to bis certain knowledge, been concerned in the assas-sination of a mother to obtain control of the person of her daughter. That he had entered the clergyman's house, stick in hand, and threatened him with ignominous chastisement, and that in various ways the Spaniards oppressed the people, treatig them as conquered, and insulting their local authorities. 4. That the Spanish rulers showed a mania for

regulating the details of ordinary life, in some cases resulting in positive indignities to the people. 5. That the ecclesiastical administration was at variance with their ideas. Practically religious

and in the event of these branch establishments being withdrawn would be supplanted. To these should be added certain agents of houses in neigh-boring islands who have made pecuniary advances to rebel leaders, though these would, without doubt favor annexation if it were consummated under the direction of those whom they support. Besides these, a small number scattered in va-Besides these, a small number scattered in va-rious parts of the country, oppose annexation for reasons peculiar to themselves; some from misun-derstanding of the matter, some few from a liking for the turmoil which the present condition of things permits, and some from opposition to the pre-cent administration.

things permits, and some room opposition to the pre-cent administration. The reports and rumors that there are parties in various sections of the country ready to resort to desperate measures against annexation seem to be disproved by the following simple facts in the his ory of the Commissio

tory of the Commission: First. On arriving at Santo Domingo the Com-missioners took up their residence in a house on a public street, remote from any official residence or ilitary post

They had at no time anything in the nature of a guard or watch, and at an early period during their stay the night watchman of that quarter was removed at their request. They had no weapons removed at their request. They had no weapons of any sort. Persons of every condition passed in and out of the house freely until a late hour of the night. Access was made easy to everyone. The Commissioners and those accompanying them slept with doors slightly secured, and sometimes not secured at all, and with windows wide open. It would have been entirely within the power of a slept would have been entirely within the power of a single man of energy and determination to have out off the entire party. But no shadow of an attempt upon them was ever detected. No suspected

tempt upon them was ever detected. No suspected person was ever found. Secondly. The Commissioner and their agents tisversed the country in every direction, without guards or weapons. They slept at night in open cabins, no watch of any sort being kept. The character of the country and conditions of the character of the country and conditions of the roads obliged them to move slowly and separately through mountain passes, ravines, forests, and thickets, in which a handful of resolute opponents could casily have destroyed them. Especially was this true in the Cibao, the district generally re-ferred to in unfavorable reports, every important route of which they explored. When, as in two or three cases, members of the Commission had for three cases, members of the Commission had for short distances an escort of bonor, it was made up of citizens, in citizen garb, unarmed, so far as could be seen, and with no military guard what-ever. Neither commander or attaches, so far as known, ever carried sword, dagger or pistol. Their movements were easily foreknown, but they never encountered any shadow of a hostile demonstra-tion, orthing but kindness mat them is all game. tion; rothing but kindness met them in all quar-ters and among all classes, and this was not less marked in the Cibao than elsewhere. The desire for annexation seemed to be even

more general among the rural population than in the cities. The evidence taken, as well as the ob-rervations of the Commissioners and all who accompanied or aided them, establish this fact be-joid question. It was deemed unnecessary to accumulate the written testimony of witnesses, which was everywhere uniform. The Commission did not have to search after evidence of the disposition of the people. Individual citizens, bodies of mon, delegations from Masonic, industrial and mutual aid societies, representatives of ecclesiastical asso-ciations, people of all kinds came to them in such numbers and with such frequency that their visits became almost a burren, all declaring their desiro or annexation.

Soon after the treaty of annexation was negotiated a popular vote was taken in the manner usual in that Republic, as required by treaty, which resulted in an almost unanimous expression in favor of annexation to the United States. What-ever may be individual preferences or opinions as to the best form for taking the vote of an entire nation on a subject of that magnitude, the great mass of the evidence before the Commission goes to show that this was a truthful expression of the will of the people, and in all the expeditions, either of members of their own body or their agents, ample corroboration of this opinion met them at every point. The condition of the people, the physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants of Santo Domingo was found to be much more advanced than had been anticipated.

The population is generally of mixed blood. The great majority, especially along the coast, are nai-ther pure black or pure white; they are mixed in every conceivable degree. In some parts of the in-terior considerable numbers of the white race are terior considerable numbers of the white race are to be icund, and generally in the mixed race the white blood predominates. The Dominican people differ widely in this prificular from the Haytiens, among whom the black race is in complete ascen-dency. The cuitivated and educated, such as the President, members of his cabinet, senstors, judges and local magistra es, compare well with the same classes in other countries, and the uneducated ap-pear equal to the same class in any country with which we are acquainted. They seem to be practically destitute of prejudice of class, race or color. In their intercourse with each other and with strangers they are coortcous in manner, respectful and polite. In all their relations with them the Commissioners found them kind and hospitable. The testimony shows them to be an honest and incheneive people, among whom in the rural districts a person may travel alone and unarmed, all over the country with tressure, without danger. All of the numerous parties attached to the Com-mission, which traversed various parts of the country, believed the same testimony concerning the people. The judicial officers stated that high crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary and the like are nearly unknown among them. No pauper class exists, and beggary is almost unknown. They are temperate people, and drunken men are rarely seen. Among popular vices is that of petty gam-bling, which is indulged in openly and extensively, esp, cially by the Spanish portion of the population They are all Roman Catholics except the Amorican emigrants sent out in 1824 and succeeding years, who, with their descendants, now form a number of settlements, and amount to several thousand persons. These are mostly Methodists and Baptists. They live among the Catholics in peace and harmony. No intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered among them. The cople are generally poor, living in cheap and humble dwellings, which, though well adapted to their country, might appear rude and uncomfortable to these accustomed to houses made for a more tigorous climate. In the country almost every family possesses all the land they desire to cultivate, which is generally one small field, for an acre or two well tilled is sufficient, in this fertile land, to furnish a family with their food. The reason they unanimously assign for not cultivating more is that and constantly recurring revolutions it is very uncertain who may reap the crop. Besides, there is no market here for surplus produce. The Commissioners had an opportunity to see the The Commissioners had an opportunity to see the progress which the people of color have made in Jamaica. In that island there is abundant evi-dence that, in spite of mismanagement, the social oppression which has lasted long after the aboiltion of slavery, this people are improving, and becom-ing sharers in a higher civilization. The evidence taken shows that the Dominican people are not every a to work when certain of research are averse to work, when certain of reasonable re-ward, but are good and faithful laborers. An abundance of labor can now be had about ten dolper month. Appearances make it probable that the cluments necessary to physical persistency exist among the people, especially in that large proportion in whom Spanish blood predominates. The decime of these people in number and enter-prise is sufficiently accounted for by social and po-litical causes, without the gratuitous assumption that the race is dying out or critete. These are few schools in the Republic, and consequently the great majority of the people are un-educated. But of all the great numbers who were examined by the Commissioners and their agents on this point, not one failed to express the desire that some system of general education should be crea-ted and the belief that it would be eagerly embraced. The few schools that exist are maintained by the people, with little or no support from the government. School books, prepared in the United States, were found in some remote cabins. The basis of original talent is not lacking. The shrewdness of the Dominicans is proverbial among those who are brought into close relations with them. In the schools, few and feeble as they are, may be found abundant evidence to corroborate the assertions of the teachers that the average of native ability is good. But one printing office exists within the Repub , from which newspapers or books are This is at the capital, and is very small and poorly equipped. Serious as are these obstacles to general civilization and to the intelligent exercise of political lib-erties the condition of the people is by no means hopeless. For several generations there has been neithe relavery nor any caste spirit to deprive them of manliness. The people at large are not degraded. They are willing to work when the result of their They are willing to work when the result of their labor is made secure. From among them at va-rious times many noble and capable men have ariser; men combining statesmanship and general-ship with patriotism. Many of the people possess very clear ideas of liberty and show a willingness to make excrifices for it. The courage and devo-tion that have been wasted in insurrections and re-constituent may ver, under better guidance, ripen olutions may yet, under better guidance, ripen no capacity for self-government and regular political action. The data furnished by authorities as to popula-The data furnished by authorities as to popula-tion are very meagre and unsatisfactory. An esti-mate was recently made by the ecclasinster! court, counting by parishes, which gave a total of 207,000. There are evident signs of errors in this estimate. For instance, the capital was set down at ten thousand; while it is obvious to the careful observer who counts streets and houses, that there connot be over six thousand, if so many. Again, and is estimated at 10,000; while an aread count Agu is estimated at 10,000; while an actual count, made a few years ago, showed that it contained only 1750; the present number is apparently less. Los Liunos is set down at 3000, but the m tary governor now estimates that the number of

families does not exceed 150, which would indicate a population of not over 1000, although by a tax list of 1827, in the possession of the Commission, it ad 397 rate payers. The communes of San Juan, Los Matos, Bonica,

Neyba, &c., are set down at 22,000, but they have been depopulated by revolution and invasion, and their actual number is fixed by local residents and other competent witnesses at from 5000 to 8000. Comparing these figures of the ecclesiastical court with certain known facts, and with all evidence we could gather from intelligent witnesses and per-sonal observation, the Commissioners estimate that the actual population of the Republic does not ex-ceed 150,660. This does not include the many who have voluntarily expatrialed themselves, or ac-count of the continual disturbances, nor the few who have been banished.

who have been balanced. It seems probable that more than nine-tenths, perhaps nineteen-twentleths are native Domini-cans The others are: First, colored emigrants from the United States; Secondly, European traders who do not settle anywhere but solourn at com who do not extile anywhere but report at com-mercial points. Negro blood preponderates vary largely in Hayti, but the pure negro of African type is not con mon even there. White blood pre-penderates largely in Dominica, but pure whites, the popular sense of the word, are not numarous be majority are of a mixed race, much nearer white than black

white than black. The resources of the country are vast and various, and its products may be increased with scarcely may other limit than the labor expended upon them. There is evidence of mineral wealth in va-rious parts of the Island. The geologists of the ex-redition report the existence of the ores of iron, of copper and of gold, with deposits of lightle, rock sait and petroleum. Iron ore is abundant, easy of access, and will, doubtless, in time be made avail-able for the cheap production of pig iron. The able for the cheap production of pig iron. The copper orce are of a fair degree of richness, and the is have been ovened to a slight extent.

The reported coal of Samana peninsula and in the neighborhood of Puerto Plata was examined the heighborhood of Puerto Fiata was examined and found to be lightle, of little value as a fuel, compared with Pennsylvania or English coal. The gold region is extensive, and though worked anciently, is at present but little known, and in-vites patient exploration by practical miners. The salt deposits in the mountains near Neyba are be-lieved to be extensive and valuable. The salt can be quarried out in large transparent blocks, and a chemical analysis made for the Commission shows t to be of sufficient purity for commercial pur-Summarily and practically viewed for agricultu-

ral purposes there are five classes of lands in Santo Domingo, viz: First, the mountain slopes and valless; these are uniformly rich and productive, ex-cept in limited regions where rain is deficient, or the southern slopes of coast range northeast of Monte Oristo Second. The extensive prairie region of the lianos

lying east and north of Santo Domingo City, south of the Cibso range. This is all admirable pasture land, a large portion of it is capable of prolitable cultivation. It is intersected by wooded valleys and groves containing much excellent timber. Third. The rolling plain of the Vega, which is generally wooded, and is the finest body of agricul-

tural land on the island. Fourth. The dry lands are like a portion of the plain of Azua and the valley of the Taquie, where rain is partly or wholly wanting from topographi-cal causes. These lands can be made fertile by ar-

Fifth. The red clay lands are mostly along the cosst and underlaid by coralline limestone. These are usually covered with timber.

are usually covered with timber. They are not generally very susceptible of profi-able cultivation. The vicinity of San Domingo City is a fair average specimen of this class of soil-preportionably capable of cultivation. A though San Domingo contains almost every variety of roll, there is very little swampy or sandy land. In this respect it differs widely from Florida and the other Gulf States. The country is varied in sur-face, unusually well watered, and excess in natural drainage. There is hardly any portion of the

face, unusually well watered, and excels in natural drainage. There is hardly any portion of the isiand where the land is not capable of cultivation. The mountains support a vegetation widely known, differing from that of the low lands, but they no-where rise so high as to be covered with snow. Everywhere they are fertile, except the few small districts already mentioned, as the plain of the Taquie and a part of the Azua region, whose character could be changed by irrigation. Taken as a whole the republic is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth. The evidence of men well acquainted with the other West India men well acquainted with the other West Indu them all in agricultural products; while the geo graphical position of Sun Domingo within the trapics implies the successful production of all the tropical fruits and vegetables, including the com-mercial staples, the differences of exposure, elevation above the sea, and character of soil, present a variation of circumstances adapting particular dis tricts to many different classes of growths and branches of agricultural industry. In the rich low-lands and valleys sugar-cane yields the most profitable return. The extent and average richness of the tract suited to this purpose are unsurpassed in the West Indice. The evidence shows that the average Indics. quality of sall in San Domingo, especially the plains of the Vega and portions of the country on the north shore, are better adapted to raising sugar cane than are the sugar-growing districts of the ad-jacent islands. This is corroborated by the obser-vation of the Commissioners. They and their agents inspected several of the principal sugar plantations in Jamaica. The production of these is very great where irrigation is practiced. In some cases it is said to exceed two tons per acre. But in many of the circumstances conducive to the most profitable manufacture, Jamaica is less favored than San Domingo. A much larger portion of the latter is natu rally watered to a degree suitable for this and other agricultural purposes. agricultural purposes. In many parts of San Domingo the cases do not need replanting for many years. Fifteen succes-sive annual cuttings from the original root are com-mon upon the richest land. Excellent case is found or much greater age. This is due partly to the greater frequence and abundance of rain, resulting from the easterly or windward position of San Do-ningo which close it from access to the root mingo, which gives it freer access to the trade winds than the islands further within the guif, and partly also to the rich vegetable mould which covers the surface of extensive plains and valleys, the re-sult of conturies of forest growth and decay. The greater abundance of fuel would appear to give to San Domingo an additional advantage over a ijoinislands in this branch of industry The mountain regions are especially suited to the culture of coffee and cocoa. The soil of the hills is usually rich; even where too steep to be plowed they can be cultivated with the hoe. The sainbrity of climate and the beauty of scenery make them exceedingly attractive. To persons acclimated and accustomed to the northern temperature these mountain regions offer peculiar inducements. At present these high lands, which form more than one half the area of the island, are generally uninhabited and almost unvisited by man. In Jamaica are many fine plantations of coffee in similar situations, at an altitude of 3560 to 4600 feet above the The culture of coffee and eocoa requires much less labor and capital than that of sugar, and is peculiarly adapted to familles of moderate means. The coffee tree begins to bear at the age of four years, and continues to yield an annual crop for more than fifty years. The cocoa is equally productive and easy of culture. Native chocolate, pre-pared from the cocoa bean, is of excellent quality and in general use. Both these trees have become thoroughly naturalized and are found growing wild in the woods, and seem free from diseases and ens-mies. There are a number of plants, varieties of the genus agave, which produce valuable fibres. already employed to some extent in San Domingo for demestic purposes. The cabula is the most common. It grows wild in the driest and most arid districts. It is suscep-tible of casy cultivation. The Dominicans make it into ropes, halters, hammock fastenings, &c. By the rough process of extracting fibre by hand, now used, it could not be profitably manufactured, bat with suitable machinery it would form an import-sut article of export. The product of wax and honey is surprisingly large. In many places the rocks and hollow trees abound in bees. The honey is so cheap and elentiful that comparative little of for domestic purposes. s to cheap and plentiful that comparative little of t is saved. Thousands of hives are destroyed for it is saved. the sake of the wax alone. Wax candics are in ge-neral use among the poorest classes. Wild ginger and indigo grow everywhere in profusion. The cotton tree grows even on the dry lands and bears abundantiv The American cotton shrub is also raised suc cessfully near Azua. Almost every tropical pro-duction would scem possible in a soit so rich and a climate so genial. At a still higher point upon these mountains the culture of cluchona or Peru-vinn bark can be made a prolitable branch of industry. This invaluable plant requires an equable climate, free from excessive heat and frost. It has recently been introduced into the neighboring island of Jamaica, and flourishes at an elevation o from four thousand to six thousand feet. from four thousand to six thousand feet. The siems of the trees, only four years old, are al-ready six inches in circumference, and they are about eleven feet in height. At the age of ten years they will have attained sufficient size to be ent dowr, and will spring up again from the roots with-out replanting. The British government seems to have considered this production a matter of national infortance, and have carefully festered it. Upon these monutains many of the vegetables and finits of the temperate zone can be successfully collivated. Potators, cabbages, canlifowers, cole-Inits of the temperate zone can be successfully cultivated. Potatoes, cabbages, canliflowers, cale-ry, lettuce and radishes were seen in perfoction. In Port an Prince peaches were found (raised on the neighboring mountains), pincapples grow inxuri-antly in many parts of the biand. As an evidence of the present undeveloped condi-tion of Dominican agriculture, may be cited the foor the the formulation during their avoid them. fact that the Commission during their expedition through the interior of the island, often met with beet sugar raised and refined in France; butter and

cherse imported from Denmark, and milk con-densed in the United States, but seldom with simi-

densed in the United States, but asidom with simi-lar articles manufactured on the island. Even native indige, a common weed by the road-side, is supplanted by an adulterated forcign ar-ticle. So far as known to agricultural implements of any value are used. Not even a plough was anywhere to be seen. The country is everywhere well adapted to the culture of tobacco. Almost every garden contains enough for the use of the family, and it furnishes the principal article of equal the quality raised in Cubs, if equal skill and industry were applied. At present both are want-ing. It is raised cartelessly, cured imperfectly, preted roughly in cercors of pain leaf, and trans-rorted over mountains, upon the backs of donkeys, to the seaboard, where it is sold at about six conts yer poind to fore gram merchants, and exported prin-cipally to Gerneany. pally to Germany. Maize, or Indian corn, is raised easily, but is of

nferior quality, and does not flourish as in the United States. Three crois a year can be raised. The summer crop is said to be the best in quality. Only the winter crop was seen. The most valuable native grain is a species of rice which grows upon the upburds. It is darker and smaller than the rice of commerce, but of exection quality, and it enters largely into the food of the infishiants. Tropica truits are numerous and excellent. More than forty distinct species have been found growing wild. Oranges, banaros, limes, clitons, pine sppies, mangels, tamarinds, guavas, melons, bread fruits, &c., abcund. With cheap and rapid com-munication the markers of the United States could be supplied with these more perishable fruits in reat quantities and at very low price. At present vegetatics of many varieties are found at all

sessions at the markets of the principal cities of San Dimingo. They are tomatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, peas, beans, lettnee, radishes, kidney beans, squishes, egg plants, peppers, &c. Also, yams, essaya, plaintain and many other products un-known in the porth. San Domingo has always been noted for the comparative quality and abund ance of its grames, which add greatly to its agri-cultural capacity. The "grama," as it is com-monly called-a broad-leaved grass, which takes root at every joint-grows abundanty and be-comes thicker in proportion as it is cropped. A still more value ble grass, called "grama del pais, or grass of the country, furnishes forage. Th Guirea grass, which has proved so precious in Ja-maica, does well.

The prairie grave of the savannas is said not to The prairie grave of the savannas is said not to bear close cropping, but gives place to others. To the abundance of these grasses is owing the pre-trainence of San Domingo over the adjacent islands in the raising of cattle. For centuries the reighboring agricultural colonies have depended upon the Spanish portion of this island for their it plice of horses, cattle and hogs. The vast sa shirts called llanes, on the eastern end of the shand, are intersected in all directions by beits of tuber, with a luxuriant undergrowth. Travelling ver there anyapras at midday, the Commission curd what seemed to be a solitary prairie, with no sine of human hubitation or animal life; but as the sun declined there came out from the groves on il sides thousands of cattle, spreading themselves over the plains.

These cattle are in size a little less than a good grade in our own country. They are mostly of a tawn, or Aldriney color, well made up and long housed. As their food is perennial, and as they re-quire no shelter in winter, the chief business of the herdenant is to brand and to count them. They can be bended for should or event new pound on the book. e hought for about one cent per pound on the hoof. Vist are the berds on the eastern liaros. They do refered in number or quality those in other parts of the Island, but were they multiplied ten-fold they could not exhaust the abundant pasturage. In the rone arid districts goats abound, and in the forests swine thrive in great numbers; sheep are now very

few; poultry is plentiful Flocks of wild guinea fowls may be seen in many parts of the island. For trading or transportation, borses are generally used; they are raised in great rumbers; they are smaller than those common in our country, but strong and capable of great en-derance, and thrive upon a scanty subsistence. The great drawback to stock raising bas arisen from marauding expeditions during various insur-rections and revolutions, and the frequency of these has prevented an immense development of this b anch of national wealth. One of the most re-markable agricultural features of San Domingo is the diversity of natural growths in different locali-

This arises from differences of soil, humidity and temperature. The landscapes of Maine and Louis-ians scarcely differ more widely to the eye than do the lower portions of the adjoining valley of the Yuma and Yaqui, flowing respectively into the bays of Samana and Mansillo between the same ranges of mountains. The palms and plantains of the one bear little resemblance to the cactus and accacias of the other. The high imountain slopes and pla-teaus of the interior differ equally from both of these, and have a flora of their own. It is safe to redict that when culture and civilization have develored the various canabilities of each the contrasts of climate and production will be still more proveneed. This diversity will give rise to an active internal commerce, and will prove beneficial to the health, confort and material interests of the people. The Commission expected to find an abundance of insect and reptile pests which constitute such a sarious drawback to comfort in most tropical coun tries, but they were agreeably disappointed. Snakes seem to be about as common as in the in-terior of cur own States, but no venomous on s were heard of. Scorpions and tarantulas are found, but they are not common, and the effects of their bite are not serious. The testimony of the heads of a thrifty New England family, who had resided in the neighbor-bood of Samana bay nearly two years, was to the effect that there was as little difficulty in keeping a house clear from troublesome insects as in our neithern States. The most striking characteristics of San Domingo at first sight is the wonderful luxuriance of its forests. In many parts, and e pecially in the neighborhood of the Bay of Samana, although there are abrupt ridges, perpendicular cliffs and bold headlancs, no bare rocks can be seen. All are hidden by a mass of strong vegetation. But on close ob-scivation another and not less striking characteristic is revealed-an astonishing variety in forest products. The cause of this variety is to be found, dcubiless, in the great difference in the elevation of the surface exposure and character of soil. These are various. Species of palm are abundant and very valuable in constructing such houses as have been generally found best suited to the climate. On the monntain slopes, at different heights, grow in abundance both the choicest cabinet wood, as mahogany, satin wood, etc., and a great variety of timber especially valuable in house building and ship building. The robis or Dominican oak, and a hard pitch pine were found in abundance in various parts of the country. In the more dry districts flourish several valuable woods, the best known of which, perhaps, is the lignumvite, of which the quantity is very great. There is also an apparently inexhaustible supply of the most valuable woods which enter into manufactures or which have medical value, as logwood, fus-tic, alces, &c. Great as are the quantities of wood that have already been cut down, there remains an abundance. The mahogany trees have been cut off to some extent along the cosst and the navigable streams, where they were accessible; but in the in-terior, where the simple methods of transportation in use were insufficient, wide forests still untouched await the construction of roads to render them available. In various places the Commissioners saw houses constructed chiefly of mahogany. The want of roads has prevented any approach to an exhaustion of the products of the forest. A striking proor of this was noted by those who crossed the island. Within thirty miles of the principal northern seaport were frequently seen large logs of mahogany or the best qualities, evidently left to decay by the readside for lack of means of transportation. The main transportation of these woods, noted in these expectitions, was by means of panniers slung upon the backs of horses and mules: hence, only small pieces could be brought out. Notwithstanding the abundance of valuable timber no sawmill Was found in the country.

as marked in the neglect of the fisheries as in decay

ngriculture. The testimony of witnesses, the observation of The testimony of witnesses, the observation of the Commissioners, and the reports of special in-vestigations, show that it is generally a healthy country. Emigrants easily become accustomed to the climate. On the cosst, where hot weather pre-vails, care must be taken. Individuals from the northern States, now realding on the cosat and en-gaged in cultivating plantations there, say they can infor with their own hands, and that white

can infor with their own hinds, and that white man may work under cortain regulations as safely as in the United States. The interfor of the island consists chiefly of elevated land. The mountain slopes and valleys, overlooked or surrounded by lofty ridges, are comparatively cool and are favorable to northern constitutions. Within a few hours' ride inland farms were visited where the is morating cooled by the multiple income the temperature, cooled by the neighboring peaks, was bracing, and in the same fields could be seen wis bracing, and in the same heids could be seen growing calibages and bananas, pointoes and plan-taits, Indian corn and sugar case, &c. Effective labor can be prosecuted by white men in such re-gions and general good health maintained. The process of acclimation to strangers coming in was so slight as to be scarcely an inconvenience. It may be said generally that this process presents no greater of stacle to emigration than does the similar to cause a second of our new States.

greater of stacle to emigration than does the similar process in several of our new States. The physical configuration of the island is such that a decided d ference exists between its east-ern and western ends in regard to health. In the exstern or windward portion of the island occu-pled by the Dominican sepublic the principal neontain chains run in lines approaching an east and west direction. The values between them are and west direction. The valleys between them are therefore sweets during the greater portion of the year by the trade winds which, in that latitude, come from directions east and northeast. These valleys are thus constantly supplied with pure als from the sea, and malarious influences are rapidly

On the other hand, the west end of the island, occupied by Hayti, is walled in on its eastern or leeward side by chains of high mountains running in irregular curves from north to south. It would appear that these act to some extent as barriers to trade winds; and to this fact, coupled with the in-fluence of neighboring marshes and mangrove sy smps, it is due in a great measure that Port-au-Prince and the country about it have so bad a re-putation in regard to health.

As to the large towns there can be no doubt that the want at present of any practical application of sanitary knowledge causes them to rank far lower in regard to health than they otherwise would. Among the leading historical events connected with Among the leading historical events connected with the island of Hayti or San Domingo which have stamped themselves upon the public mind, are the dreadful epidemics, principally yellow fever, which ravaged the English, the French and the Spanish similar successively landed upon the coast. The victims were Europeans, and their sad fate interested millions, so that in the public mind San Demine and vellow fever because almost synony-

Domingo and yellow fever became almost synony-mons. It is a matter of history that the most fatal of these, that of the French, at the beginning of this century, conducted its operations mainly in the Haytien part of the island. The English expediti.n to San Domingo which is sometimes referred to, so far as can be accertained, was not attended by any greater loss of life from disease than might have been expected with the imperfect sanitary regulations of military forces which have existed down to a very recent period. The losses of the Stanish army from illness were largely due to the uiter hack of sanitary care; and the commissioners are satisfied that those losses have been enormously exaggerated. The commissioners have given special attention to the matter of health, and beside gettirg information from other quarters, they have charged two medical gentlemen to report specially upon it, and their reports are appended. Their or clusion is this:

The popular idea that the Dominican territory is prticularly unbealthy, and that persons visiting it are periodically liable to yellow fever, is entirely errenceus. The average general heath and longe-vity is quite equal to, and probably greater, than that of the United States as a whole. Emigrants are not liable to any more distuisance of general health in the process of acclimation than are persons who puss from the old to the new States of the United States, and, saving upon the seacoast, ile process is so gentle as to escape notice. Taking the year through, as much agricultural work can be done without afficting health as can be core in our middle and western States, and with greater results. Persons in all circumstances can here enjoy, by selecting their locality, a deli-clous climate and abundance of fruit, with far lers liability to diseases of the lungs, to scarlet fever and other fearful epidemics, and without any liability to yellow fever. The Commission, its attaches, and the gentlemen of the press, numbered thirty-two. The officers and crew of the frigate numbered four hundred

and ninety six. This company of five hun fred and twenty-eight sojourned in the harbors, supposed to be the most unhealthy ports in the country, and in the interior of the island, about two months. Few if mate but one case of mortal disease, and that from causes unconnected with climate. There was no case of malignant and none of severe sickness among them. The steamer Nantasket, with its full complement of officers and sea-men, has been in the harbors of the island for bout fifteen months, and has not had a single case of yellow fever. In 1842 there was a severe earthquake, which did considerable damage in some portions of the island. Several similar shocks had previously occurred in the course of three and a half centuries. Since that time none have been experienced which, according to the accounts of the people, did any serious damage to life and property. Almost every year very slight shocks occur, so inconsiderable that scarce a dozen of the inhabitants are awares f them. About the time of the autumnal equinox hurricanes are not unfrequent, and are son etime accompanied with damage, especially with shipping along he coast, and even to trees and crop

Within short distances of Sauto Domingo ara various other islands where insurrectionists and di-structives freely hatch their plots. To such an ex-

toleration had grown up in the Republic. This fact the new Archbishop under the Spaniards does not seem to have recognized. Protestant churches were shut and orders were issued to the clergy of the Established Church to enforce a multitude of vexatious regulations upon their flocks, involving spying upon families. To use the language of a cenerable priest; "The Archbishop was a worthy man, but he seemed to consider that he was living in the time of the Inquisition." The clergy were disatisfied at that policy. Remonstrances were made, and a letter from one Catholic clergyman to he Archbishop stated that "Such measures betit heither this age nor this country." To these may be added the fact that the Masonic fraternity, which possess a very large and widespread mem bership among the best men of the island, was und to be menaced.

6. That there were manifested on various occasions certain deep-seated political ideas. Of these may be mentioned opposition to monarchy, and to colonial subjection and attachment to the name of

7. That there was aroused a popular apprehension, founded upon a knowledge of Spanish admin-stration on the neighboring islands, that slavery would be re-established, either by reducing the colored Dominican people to the condition of slaves, or by new importations. Although these causes were not equally operative in all parts of the country, and the better classes of Spanish officials mitigated them considerably in some districts, they were suffi-cient, when joined to uneasiness under the colonial voke, to cause an insurrection which soon became a

The people revolted in all parts of the interior, and, aided by greater knowledge of the country and greater familiarity with guerilla warfare, resisted all attempts to put them down. They finally drove the Spaniards into the strongholds on the coast, where the soldiers died by wholesale of the malignant fevers, engendered in close and filthy barracks devoid of all sanitary appliances. Of the Spanish losses no exact data could be obtained. The best opinion seemed to be that the Spaniards sent in all about thirty-five thousand troops, of whom between six and eight thousand were lost by desertion and the causes above alluded to. though bitterly disappointed in the results of the Spanish annexation, the people who were soon inolved in new revolutions ceased not to look abroad in the hope of relief.

To the surprise of the Commission, in almost all parts of the country, even the remotest, the people were found to be familiar with the question of annexation to the United States, and to have dis-cussed it among themselves with intelligence. All classes in all parts of the Republic were consulted. Magistrates and ecclesiastics of every grade, officials civil and military, citizens of all professions and occupations in town and country, and every and occupations in town and country, and every-where there was a general agreement in the declaration that their only hope of perma-nent peace and prosperity is in annexation to and becoming part of the people of the United States. They generally declared their be-lief that the strong arm of this Republic, taking them under protection as part of the nation, would at once end the efforts and hopes of every seditions revolutionary leader, and establish law, order and prosperity. The incorporation into public sentiment of a feeling strongly favorable to annexa-tion to the United States in preference to any other Power, is partially due to the presence in various parts of the country of small colonies of colored people formerly from the United States.

These persons or their immediate ancestors gene-rally came into the country in the time of Presi-dent Boyer. Their love of the country of their birth seems to have deepened with time, and they all look upon American institutions us the only means of rescuing the country from its present in-security. Very touching expressions of this met the Commissioners at various coints. These people live on the best of terms with neighbors speaking the language of the country, and conforming in general to its customs, and they have formed in a greater or less degree centres from which respect for the United States has gone forth. When asked if they would not prefer to remain

an independent nation, the people generally an-swered that they would be glad to preserve their independence if it were possible; but since expe-rience had shown that the ration could not sustain trelf, they were compelled to look abroad for sup port, and, if they must sink their nationality, they preferred the American Union, with free instituiors, a strictedly people and common interests. They seem to us to be more nearly unanimous upon this than we have over before known a people to the upon any political question which they were called on to consider.

It was only by diligent search that the exceedtrify small proportion who opposed annexation could be found at sil. The principal part of the of position which does exist, appears to be among of ane said and a ports, some of whom in case of ane said and competition with American en-try rise would lose control of branches of business, of which, in its present parrow dummels they have a monopoly; others are but agents of houses abroad,

The details of forest products and botanical distributions will be found in the special accompanyng reporter

The fisheries, once flourishing, have, during these latter years, fallen into neglect. At an earlier period in the history of the island more attention was paid to the marine resources, and the tunny fishery was carried on around all the shores of the island, supplying the home want for salt fish and allowing an export to other colonies. This fishing is now discontinued, although great schools of the are still abundant on the southern shore. The efforts of fisherman are confined to meagerly scepilying the markets of the sceports, and their produce is brought in on two days in the work, Lithough both the surrounding seas and the rivers of the island are well stocked with fieb of many KINGS.

The blackfish, or the grampus, a small member of the whale family, is somewhat abundant on the northern shore, where several score are caught every year and their blubber tried down for oil. The turtle, both the green edible spucies and the hawks-bill, whose chtof commercial value is in its shell, sre abundant in the deep sea, a few miles from land, quite around the Island. Both are caught in matching of the second variation of shelidsh are brought into market in limited amount. A small oy ter is very abundant in certain localities, growing attached to the mangrove bushes. They are eaten by the natives, but are not so palatable as the oyster of more northern latitudes.

While an enumeration of the sea and river ani-mals of the island known to naturalists would show a large number of kinds of great importance for food, little can be told of their distribution or abundance. The prostrate condition of industry is

and rivers. There are several rivers, as the Yana, Yaqui and Ozan a, which, during a greater part of the year, can be navigated by vessels of light draught to a considerable distance is to the interior. At present they simply afford facilities for floating down the tinter which grows within easy distance of their banks.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is indented with numerous harbors, generally ac essible only by versels of light draught. The three great bays, of Samana, Occa and Manzanillo admit ves-sels of the largest draught, and are impor ant as outlets of the commerce of the country surround-ing them, especially the bay of Manzauillo, which

ing them, especially the bay of Manzanillo, which has at the entrance of the great valley of the Yaqui, but neither of the two last named have any great importance in a military point of view. The Bay of Samana, however, deserves more careful attention, as, on many accounts, the most important in the West Indies. It is at the north-eastern extremity of the island, and is thirty miles long by about ten miles broad, and is sufficiently comnedious for the largest fleets. It is well pro-tected from the winds, and especially those of the vortheset by the mountains of the peninsula. Its optiance presents no obstacle to ships of the largest errought; is marrower than this of the harbor of St. raught, is narrower than that of the harbor of I hen as, but is the more easily fortified on that ao ort on this bay, very simple fortifications at: nirance of the burbor and at Port Jackson, onth

oith shore, would guard it thoroughly. Its situation gives it easy command of the Mona parsage, the most important eastern avanue to the Gult of Mexico, whose importance will be im-mentally enhanced should a new passage be opened menerely enhanced should a new passage be opened on the world's commerce through the Isthemas of function to any Power inving occasion to maintain a fleet in the West Indies, and especially to the United States, as having vast interests to protect in the Guif of Mexico. The value of the position is a cealing station cannot be overlooked. Under is secure and liberal government a city would grow up at some point on this bay which would be one of the great commercial centres of the West Indies. Is value to the coasting trade is enhanced by the is value to the coasting trade is enhanced by the act that what is commonly called the peninsula is a teality an island, as there is a passage which culd easily be made available for ships of modern are from the west end of the bay to the north sea-

The testimony shows that a few citizens of the field States have acquired the right to a consider-ble part of the water front of the village of Santa subara, which is one of the numerous harbors on Parbara, which is one of the numerous harbors on this extensive hay, and has heretofore attracted the nest attraction. The portion so acquired forms but a small part of the space which would be needed and occupied by a great commercial city, even if that city should finally grow up at this particular point. The country adjacent to the Bay of Samana is exceedingly tertile. Former reports of coal in its immediate neighborhood are not confirmed by the geologists attached to the capedition; but the richness of the surrounding country in all other re-spects has never, so far as known, been overesti-mated. All accounts agree also as to its salabrity. ted. All accounts agree also as to its salubrity. This bay derives an additional importance as the atural outlet of the eastern slope of the great in called La Vega Real, which is the richest part the island and possesses every element of agri-itural wealth and valuable mineral resources. he chief city of Santiago is, no regards inland ade, the most important in the Republic, and in trade, the most important in the Republic, and in its neighborhood are several towns of little less im-portance. The inland communications from the Bay of Samana would be easy. The Yana river ound be mavigated for a considerable distance by vescels of a light draught, and a railroad along that valley would have in its favor the absence of heavy grades and large rivers, and the presence of an unlimited supply along a great part of it of the best timber for ties.

The Commissioners were notified, while investigating matters at the capital of the Dominican Re-public, that although the government of the

Continued on the Third Page.