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Class C.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

SLAVERY

AND

THE SLAVE TRADE

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

AND

OTHER MATTERS.

From January 1 to December 31, 1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Correspondence with British Representatives and Agents in Europe and America

AUSTRIA.

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
1. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Bloomfield ..	1869 Sept. 14	1869 ..	Slaves conveyed in Austrian Lloyd's steamers. To call attention of Austrian Government..	1
2. Lord Bloomfield to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 21	Sept. 27	Ditto. Note to Minister ..	1
3. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lytton ..	Dec. 14	..	Ditto. Further respecting ..	2

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

4. Mr. Stuart to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Oct. 27	1869 Dec. 17	Decree of Paraguayan Government abolishing slavery ..	3
---	-----------------	-----------------	---	---

BRAZIL.

5. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Mathew ..	1869 Apr. 22	1869 ..	Aberdeen Act Repeal Act for communication to Brazilian Government ..	4
6. Mr. Mathew to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 20	June 20	Slave emancipation not alluded to in Emperor's speech to Chambers.	4
7. " " ..	June 14	July 12	Aberdeen Act repealed. Satisfaction of Brazilian Government ..	7
8. " " ..	Oct. 19	Nov. 18	Decree abolishing public sale of slaves by auction ..	8

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

9. Consul Morgan to Lord Stanley ..	1868 Dec. 31	1869 Feb. 2	Prices of slaves. Emigration of free blacks ..	9
10. Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 June 30	Aug. 2	Prices of slaves ..	9

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Pará.

11. Consul Hay to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 July 20	1869 Aug. 30	Prices of slaves. Increase of good feeling towards them. No African Slave Trade ..	10
--	-----------------	-----------------	--	----

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio Grande do Sul.

12. Consul Callander to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Feb. 4	1869 Mar. 19	Prices of slaves. Causes of increase ..	11
13. " " ..	Aug. 31	Oct. 14	Ditto. Prospect of extinction of slavery in Brazil ..	11
14. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Callander ..	Oct. 20	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at foregoing..	12

LIST OF PAPERS.

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Alexandria*.

No.		Date. 1869	Receipt. 1869	SUBJECT.	Page
15.	The Earl of Clarendon to Colonel Stanton ..	May 13	..	North-east African Slave Trade. Report from Dr. Schimpfer. To call attention of Egyptian Government ..	13
16.	The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley	June 22	..	Shipment of slaves to Constantinople. To call attention of Egyptian Government..	13
17.	The Earl of Clarendon to Colonel Stanton ..	June 25	..	Ditto. Papers for observation ..	13
18.	Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 6	July 7	Conveyance of slaves to Constantinople. Suggests a communication to Egyptian Government ..	14
19.	The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley	July 15	..	Slaves conveyed in Azizieh steamers. To urge Egyptian Government to put a stop to ..	14
20.	Acting Consul-General Stanley to the Earl of Clarendon	July 31	Aug. 9	Ditto. Reports steps taken ..	15
21.	Mr. Otway to Acting Consul-General Stanley	Aug. 13	..	Ditto. Approves foregoing ..	16
22.	Acting Consul-General Stanley to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 9	Aug. 18	Ditto. Conversation with Viceroy respecting ..	16
23.	The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley	Aug. 31	..	Ditto. Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at hearing that Viceroy intends putting a stop to it ..	16
24.	Mr. Spring Rice to Acting Consul-General Stanley	Sept. 3	..	Turco-Egyptian Slave Trade. Answer of Aali Pasha for communication to Egyptian Government..	16
25.	Acting Consul-General Stanley to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	Ditto. Interview with Viceroy. His promises to check it..	17
26.	The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley	Sept. 21	..	Ditto. Approves foregoing ..	17
27.	Mr. Spring Rice to Colonel Stanton ..	Sept. 22	..	Conveyance of slaves in Azizieh steamers. To again call attention of Egyptian Government to ..	18
28.	" ..	Oct. 8	..	Slave Trade between Constantinople and Bagdad. To inquire into ..	18
29.	" ..	Oct. 18	..	To confer with Sir P. Francis upon Slave Trade..	18
30.	Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 14	Oct. 25	White Nile Slave Trade between Constantinople and Egypt. Observations of Viceroy on Aali Pasha's statements ..	18
31.	" ..	Oct. 14	Oct. 25	Conveyance of slaves in Azizieh steamers will be suppressed ..	19
32.	" ..	Nov. 9	Nov. 22	Measures taken by Viceroy for suppressing Slave Trade ..	19
33.	" ..	Nov. 25	Dec. 5	Slave Trade between Constantinople and Bagdad. Reports on ..	19

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Cairo*.

34.	Consul Rogers to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Nov. 24	1869 Dec. 6	Report on Slave Trade within his district ..	21
-----	---	-----------------	----------------	--	----

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Suez*.

35.	Consul West to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Sept. 25	1869 Oct. 16	Report on Slave Trade within his neighbourhood ..	22
-----	---	------------------	-----------------	---	----

FRANCE. (*Consular*)—*Réunion*.

36.	Consul Segrave to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Oct. 22	1869 Nov. 22	Proposed engagement of manumitted slaves by sugar planters of Mauritius ..	23
-----	--	-----------------	-----------------	--	----

LIST OF PAPERS.

V

PORTUGAL.

No.	Date. 1869	Receipt. 1869	SUBJECT.	Page
37. Sir C. Murray to the Earl of Clarendon	Feb. 27	Mar. 8	Portuguese Decree abolishing slavery	24
38. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir C. Murray	Mar. 16	..	Receipt of foregoing. Remarks on retention of libertos	25
39. Sir C. Murray to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Note to Portuguese Government embodying foregoing	25

SPAIN.

	1869	1869		
40. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir J. Crampton	Feb. 8	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at observance of Slave Trade Treaties by Governors of Cuba	27
41. Sir J. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 1	Mar. 5	Gratification of Spanish Government at above	27
42. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ffrench	Aug. 16	..	Reported landings in Cuba. Have Spanish Government any information respecting	28
43. " "	Sept. 9	..	Abolition of Registrar in Havana Mixed Commission Court. To express satisfaction at the registration of slaves being continued by responsible persons	28
44. Mr. Ffrench to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Ditto. Note from Spanish Government	28
45. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ffrench	Nov. 22	..	Memorial of British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. To call attention of Spanish Government to Porto Rico slavery. Intended abolition of spoken of in the Cortes..	29
46. Mr. Layard to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 11	Dec. 16		29

SPAIN. (Consular)—Havana.

	1869	1869		
47. Consul-General Dunlop to the Earl of Clarendon	July 20	Aug. 11	Rumoured landings in Cuba. Requires certain information	30
48. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Dunlop	Aug. 16	..	Ditto. No information in Foreign Office	30
49. " "	Dec. 15	..	Ditto. No cargoes shipped this year south of Cape Lopez	30

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

	1869	1869		
50. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	May 13	..	North-East African Slave Trade. Report of Dr. Schimpfer. To call attention of Porte to	31
51. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	May 30	June 11	Opinion of Governor-General of Tripoli with reference to above	31
52. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	June 22	..	What steps taken to disabuse Governor of Tripoli of his erroneous opinion?	32
53. " "	June 22	..	Shipment of slaves to Constantinople. To urge Turkish Government to repress	32
54. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	June 10	June 24	Importation of slaves from Egypt into Turkey.. ..	33
55. " "	June 22	July 9	Conveyance of slaves in Azizieh steamers. Turkish Government resolved to put a stop to	34
56. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	July 15	..	Ditto. Satisfaction at foregoing	35

LIST OF PAPERS.

No.	Date. 1869	Receipt. 1869	SUBJECT.	Page
57. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	July 11	July 23	Ditto. 120 manumitted by the Porte	35
58. " " "	July 13	July 23	Ditto. 60 more expected. Steps taken	35
59. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	July 30	..	Ditto. Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government and thanks at course taken.	35
60. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 18	Aug. 26	White slaves shipped at Constantinople for Egypt. Answer of Porte to Viceroy's complaints ..	36
61. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	Aug. 31	..	Slaves in Azizieh steamers. Further consignments	36
62. " " "	Aug. 31	..	Ditto. Viceroy promises to stop. His complaint respecting white slaves from Constantinople. To remonstrate	37
63. " " "	Aug. 31	..	Circular to Consuls in Turkey and Egypt calling for reports on the Slave Trade.	37
64. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 26	Sept. 9	Aidin Slave Trade. Efforts of Porte to put a stop to	38
65. " " "	Sept. 1	Sept. 16	Slaves from Tripoli to Constantinople. Note to Porte respecting ..	38
66. " " "	Sept. 2	Sept. 16	Smyrna Slave Trade and transport of slaves. Observations ..	39
67. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	Sept. 20	..	Smyrna and Egyptian Slave Trade. Satisfaction at Porte's stringent measures	39
68. " " "	Sept. 21	..	Slaves from Tripoli. Approves note to Porte respecting	40
69. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 14	Sept. 23	White Slave Trade at Constantinople. Remarks as to extent of ..	40
70. " " "	Sept. 14	Sept. 23	Slave Trade in private houses in Smyrna. Permission to search refused	41
71. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	Sept. 22	..	Approves steps to procure liberation of slaves	41
72. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 19	Oct. 2	Connivance of Governor-General of Tripoli at Slave Trade ..	42
73. " " "	Sept. 19	Oct. 2	Measures taken to free slaves. Convention not desirable	42
74. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot	Oct. 5	..	Tripoli Slave Trade. Approves measures respecting	43
75. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 3	Oct. 14	No reliance to be placed in Viceroy's promises to put down Slave Trade	43
76. " " "	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Arrivals of slaves from Egypt in small numbers. Orders fairly carried out	43
77. " " "	Oct. 27	Nov. 12	White Nile Slave Trade between Constantinople and Egypt. Remarks on	44
78. " " "	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Slave Trade at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Salonica. Separate communications to the Porte ..	44
79. Mr. Barron to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 26	Dec. 10	Slave Trade in Tripoli. Memorandum from Porte on	45
80. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Barron	Dec. 15	..	Slave Trade between Constantinople and Bagdad. Communication to be made to the Porte respecting ..	45

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Bosna Serai*.

81. Consul Holmes to the Earl of Clarendon	1869 Oct. 1	1869 Oct. 18	Report on Slave Trade within his Consular jurisdiction	46
--	----------------	-----------------	--	----

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Constantinople*.

82. Consul-General Sir P. Francis to the Earl of Clarendon	1869 Sept. 28	1869 Oct. 9	Traffic in Slaves between Constantinople and Egypt	46
83. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Sir P. Francis	Oct. 18	..	Ditto. To confer with Colonel Stanton respecting	47
83* Consul-General Sir P. Francis to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 1	Dec. 20	Ditto. Report on	47

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Crete*.

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
84. Acting Consul Boone to the Earl of Clarendon	1869 Sept. 29	1869 Oct. 18	Report on Slave Trade within his neighbourhood	49

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Janina*.

85. Consul Stuart to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Sept. 23	1869 Oct. 4	No Slave Trade within his Consular jurisdiction	50
---	------------------	----------------	---	----

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Rhodes*.

86. Vice-Consul Biliotti to the Earl of Clarendon	1869 Oct. 25	1869 Nov. 5	Female slave liberated by his exertions	50
87. The Earl of Clarendon to Vice-Consul Biliotti	Nov. 10	..	Ditto. Approves his proceedings. .	50

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Scutari*.

88. Consul Reade to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Oct. 12	1869 Oct. 29	Report on Slave Trade. Suspicions as to slaves coming from Roumelia	51
--	-----------------	-----------------	---	----

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Salonica*.

89. Consul Wilkinson to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Oct. 11	1869 Oct. 23	Report on Slave Trade within his Consular district	51
--	-----------------	-----------------	--	----

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Aleppo*.

90. Consul Skene to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Oct. 22	1869 Nov. 5	Reports no Slave Trade within his district	52
--	-----------------	----------------	--	----

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Bagdad*.

91. Mr. Spring Rice to Consul-General Kemball	1869 Oct. 8	1869 ..	Slave Trade between Constantinople and Bagdad. To inquire into and report	52
92. Acting Consul-General Herbert to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 26	Dec. 27	Ditto. Report on Slave Trade generally within his Consular district	52

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Beyrout*.

93. Consul-General Eldridge to the Earl of Clarendon	1869 Nov. 12	1869 Nov. 30	Report on Slave Trade within his district	54
--	-----------------	-----------------	---	----

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Erzeroum*.

94. Consul Taylor to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Sept. 20	1869 Nov. 12	Report on Traffic in Georgian Slaves	54
---	------------------	-----------------	--	----

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Jerusalem.*

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
95. Consul Moore to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Oct. 28	1869 Nov. 15	Report on Slave Trade within his district	55

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna.*

	1869	1869		
96. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	June 8	June 17	Arrival of 60 slaves from Alexandria for Constantinople ..	56
97. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch	June 22	..	Shipment of slaves to Constantinople. Approves proceedings. To report further	56
98. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	June 21	July 7	Conveyance of slaves from Smyrna to Constantinople	57
99. " " " " ..	June 28	July 7	Ditto. Telegram to Her Majesty's Ambassador	57
100. " " " " ..	July 19	Aug. 2	Sixty slaves conveyed to Constantinople per "Mahaleh"	57
101. " " " " ..	July 19	Aug. 2	Circassian slave boy taken refuge in Consulate	58
102. " " " " ..	July 26	Aug. 5	Twenty more slaves going to Constantinople through port of Adalia ..	58
103. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch	Aug. 5	..	Slaves per "Mahaleh." Approves communication to Mr. Elliot ..	59
104. " " " " ..	Aug. 5	..	Circassian slave-boy protected in Consulate. Approves steps ..	59
105. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 2	Aug. 17	Arrival of 10 slaves on board Egyptian packet	59
106. " " " " ..	Aug. 2	Aug. 17	Sale of Scala Nova slaves	59
107. " " " " ..	Aug. 7	Aug. 17	Further arrival of slaves	60
108. " " " " ..	Aug. 21	Aug. 31	Slaves at Smyrna for Constantinople and other parts. Extensive Slave Trade at Aidin	61
109. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch	Aug. 31	..	Ditto. Approves steps	61
110. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 26	Sept. 6	Importation of African slaves to Cos and Laros from Alexandria ..	61
111. " " " " ..	Aug. 28	Sept. 6	Slaves landed at Smyrna. Some sold at Scio	62
112. " " " " ..	Aug. 28	Sept. 6	Slaves for sale at Smyrna. Steps taken to liberate them	62
113. " " " " ..	Aug. 28	Sept. 6	Flight of 4 slaves to Constantinople. Their treatment by their masters ..	62
114. " " " " ..	Aug. 28	Sept. 6	Forty slaves arrived in "Shibyn" from Alexandria	63
115. Mr. Spring Rice to Consul Cumberbatch ..	Sept. 16	..	Slaves conveyed in "Negileh." Name of Pasha required to whom sent	63
116. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch	Sept. 16	..	Slaves to Cos and Laros. Approves steps respecting	63
117. " " " " ..	Sept. 16	..	Slaves landed near Smyrna. Satisfaction at proceedings of authorities	64
118. " " " " ..	Sept. 20	..	Smyrna and Egyptian Slave Trade. Approves steps taken to put a stop to	64
119. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 10	Sept. 20	Continuance of conveyance of slaves in Egyptian steamers	64
120. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch	Sept. 22	..	Ditto, and at Scio and Mytilene. Approves steps	65
121. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 18	Sept. 28	Six slaves discovered in boat of Egyptian steamer	65
122. " " " " ..	Sept. 24	Oct. 6	Report on Slave Trade	65
123. " " " " ..	Sept. 27	Oct. 6	Slaves in "Negileh." Cannot ascertain name of Pasha to whom sent ..	66
124. " " " " ..	Sept. 28	Oct. 6	Four young slaves on board Austrian steamer "Apollo"	66
125. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch	Oct. 8	..	Smyrna Slave Trade. Approves his efforts to check	66
126. Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 2	Oct. 18	Conveyance of slaves for Constantinople still continued	67

LIST OF PAPERS.

ix

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1869	1869		
127.	Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 18	Oct. 27	More shipments of black slaves to Constantinople 67
128.	" "	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Arrival of 4 slaves 67

TURKEY IN ASIA. (Consular)—Trebizond.

129.	Consul Palgrave to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Sept. 21	1869 Oct. 9	Report on Slave Trade in neighbourhood of Trebizond ..	68
------	---	------------------	----------------	--	----

TRIPOLI.

130.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hay	1869 June 22	1869 ..	Shipment of slaves to Constantinople. Should report them to Foreign Office	70
131.	Consul-General Hay to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 25	Sept. 16	Ditto. Report on	70
132.	" "	.. Aug. 30	Sept. 16	Shipment of slaves in Turkish man-of-war	72
133.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hay	Sept. 21	..	Ditto. Approves proceedings ..	73
134.	" "	.. Sept. 22	..	Slave Trade at Tripoli. Approves steps for putting an end to ..	73
135.	" "	.. Dec. 16	..	Explanations of Porte relative to slaves on board Turkish man-of-war. Invites remarks ..	73

UNITED STATES.

136.	Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1869 Jan. 11	1869 Jan. 24	Resolution in House of Representatives to abolish Article IX of Treaty of August 9, 1842, with Great Britain	74
137.	" "	.. Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Resolution in Senate to do away with Mixed Courts	74
138.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thornton ..	Feb. 24	..	Her Majesty's Government will consider about abolishing Mixed Courts	75
139.	Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Feb. 11	Mar. 1	United States' ships having Slave Trade warrants	75
140.	" "	.. Feb. 13	Mar. 1	Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Clause as amended approved by House of Representatives ..	77
141.	" "	.. May 24	June 7	As to mode of abolishing Mixed Commission Courts	77
142.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thornton ..	Aug. 7	..	Draft of Convention abolishing Mixed Commission Courts ..	78

Class C.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

AUSTRIA.

No. 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Bloomfield.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 14, 1869.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith an extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna,* relative to the reported presence on board the Austrian Lloyds' Company's steamer "Oreste," when she arrived at that port, of sixty slaves bound for Constantinople, and I have to instruct you to call the attention of the Austrian Government to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 2.

Lord Bloomfield to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord,

Vienna, September 21, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th instant, respecting the reported arrival at the port of Smyrna of the Austrian Lloyds' Company's steamer "Oreste," with sixty slaves on board bound for Constantinople; and beg to inclose a copy of a note which, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his Excellency's attention to the case, and requesting that inquiry may be made into it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Lord Bloomfield to Count Beust.

M. le Comte,

Vienna, September, 20, 1869.

I HAVE been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to call the attention of the Imperial and Royal Government to the reported arrival at the port of Smyrna of the Austrian Lloyds' Company's steamer "Oreste," on the 30th of July last, with sixty slaves on board bound for Constantinople, who are stated to have been secreted in the fore chains of the vessel, and thus escaped observation.

I have the honour to bring this case to your Excellency's notice, and to request you to cause inquiry to be made into it, fully persuaded that if the report of this illicit Traffic

* No. 108.

2

AUSTRIA.

in Slaves is true, the Imperial and Royal Government will take measures to punish the offenders, and prevent the recurrence of this Traffic.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

No. 3.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lytton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 14, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th of September last, I transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt,* inclosing a Report drawn up by Mr. Consul Stanley on the subject of the reported Slave Trade between Bagdad and Constantinople; and I have to instruct you to bring to the notice of the Austro-Hungarian Government the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Stanley's Report, which advert to the fact that this Traffic is carried on by Austrian steamers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

(3)

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

No. 4.

Mr. Stuart to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Buenos Ayres, October 27, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the translation of a Decree issued by the Provisional Government of Paraguay for the abolition of slavery in that Republic.

I have, &c.

(In the absence of Mr. Stuart)

(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Decree issued by the Provisional Government of Paraguay for the abolition of Slavery.

CONSIDERANT : que l'esclavage est incompatible avec les principes de liberté, d'égalité et de justice que le Gouvernement proclame, et qu'il se propose d'appliquer et de repandre dans le pays ;

Que l'esclavage, institution anti-chrétienne et criminelle, est un triste legs des tems passés, qu'une tyrannie barbare a pu seule perpétuer, en la faisant peser sur ce malheureux peuple ;

Que, pour respecter une telle propriété, il faudrait user de moyens coercitifs et violents qui sont, de tous points, impossibles à l'époque que nous traversons, et lorsque la République libre entre dans la voie de régénération que lui ouvrent les hautes destinées qui s'offrent devant elle ;

Arrête :—

Art. 1. L'esclavage est aboli entièrement, à compter d'aujourd'hui, dans tout le territoire de la République.

Art. 2. A l'expiration des six mois qui suivront la promulgation du présent Décret, tout individu sera également libre, par le seul fait de mettre le pied sur le territoire Paraguayen, quelle que soit sa condition antérieure.

Art. 3. Il s'ouvrira au tribunal civil de cette capitale un registre dans lequel on consignera le sexe, l'âge, l'état de santé et les aptitudes de tous les Paraguayens libres, afin d'indemniser équitablement, lorsqu'il y aura lieu, les maîtres qui se croiront préjudiciés par le présent Décret.

De semblables registres seront ouverts dans les justices de paix des campagnes.

Fait à l'Asuncion le 2 Octobre, 1869, et l'an 1er de la liberté.

CARLOS LOIZAGA.

(Signé)

JOSE DIAS DE BEDOYA.

BRAZIL.

No. 5.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Mathew.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 22, 1869.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of an Act which has just received Her Majesty's assent, and by which the Act of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 122, commonly called "The Aberdeen Act," is repealed.

You will communicate a copy of this Act to the Brazilian Government, and you will at the same time express the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the abolition of a law which was obnoxious to Brazil, and which had been passed with reference to a state of things which, owing to the wise and humane policy of the Brazilian Government in putting a stop to the importation of slaves into Brazil, no longer exists.

You were instructed by Lord Stanley's despatch of the 22nd May, 1868, to intimate to the Brazilian Government, as indeed they would have inferred from what passed in Parliament last session, that the British Government were well disposed to the measure which has now been adopted; but Her Majesty's Government have carefully abstained from making any more special communication to the Brazilian Government on the subject, because they wished that the passing of the Act should appear, as indeed it was, to be spontaneous on their part, and not a matter of bargain. Her Majesty's Government are, however, now free to say that they hope that the measure will be received in Brazil as an evidence of the friendly feeling entertained towards that country by Great-Britain, and that the future relations between the two countries will henceforth be maintained on a footing of complete confidence and amity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 6.

Mr. Mathew to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 20.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 20, 1869.

THE absence of any allusion to Slave Emancipation in the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Chambers has been the subject of general comment; and, as His Majesty's opinions upon the question are well known and were distinctly announced in the Speeches from the Throne in 1867 and 1868, the responsibility of his present silence rests with the Ministry.

It is, indeed, currently reported that His Majesty was only induced to yield to their views on the subject by the tender of their resignation; but it is unquestionably preferable that it should have been left untouched, rather than that any language of His Majesty should have raised hopes and expectations, the Ministers now in office had, notoriously, no intention or desire to fulfil.

The impossibility of the continuance of slavery in Brazil, when emancipation has taken place in every other country, and the vital importance of the present hour for passing some safe and well-matured law for that object, are so evident, that it is difficult to understand the conduct of the Brazilian Government, which must expose the country ere long to the danger of some sudden and violent commotion; yet it is believed that they will take no steps of any kind in the matter.

One of the leaders of the Liberal party, however, the Senator Nabuco de Araujo, has published his suggestions for a scheme of emancipation, of which I have the honour

to inclose a copy ; the plan will scarcely meet the wishes of the advocates of the liberty of the slave, but it is of considerable importance, as being the first definite project on the subject supported by a powerful political party.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BUCKLEY MATHEW.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Suggestions by Senhor de Araujo for Emancipation of Slaves.

PRIE de donner mon avis sur le projet d'émancipation élaboré par la société fondée dans la ville de Limeira, Province de St. Paul, sous le nom de Société Démocratique Constitutionnelle de Limeira, qui a été inséré dans le "Journal du Commerce" du 25 Janvier dernier, j'ai deux grands motifs de satisfaction : d'abord la confiance dont on m'honore, ensuite la conscience du service signalé que rendra au pays cette association respectable de planteurs, qui, éclairés sur leurs véritables intérêts, croyant dans l'avenir, et inspirés par le patriotisme et par la religion de notre Seigneur Jesus Christ, veulent plutôt aider qu'empêcher une idée qui, ayant pour elle la force irrésistible de la civilisation, se réalisera plus tôt ou plus tard, soit avec les précautions de la prudence, soit avec les dangers et les hasards de l'imprévoyance. Sans doute la plus grande difficulté que la réalisation de cette idée pourrait rencontrer, serait l'opposition des maîtres d'esclaves : avec leur concours l'action du législateur sera facilitée, et le torrent, ne se précipitant pas, mais étant dirigé, cessera d'être fatal à l'ordre publique et à l'économie sociale.

Pourquoi l'Île de la Réunion, une des Colonies Françaises, a-t-elle traversé sans ébranlement et sans perte le danger du passage de la servitude à la liberté ? Sans doute parce qu'elle l'attendait avec des mesures prudentes et des concessions.

Avant tout j'adresse à cette association patriotique l'expression de mon admiration et de mon adhésion, et lui offre mes faibles services pour le triomphe de la cause de l'émancipation.

Ce triomphe placera le Brésil au nombre des peuples civilisés, parmi lesquels il forme encore une triste exception, tant qu'il aura l'esclavage.

Il ne sera pas nécessaire de prouver que l'émancipation est une grande nécessité, non seulement par rapport à la religion et à l'économie politique, mais aussi à notre liberté.

La pratique de la liberté est incompatible avec l'éducation, les habitudes et le pouvoir des maîtres d'esclaves.

Habités à commettre des violences contre l'esclave, nous oublions facilement les barrières morales ou religieuses qui nous empêchent d'en commettre contre ceux qui ne le sont pas : le sentiment de l'humanité, effacé à l'égard de ceux-là, reste effacé à l'égard de ceux-ci. Un auteur moderne dit avec beaucoup de sagesse, "Si la charité déteste l'esclavage parce qu'il opprime la race inférieure, la politique le déteste parce qu'il corrompt la race supérieure."

Voici en résumé les mesures que le projet propose :—

1. *Quant aux générations futures.*

Le projet déclare qu'à partir du 1 Janvier, 1880, le ventre esclave sera déclaré libre dans tout l'Empire.

Les enfants d'esclaves nés après cette date seront élevés jusqu'à l'âge de 8 ans par le propriétaire, qui pour chaque enfant qu'il présentera, recevra un titre de rente sur l'étal de 500 milreis, avec intérêt de 6 pour cent par an.

Ces enfants de 8 ans seront reçus dans les établissements agricoles et industriels que le Gouvernement sera autorisé à créer.

Là ils resteront en apprentissage jusqu'à l'âge de 13 ans. De 13 à 21 ans, leur engagement aura lieu par contrat au nom des dits établissements. Lorsqu'ils auront 21 ans accomplis, ils deviendront entièrement libres.

2. *Généralités présentes.*

Au 1 Janvier, 1901, sera proclamée la liberté générale des esclaves dans l'Empire.

En attendant, on procédera à l'enregistrement de tous les esclaves existants dans l'Empire;

On considérera comme libres les esclaves non enregistrés ;
 On indemniserà le propriétaire de la valeur des esclaves qui existeront en 1901.
 Pour cette indemnité on établira dès à présent un nouvel impôt de 3 milreis sur chaque esclave enregistré.

1. *Génération futures.*

Si la société patriotique de Limeira adopte la sublime pensée de mettre un terme à l'esclavage, elle ne peut sans contradiction ajourner jusqu'à 1880 la liberté des générations futures.

A l'égard des esclaves actuels il y a des raisons politiques et économiques qui autorisent l'ajournement ou les mesures graduelles et successives, à savoir :—

1. La nécessité et l'énormité de l'indemnité pour les esclaves ;
2. Le danger pour l'ordre public et la désorganisation ou l'anéantissement du travail par le passage rapide et simultanée de deux millions d'esclaves de l'état de servitude à celui de liberté.

Mais quant aux générations futures, l'ajournement est une violation flagrante du droit que nous reconnaissons.

Pourquoi soumettre encore à l'esclavage ces milliers d'hommes qui maîtront les dix années qui s'écouleront jusqu'au jour fixé par le projet ?

Pourquoi aggraver encore les sacrifices de l'état par cette indemnité pour les esclaves qui naîtront durant les dix années de l'ajournement ?

Et cette indemnité sera infallible et peut-être la seule qu'il y aurait à payer, car en 1900 ans, époque de liberté générale fixée par le projet, il se pourrait bien qu'il n'y eût à racheter que les esclaves qui maîtront pendant ces dix années d'ajournement.

Je prie la société patriotique de Limeira de considérer la contradiction et l'iniquité de cet ajournement. Nos planteurs ne doivent pas être plus durs que les maîtres d'esclaves des Antilles Françaises, qui ont accepté la liberté du ventre sans cette clause.

En prenant la résolution d'en finir avec l'esclavage, mais ne pouvant pas le faire immédiatement, nous devons prendre de longs délais pour l'affranchissement des générations actuelles ; mais dès la date de la loi personne ne doit naître esclave.

Je ne puis pas non plus approuver la disposition du projet qui charge les propriétaires de l'éducation des enfants des esclaves seulement jusqu'à l'âge de 8 ans, pour les réunir ensuite dans les établissements agricoles ou industriels, en payant l'éducation de chacun d'eux aux propriétaires par un titre de rente de 500 milreis. Cette idée est désavantageuse à l'État, aux propriétaires et à l'enfant d'esclave :—

A l'État, parce qu'elle le charge de la forte indemnité dû au maître pour l'éducation, et des frais énormes et infinis des établissements agricoles et industriels ;

Aux propriétaires, qui sont privés des services de ces enfants, qui par suite de leur attachement naturel à leur famille et au lieu de leur éducation pourraient remplacer les bras esclaves qui viendraient à manquer ;

Où les planteurs rencontreront-ils, au moins prochainement, un autre et un meilleur supplément de bras pour le travail ?

Enfin aux enfants d'esclaves, qui seront de si bonne-heure privés de la compagnie de leurs mères et verront les liens de famille rompus.

Ne sera-t-il pas mieux que les maîtres se chargent de l'éducation des enfants, en ayant droit à leurs services gratuits jusqu'à 21 ans ? Ainsi les dépenses des premières années seront compensées par les services des dernières.

Il serait fort naturel que l'attachement de famille et l'éducation les fissent rester même après 21 ans chez les propriétaires, si ceux-ci veulent louer leurs services.

J'adopte les établissements agricoles et industriels, qui seraient créés par des associations et qui jouiraient du droit au service gratuit jusqu'à 21 ans, mais seulement pour les cas où les propriétaires ayant abandonné et maltraité les enfants seraient privés de ce droit par le juge des orphelins, ou le céderaient à une société.

J'omets ici quelques détails qui complètent l'idée énoncée, et ont en vue d'empêcher les abus de la part des propriétaires ou des sociétés contre les enfants des esclaves, ou de la part de ceux-ci pour défrauder les droits des premiers.

2. *Génération présentes.*

Le projet proclame la liberté générale des esclaves à partir du 1 Janvier, 1901.

Mais pendant les trente ans qui doivent s'écouler jusqu'à ce jour, jusqu'au nouveau siècle, aucune protection pour les esclaves existants !

Un terme aussi long fixé solennellement par la loi trompe l'attente du monde civilisé,

trompe absolument l'espoir inspiré aux esclaves par l'exemple des autres pays ; c'est une immobilité incompatible avec le mouvement de ce siècle.

Tout en reconnaissant le droit des générations futures, il faut faire quelque chose pour les générations présentes, dont l'impatience sera naturellement excitée par l'exemple des premières.

Laisser les esclaves actuels sans aucun espoir, et seulement avec la chance de vivre trente ans pour devenir libre, ce n'est rien résoudre, c'est inspirer.

Et pourquoi fixer un terme pour l'abolition ? L'abolition doit être consommée lorsqu'elle le sera par les faits naturels, et par les mesures indirectes que la loi doit prendre.

Les mesures qui entre autres me paraissent être des plus importantes sont celles-ci :—

1. Les affranchissements annuels au moyen d'un fonds d'émancipation composé de dons, de souscriptions, de loteries, d'impôts spéciaux, comme celui que la société indique, ou de sommes assignés annuellement dans budgets généraux et provinciaux.

2. Les affranchissements forcés au moyen du pécule de l'esclave, de la libéralité d'autres personnes, ou des contrats pour des services futures, conclus avec des individus, ou des sociétés, avec intervention du Juge des Orphelins.

L'affranchissement forcé existait dans les Colonies Anglaises, Françaises, Suédoises, Danoises, Espagnoles, et a été adopté par la loi Portugaise du 14 Décembre 1854, Article 19.

Le pécule de l'esclave se composera de ses économies, de dons, de legs et d'héritages qui lui seront laissés.

3. L'émancipation des esclaves de l'état, des couvents, des héritages sans maître et des successions sans héritiers directs, &c.

Il sera utile d'adopter encore d'autres mesures de protection pour améliorer le régime de l'esclavage, non pas dans les relations domestiques entre le maître et l'esclave, qu'il ne sera pas convenable d'altérer tant que l'esclavage existera, mais à l'égard des questions relatives à la liberté, à l'égard du pécule, de la séparation de la famille, des ventes publiques et d'autres faits qui se passent sous les yeux de la société et des étrangers.

3. *Autres mesures du projet.*

Je suis d'accord quant aux mesures relatives à l'enregistrement que je considère comme fort utile, parce que c'est la seule sanction efficace de la présomption légale de la liberté de l'esclave non enregistré.

Je considère aussi comme nécessaire la revision de nos lois sur la location des services et un règlement pour les domestiques.

Voilà ce que j'ai à observer sur le projet de la société de Limeira.

Voilà mon avis, qui est aussi celui du Centre Libéral.

No. 7.

Mr. Mathew to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1869.

I HAD the pleasure to communicate to His Imperial Majesty's Government the repeal of the "Aberdeen Act," in accordance with the instructions conveyed by your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd April; and I beg leave to inclose a translation of the Baron de Cotegipe's reply, expressing the sentiments of the Brazilian Government on this occurrence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BUCKLEY MATHEW.

Inclosure in No. 7.

The Baron de Cotegipe to Mr. Mathew.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1869.

I RECEIVED the note which Mr. George Buckley Mathew, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, did me the honour to address to me on the 24th of last month.

Mr. Mathew communicates to me that the Aberdeen Bill has been repealed, expresses the satisfaction which this event caused the British Government, and manifests the hope, not only that the spontaneous and unanimous procedure in this case will be received as a proof of the friendly sentiments of Great Britain towards Brazil, but also that the relations between the two countries will henceforth be maintained on a footing of entire confidence and friendship.

The communication which Mr. Mathew was pleased to make to me in the note which I now answer, could not fail to be agreeable to the Imperial Government. It, indeed, sees with much satisfaction that a law is repealed, against which they had protested as offensive to the sovereignty and independence of Brazil, and which had always prevented, and would prevent, the relations between the two countries from being entirely cordial, as it is so desirable they should be for both of them.

The Imperial Government is delighted at seeing that this their opinion is now unanimously adopted by the English people and by English Statesmen, and entertains the hope, equally with Mr. Mathew, that the future relations between the two countries, based on mutual respect for the rights and just interests of each of them, will be maintained on a footing of entire confidence and friendship.

Thanking Mr. George Buckley Mathew for the sentiments he expresses in his own name, I avail, &c.

(Signed) BARAO DE COTEGIPE.

No. 8.

Mr. Mathew to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 18.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, October 19, 1869.

I BEG leave to transmit a Decree forbidding the public auction of slaves, and the separation, by sale, of husband and wife, and of parents and children under 15 years of age.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Decree passed by Brazilian Legislature prohibiting Sale of Slaves under certain conditions.

(Translation.)

It is my will to sanction and order to be put in execution the following resolution of the General Assembly:—

Article 1. All sales of slaves by public auction, and exposed to public view, are prohibited.

The commercial auctions of slaves are prohibited, under penalty of annulling the said sales, and the fine of 100 dollars to 300 dollars levied on the auctioneer for each slave sold in auction. The judicial sales in virtue of execution for debt, or of division of property shall be substituted by written proposals, which the Judges shall receive of the bidder in auction within the term of thirty days, the Judges publishing by edicts, containing the names, ages, trades, valuations, and other characteristics of the slaves who have to be sold.

That term of thirty days of judicial announcement being completed, the Judge can renew the announcement for a fresh term, making public, in Court, the proposals, if the value offered be insignificant, or if they be attacked by heirs or creditors, who petition for a higher value to be adjudicated.

Art. 2. In all sales of slaves, whether private or judicial, it is prohibited, under pain of nullity, to separate the husband from the wife, the child from the father or mother, excepting the children who are above 15 years of age.

Art. 3. In those inventories where progenitors or descendants may not be concerned as heirs, and the right of creditors be provided for by other property, the Judge of the inventory can grant letters of freedom to the inventoried slaves, who show they possess the price of their judicial valuation.

Art. 4. All contrary dispositions are revoked.

Let José Martiniano de Alencar, member of my Council, Minister and Secretary of State of the Affairs of Justice, have so understood and cause it to be put in execution.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

9

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 15th September, 1869, forth-eighth year of Independence and of the Empire.

(With sign-manual of His Majesty the Emperor.)

(Signed) JOSE MARTINIANO DE ALEUCAR.

Passed through on September 20, 1869,

(Signed) JOSE DA CUNHA BARBOZA.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 9.

Consul Morgan to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 2, 1869.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the half-year's Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

Inclosure in No. 9.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending June 30, 1868.		For the half-year ending December 31, 1868.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Reis.	£ s. d.	
African Males*	1,500,000	162 10 0	} Without alteration.
„ Females*	1,000 000	108 6 8	
Creole Males	1,200 000	130 0 0	
„ „ with profession	2,000 000	216 13 4	
„ Females	800 000	86 13 4	

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1867.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Acting Consul.

No. 10.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the half-year's Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

* A considerable emigration from this has taken place during the current year of free Africans who have purchased their liberty, principally to the British Colony of Lagos, on the Coast of Africa. The Imperial Government has likewise been purchasing the liberty of many slaves in all the Provinces, to make soldiers of them, in the war with Paraguay. From a statistic lately published, the amount thus paid up to the 30th of November last is 1,817,400,000 reis, or about 151,450*l*.

BRAZIL.—(Consular)—Bahia. Pará.

Inclosure in No. 10.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia, at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending December 31, 1868.		For the half-year ending June 30, 1869.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Reis.	£ s. d.	
African Males	1,500,000	162 10 0	} Without alteration.
" Females	1,000 000	108 6 8	
Creole Males	1,200 000	130 0 0	
" " with professions	2,000 000	216 13 4	
" Females	800 000	86 13 4	

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1869.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Consul.

BRAZIL (Consular)—Para.

No. 11.

Consul Hay to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 30.)

My Lord,

Pará, July 20, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to report there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within this Consular district during the half-year ended on the 30th June last.

The demand for labourers of all kinds, augmented by the enlistment into the army of so many able-bodied men, has raised the prices of healthy slaves of all classes.

It is, however, satisfactory to be able to report the continued manumission of individual slaves by private parties, and the general increased good-feeling towards those unfortunate beings. Some indignation being manifested, and the interference of the authorities called on, whenever an act of cruel treatment of a slave become publicly known.

A private society of Brazilians and foreigners is now forming in this city, with the avowed object of watching the condition of slaves in these provinces, and obtaining funds for their emancipation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES DE V. DRUMMOND HAY.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio Grande do Sul.

No. 12.

Consul Callander to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, February 4, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Return of the prices of stores in this province for the half-year ended 31st of December, 1868.

Your Lordship will perceive that prices have risen considerably during the above period, which is attributable to the increasing scarcity of available labour, on account of so many slaves having been taken for military service, to the advance in the hire of slaves, caused by increased taxation, and to the depreciation of the currency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure in No. 12.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, for the Half-Year ended the 31st December, 1868.

	Lowest and Highest Prices for the Half-Year to December 31, 1868.				Lowest and Highest Prices for the Half-Year to June 30, 1868.			
	Currency.		Sterling exchange at 18 <i>l.</i> per 1,000 reis.		Currency.		Sterling exchange at 19 <i>l.</i> per 1,000 reis.	
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
African males, aged	450\$000	800\$000	30 0 0	to 60 0 0	300\$000	to 600\$000	23 15 0	to 47 10 0
" " middle-aged, healthy and strong ...	1,200 000	1,600 000	90 0 0	to 120 0 0	800 000	1,400 000	63 6 8	to 110 16 8
" females, aged	400 000	800 000	30 0 0	to 60 0 0	250 000	500 000	19 15 10	to 39 11 8
" " middle-aged, able bodied	1,200 000	1,400 000	90 0 0	to 105 0 0	800 000	1,200 000	63 6 8	to 95 0 0
Creoles and mulattos, young, and according to ability	1,200 000	2,400 000	90 0 0	to 180 0 0	1,000 000	1,600 000	79 3 4	to 126 18 4
Children, black and mulatto, 5 to 8 years	500 000	1,000 000	37 10 0	to 75 0 0	500 000	800 000	39 11 8	to 63 6 8
" " " 8 to 12 "	600 000	1,800 000	45 0 0	to 145 0 0	800 000	1,200 000	63 6 8	to 95 0 0
" " " 12 to 14 " ... ..	...	2,400 000	...	to 180 0 0	...	...	...	to ...
Slaves on cattle-slaughtering establishments ("char-queadas")	...	2,400 000	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	...
Africans and creoles, males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—At Porto Alegre, in the month of December, there was a sale of slaves that had belonged to a "Fazendeiro." 18 males and females, with and without children, were exposed for sale. One creole (negro born in the country) a "camp" man, twenty years old, was sold for 2,200\$000 reis (163*l.* 10*s.*) which, with 5 per cent. auctioneer's commission and charges, and the Government duty of 5 per cent., made the cost altogether 2,500\$000 reis (187*l.* 10*s.*) A mulatto man, crippled in one hand, was sold for 2,000\$000 reis (150*l.*) A black girl ten or twelve years of age, sold for 1,800\$000 (145*l.*); and a black girl and child sold for the same price.

British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1868.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER, Consul.

No. 13.

Consul Callander to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, August 31, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Return of the prices of slaves in this province, for the half-year ended 30th of June last; and also a return of the prices of slaves in the Province of St. Catherine's, during the same period.

The general feeling against slavery appears to gain ground.

A society to promote the emancipation of slaves in this province has been formed here, presided by Dr. John Landell of this city, and already numbers many members, both natives and foreigners; the funds of the society will be employed solely in purchasing the freedom of female slaves between the ages of 8 and 25 years.

Various societies are being formed throughout the Empire for this laudable purpose; and in some provincial legislative assemblies, proposals have been made to set aside municipal funds for the same end.

In this manner the gradual extinction of slavery will be brought about, and this magnificent country absolved from the blot of being the only civilized nation where the traffic in human beings is legally permitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, for the Half-year ended the 30th of June, 1869.

Description.	For the Half-year ended June 30, 1869. Exchange at 18½d. per 1,000 reis.				For the Half-year ended December 31, 1868. Exchange at 18d. per 1,000 reis.			
	Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.	
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
African, Males, aged ..	300,000	500,000	23 2 6	38 10 10	400,000	800,000	30 0 0	60 0 0
" " middle-aged	1,500 000	1,800 000	115 12 6	138 13 8	1,200 000	1,600 000	90 0 0	120 0 0
" Females, aged ..	300 000	500 000	23 2 6	38 10 10	400 000	800 000	30 0 0	60 0 0
" " middle-aged	1,000 000	1,200 000	77 1 8	92 10 0	1,200 000	1,400 000	90 0 0	105 0 0
Creoles and mulattos, both sexes.. ..	1,000 000	2,000 000	77 1 8	154 3 4	1,200 000	2,400 000	90 0 0	180 0 0
Children 5 to 8 years ..	800 000	1,000 000	61 13 4	77 1 8	500 000	1,000 000	37 10 0	75 0 0
" 8 to 12 years ..	1,000 000	1,600 000	77 1 8	123 6 8	600 000	1,800 000	45 0 0	145 0 0
" 12 to 14 years ..	1,200 000	1,600 000	92 10 10	123 6 8	..	..	..	..

British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, June 30, 1869.

(Signed)

RANDAL CALLANDER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves in the Province of St. Catharine's, for the Half-year ended the 30th June, 1869.

	Currency..		Sterling.	
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
African, Males, aged 20 to 30	800,000	1,000,000	60 16 8	76 0 10
" " middle-aged, healthy and strong ..	700 000	800 000	53 4 7	60 16 8
" Females, aged 20 to 30	900 000	1,200 000	68 8 9	91 5 0
" " middle-aged, able-bodied	600 000	800 000	45 12 6	60 16 8
Creoles and mulattos (both sexes) young, and according to ability	800 000	1,000 000	60 16 8	76 0 10
Children, black and mulattos, 5 to 8 years ..	300 000	500 000	22 16 3	38 0 5
" " 8 to 12 years	600 000	800 000	45 12 6	60 16 8
" " 12 to 14 years	900 000	1,000 000	68 8 9	76 0 10

Exchange at 18½d. to the milreis.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES JOHN WATSON, Consul.

No. 14.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Callander.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 20, 1869.

I HAVE learnt with great satisfaction from your despatch of the 31st August last, that the general feeling in Brazil against slavery is gaining ground, and that societies for the emancipation of slaves are being formed throughout the Empire.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

(13)

EGYPT.

No. 15.

The Earl of Clarendon to Colonel Stanton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 13, 1869.*
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith a printed copy of a Report on the Slave Trade on the North-East Coast of Africa, addressed to the Baden Government by Dr. Schimpfer,* and communicated by them to Her Majesty's Government through Her Majesty's Minister at Stuttgart; and I have to instruct you, in the event of your considering the charges brought against the Egyptian authorities to be founded on fact, to call the attention of the Egyptian Government to the matter.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 16.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 22, 1869.*
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna,† reporting the arrival at that port of the Egyptian steamer "Tantah," belonging to the Azizié Company, with 60 slaves on board, and you will perceive that Mr. Cumberbatch states that nearly every steamer belonging to this Company conveys slaves.

I have to desire that you will call the serious attention of the Egyptian Government to this Slave Traffic, which it is evident could not be carried on without the connivance of the authorities, and you will request the Egyptian Government to take efficient measures for its repression.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 17.

The Earl of Clarendon to Colonel Stanton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 25, 1869.*
 I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the despatches in original as marked in the margin,‡ which have been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, relative to the Traffic in Slaves which it would appear is carried on to a very considerable extent in the steam vessels belonging to the Egyptian Azizie Company; and I am to state that his Lordship would be glad to receive from you any observations which you may have to offer upon the subject matter of these despatches.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

* See Class B, Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

† Nos. 51, 54, and 96.

‡ No. 96.

Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 7.)

My Lord,

July 6, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to return herewith the despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, relative to the Traffic in Slaves which appears to be carried on to a very considerable extent in the steam vessels belonging to the Egyptian Azizieh Company, which were transmitted to me with Mr. Murray's despatch of the 25th June; and I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I mentioned the subject to Nubar Pasha, during the Viceroy's visit to this country, and begged him to bring the matter to the serious consideration of His Highness on the first favourable opportunity.

The Azizieh Company is so directly under the control of the Viceroy that it is difficult to suppose His Highness is not aware of the practice complained of, and I would venture to submit to your Lordship that representations should be made to the Egyptian Government on this subject, as there is little hope of this Traffic being suppressed, so long as the Egyptian authorities close their eyes to the manner in which the slave dealers evade the law by giving false manumission papers to the slaves exported from that country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 19.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1869.

THE attention of Her Majesty's Government has been recently called to the fact, that the Egyptian steamers belonging to the Azizieh Company, are in the constant habit of carrying slaves—sometimes in considerable numbers—between Egypt and Constantinople.

Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, in a despatch dated the 8th ultimo, reported that the Egyptian steamer "Tantah" had arrived at that port on the 4th of June, from Alexandria, bound to Constantinople, with about 60 black slaves, males and females, of various ages, from 8 to 16.

In further despatches, dated the 21st and 28th of June, Mr. Cumberbatch reports also, that the Egyptian steamers "Minia" and "Negileh," the former with 16, and the latter with 30 slaves on board, had called at Smyrna on their way to Constantinople; and Her Majesty's Ambassador at the latter place adds, that not a week passes without the Egyptian steamers bringing up a larger or smaller number of slaves.

I have instructed Mr. Elliot to urge most strongly the Government of the Porte to take effective measures for the repression of this Traffic; and I learn that, on his Excellency's representations, steps have been taken to liberate the slaves that may arrive at Constantinople in the Egyptian steamers.

You will learn, from the accompanying copy of a despatch from Colonel Stanton,* the views entertained by that officer as to the connection of the Egyptian authorities with this Traffic; and although the measures that will in all probability be adopted at Constantinople may be sufficient to prevent the landing of slaves there, or to insure their manumission if landed, yet it is to the Egyptian Government that Her Majesty's Government must look to take efficient measures to prevent the steamers of the Azizieh Company from continuing to carry on this clandestine Slave Traffic.

I have accordingly to desire that you will bring this matter to the notice of the Egyptian Government; and in doing so, you will state that Her Majesty's Government do not for a moment believe that the Viceroy is aware that steamers so immediately under His Highness' control, as are those of the Azizieh Company, are engaged in the transport of slaves, in violation of the laws both of Turkey and Egypt; yet you will add, that the fact of their being so engaged, is too notorious to admit of any doubt being entertained on this point; and you will appeal to His Highness to take stringent measures for putting a stop to a state of things which, if allowed to continue, cannot fail to bring discredit on the enlightened policy which has hitherto characterized His Highness' Government.

You will, yourself, take such measures as may be within your competency, with the view to thwart the designs of the slave dealers, by denouncing them to the Egyptian authorities, or to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, if it should come to your

EGYPT.

15

knowledge that slaves have been actually shipped for that place; and you will also keep me informed of any steps which you may take in execution of the instructions contained in this despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 20.

Acting Consul-General Stanley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 9.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 31, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated 22nd June, with inclosure from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, and your second despatch received this day dated the 15th instant, with inclosure from Colonel Stanton.

On the receipt of the first, I called on Cherif Pasha, and informed him I had been instructed to invite the Egyptian Government to take effectual measures to stop this traffic.

His Excellency promised a thorough investigation. I subsequently received a despatch from Mr. Cumberbatch, informing me that other vessels of the Azizieh Company had brought more slaves.

I then wrote to Cherif Pasha the letter of which copy is inclosed.

In reality I have not the slightest doubt that the authorities are perfectly aware of the traffic carried on by the Azizieh steamers, and could stop it in a day were they sincerely desirous to do so. His Highness the Viceroy to-day leaves for Cairo. On his return in a few days, should I find that my representations have not already had the effect I hope for, I will bring the subject personally before his Highness in the sense of your Lordship's despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. E. STANLEY.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Acting Consul-General Stanley to Cherif Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Alexandrie, le 21 Juillet, 1869.

ME référant à la conversation que j'ai eu l'honneur d'avoir avec votre Excellence sur la question des esclaves amenés d'ici pour vendre ailleurs sur les bateaux de la Compagnie Azizieh, j'ai l'honneur de vous exposer les faits suivants qui sont venus à ma connaissance. Outre le "Fantah," qui est arrivé à Smyrne d'ici le 12 Juin avec 60 esclaves, le 19 Juin le "Minieh" est arrivé avec 18 esclaves, et le 26 Juin le "Nejilit" est arrivé avec 30 esclaves.

Les esclaves dans le "Fantah" étaient dans le charge de Abdul Kadir, sujet Egyptien, et dont la résidence ne doit pas être inconnue par la police.

Mon Gouvernement me dit que ce trafic ne peut avoir lieu sans la connaissance du Gouvernement Egyptien, et je suis de la même opinion, mais en limitant cette connaissance aux officiers inférieurs du Gouvernement, tels que les officiers de police.

J'ai toujours cru, mais il ne tient qu'à votre Excellence de me reprendre si je me trompe, que tout esclave libéré est possesseur d'un document de libération signé par le Préfet de Police, et que quand un propriétaire d'un esclave veut volontairement l'affranchir il l'amène à la Préfecture de Police, qui le donne le document nécessaire et y met son cachet.

Si j'ai raison cela doit être excessivement facile de vérifier si un esclave que celui qui le met à bord prétend être affranchi est vraiment affranchi.

Si je n'ai pas raison, et si le Gouvernement désire en vérité mettre fin à ce trafic, ce serait une manière très simple et très efficace pour l'arrêter.

Je ne puis croire pour un instant que le capitaine et tout l'équipage de ces navires ne sachent pas parfaitement que ces prétendus êtres affranchis sont esclaves et destinés à être vendus à Constantinople ou à Smyrne.

J'espère avant peu pouvoir dire à mon Gouvernement que l'enquête que votre Excellence a institué a réussi à punir le nommé Abdul Kadir, et à mettre fin au trafic.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) G. E. STANLEY.

16

EGYPT.

No. 21.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 13, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st ultimo, and I have in reply to acquaint you that I approve the steps taken by you in execution of the instructions conveyed to you in my despatches dated the 22nd of June and 15th ultimo, on the subject of the Traffic in Slaves carried on by the steamers of the Azizieh Company.

I should be glad to learn from you from what source the slaves are derived that are shipped at Alexandria, as it is evident from the numbers exported that a considerable traffic in slaves must exist between Egypt and the interior of Africa, of which the Egyptian authorities cannot be ignorant, and which they are in duty bound to suppress.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 22.

Acting Consul-General Stanley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 9, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 30th July, relative to the slaves carried from Egypt in the Azizieh boats, I have the honour to report that I have brought the subject before the Viceroy, and informed him of the views thereon of Her Majesty's Government.

His Highness admitted it was easy to stop, and promised it should immediately be done.

He at the same time complained that white slaves were shipped from Constantinople for Egypt, that he had had some correspondence on the matter with the Porte, and had freed and given in marriage above 300 of these, who were unwilling to return to Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. E. STANLEY.

No. 23.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 31, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th instant, reporting your having brought to the notice of the Viceroy the Traffic in Slaves that is carried on between Egypt and Constantinople, on board the steamers of the Azizieh Company; and I have in reply to instruct you to take an opportunity of stating to the Viceroy that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction that his Highness has promised to put a stop to this traffic.

With regard to the Viceroy's complaint that white slaves are shipped from Constantinople to Egypt, I have to acquaint you that I have instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to call the attention of the Turkish authorities to this statement of the Viceroy, and I should at the same time be glad to learn from you what you know of this traffic, and to what extent it is carried on.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 24.

Mr. Spring Rice to Acting Consul-General Stanley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 3, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* to whom I referred your despatch of the 9th instant), from which you will perceive that the Grand

* No. 60.

EGYPT.

17

Vizier states that correspondence has already passed between the Turkish and Egyptian Governments respecting the shipment of white slaves from Turkey for Egypt, of which shipment the Viceroy complains, and that the slaves are alleged by Aali Pasha to be exported almost entirely for the Viceroy's own use.

You will inquire into and report upon this matter, and you will not fail to take an early opportunity of informing the Egyptian Government of the substance of Aali Pasha's statements on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES SPRING RICE.

No. 25.

Acting Consul-General Stanley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, September 4, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to report with regret that I have received two despatches from Mr. Consul Cumberbatch stating that the Azizieh vessels still contained slaves.

I expressed to the Viceroy my surprise that after the promise he gave me that this traffic should be put a stop to, it was still continued. His Highness again promised a thorough investigation, but said it was difficult to prove here that these people were taken away for the purpose of being sold, that they all had passports and accompanied their masters, very frequently stating themselves that they were not slaves but servants.

I remarked that this could be easily ascertained by requiring them to produce their tickets of freedom, as the slaves were taken from one race, easily distinguishable from born Mussulmans.

His Highness then added that even then unless they demanded their freedom there would be difficulty in making them re-embark, inasmuch as although slavery was abolished so far that any slave claiming his freedom could obtain it, it had not yet been deemed advisable to make the possession of slaves punishable.

He hoped it would gradually die out, and expressed a conviction that Sir Samuel Baker's expedition would do much to stop the supply.

He said he would do anything I suggested, and would allow an Englishman to go on board every vessel, before starting, to ascertain the number of slaves.

I told him, however, that I was quite satisfied with his declaration that he would take measures to stop it, and suggested that those who were known to be slave dealers, had embarked them for the purpose of being sold, should be punished.

To this he consented, though he remarked that the loss of money entailed on these men by the forfeiture of the slaves was a certain punishment.

I have this year caused to be freed sixty-five slaves who have appealed to the Consulate. They dare not, in most instances, go alone, not from fear that the Prefect of Police will not free them, but because their masters go there, and by bribes given to subordinate police officers prevent their having access to the Prefect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. E. STANLEY.

No. 26.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul-General Stanley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 21, 1869.

I APPROVE the language which you held during your interview with the Viceroy relating to the Slave Trade carried on on board the Azizieh steamers, as well as your proceedings with reference to Slave Trade generally, as reported in your despatch of the 4th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

18

EGYPT.

No. 27.

Mr. Spring Rice to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1869.

WITH reference to Mr. Stanley's despatch of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith copies of two further despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna* respecting importations of slaves from Egypt to Turkey on board the Azizieh Company's steamer "Giaferié."

You will not fail to take an early opportunity of again calling the serious attention of the Egyptian Government to the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES SPRING RICE.

No. 28.

Mr. Spring Rice to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1869.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna,† reporting his discovery of a case from which it appears that a regular system of Traffic in Slaves between Constantinople and Bagdad is organised at Alexandria; and I am to instruct you to inquire into this matter and to report the result of your inquiries to Lord Clarendon, and to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES SPRING RICE.

No. 29.

The Earl of Clarendon to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 18, 1869.

I HAVE to instruct you to communicate with Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, during his stay in Egypt, upon the subject of the Slave Trade at present carried on in Turkey, and more particularly as to the export of slaves from Egypt to Constantinople in the vessels belonging to the Azizieh Company.

With reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo, in which I instructed you to call the serious attention of the Egyptian Government to the latter part of this subject, I have now to desire that you will make further representations to them to the same effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 30.

Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, October 14, 1869.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd September, addressed to Mr. Stanley, and transmitting a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, respecting the shipments of white slaves from Turkey for Egypt, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have informed the Khedive of the substance of Aali Pasha's statements on the subject.

His Highness does not attempt to deny that numbers of white slaves are employed in his own and in the harems of the members of his family; but he remarked that the Traffic in white slaves was principally carried on in Constantinople, that in Egypt such Traffic did not exist. His Highness added, this Traffic was carried on by the high dignitaries of the Turkish Empire, that at least 80 per cent. of the Pashas, &c., made money by purchasing and reselling white slaves, and that he himself had bought slaves from the present Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha.

* Nos. 114 and 119.

† No. 124.

EGYPT.

19

His Highness further remarked, that to put an end to this Traffic, it would be necessary to take measures at Constantinople, where the trade was in reality carried on.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 31.

Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, October 14, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated September 22, and transmitting copies of two further despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna respecting importations of slaves from Egypt to Turkey on board steamers belonging to the Azizieh Company, and I beg to inform your Lordship I have lost no time in calling the serious attention of the Egyptian Government to the subject.

I first read to Nubar Pasha the copies of Mr. Cumberbatch's despatches, and begged him to bring the matter to the very serious notice of the Khedive, and on the following day I addressed his Highness personally on the subject, and I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship that his Highness has promised me he will give positive orders that no negro shall be allowed to embark either in the Azizieh, or in the ships of any other company, unless provided with a proper paper of manumission.

On receiving this assurance from his Highness, I expressed my acknowledgments for the manner in which he had received my representations, and I trust that no further complaints on this head will be received by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 32.

Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 9, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, instructing me to communicate with Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, during his stay in Egypt, upon the subject of the Slave Trade at present carried on in Turkey, and more particularly as to the export of slaves from Egypt to Constantinople in the vessels belonging to the Azizieh Company, and desiring me to make further representations to the Egyptian Government upon this latter point.

My despatch dated the 14th of October will have informed your Lordship of the formal promise made to me by the Khedive, that no negro should in future be allowed to embark at Alexandria without being furnished with a paper of manumission, and I have reason to believe that his Highness has given orders to this effect, and that at present they are carried out by the local Egyptian authorities, but I fear the precautions taken here will be of little avail unless some more decided step is taken by the Ottoman Government against persons offering slaves for sale.

No doubt the question, so far as Mussulman countries are concerned, is one of very considerable difficulty, slavery being recognized by their religion, and almost a necessity under the existing customs of the inhabitants in regard to their domestic life, and although it may be hoped that Sir S. Baker's expedition will materially diminish the export of slaves from this country, it is difficult to bring oneself to the conviction that either the Egyptian or the Turkish Governments are really serious in their promises to endeavour to put an end to this Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 33.

Colonel Stanton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 25, 1869.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, transmitting me a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, reporting the discovery of a case from

which it would appear that a regular system of Traffic in Slaves between Constantinople and Bagdad is organized at Alexandria, I have the honour to report that I requested Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria to inquire into this matter, and have received from Mr. Stanley a despatch, of which I have the honour to forward a copy herewith to your Lordship.

Mr. Stanley states he has communicated with the Prefect of Police on the subject, but his Excellency declares he is unaware of any such organization being in existence, and has promised to do his best to ascertain what foundation there may be for the report.

Your Lordship will also perceive from Mr. Stanley's despatch that the Prefect of Police admits he has received from the Khedive the most stringent orders to prevent any slaves embarking at Alexandria, unless *bonâ fide* accompanying their masters as servants, in which case a guarantee is taken that such slaves shall not be sold, and his Excellency suggests that in the event of slaves being discovered on board any vessel on her arrival in port, they should be sent back to the port of embarkation, as such a course would greatly facilitate the police in their researches, and the punishment that would be inflicted on their purveyors would probably deter others from attempting to carry on this Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Consul Stanley to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Alexandria, November 11, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant, with inclosures from Lord Clarendon and Mr. Consul Cumberbatch, herewith returned, on the subject of the Traffic in Slaves between Constantinople and Bagdad, supposed to be organized at Alexandria.

I have had a conversation with Ali Bey, the Prefect of Police here, who tells me he is completely unaware of any such organization, and will do his best to ascertain if it exists. He states that he has received personally from the Viceroy the most stringent orders to prevent any slaves embarking unless *bonâ fide* accompanying his or her master's family as a servant, in which case a guarantee is taken that the slave return here or be not sold at Constantinople or elsewhere.

It is to be regretted that in none of the instances mentioned by Mr. Cumberbatch have the slaves and their purveyors been sent back here. Ali Bey stated this course would greatly facilitate their researches, and that the punishment inflicted on them would deter others.

If on detection at the port of arrival of slaves on board any vessel, they were sent back to the port of embarkation at the expense of the owners of the ship, they would cease the unprofitable freight.

Let the Egyptian Government set the example, and send back to the police at Constantinople every white slave sent them, and of which the Government complain, and let it be made an offence as with us for the master of a ship to carry slaves known to be for sale.

I notice that Mr. Cumberbatch in the case in point, as in others, has mentioned Austrian vessels as the offenders.

I should imagine that the Austrian authorities here have the same powers over Austrian ships as the British authorities have over British ships, and that the Austrian Government would learn with regret that vessels under their flag lend themselves in the slightest degree to the furtherance of this Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. E. STANLEY.

EGYPT. (Consular)—Cairo.

No. 34.

Consul Rogers to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 6.)

My Lord,

November 24, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular despatch dated August 31 of this year.

At the time of the receipt of that despatch I was absent from my post on leave of absence; and since my return my time has been much occupied with the numerous visitors who are here for the festivities given on the occasion of the inauguration of the Suez Canal. This will account to your Lordship for my delay in replying to it.

The results of the Firmans and promises issued and made by the Turkish and Egyptian Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade, are,—Firstly, that the public slave market in Cairo has been abolished, and the traffic in slaves is not now carried on so openly as formerly, slave dealers scrupulously avoiding Europeans; and secondly, the British, and, I believe, other European Consulates are allowed to be places of refuge for runaway slaves who on reaching the Consulate are immediately sent with an officer of the Consulate to the Chief Commissioner of Police. This officer, at the request of the Consul, grants a paper of manumission. The slaves thus manumitted are retained in the police office until situations be found for them in families desirous of engaging their services at moderate wages.

Many slaves have thus been emancipated through my intervention during my residence here. But I know that some of them have been eventually restored by the police authorities to their masters.

But, on the other hand, it is notorious that slaves are still brought to Cairo for sale by regular slave dealers, both from Constantinople and from Upper Egypt and Nubia.

Those arriving from Constantinople are landed at Alexandria on a gangway covered by an awning and concealed by curtains, and are attended by eunuchs, who, by calling out the potent word "Harim" (women), prevent the approach of the inquisitive. They are then taken to private houses belonging to the slave-dealers and their friends, and are gradually sold by retail. Some are of course brought on commission for residents, and these are delivered at once to their new proprietors.

Those brought down the Nile are landed at Boulac, are placed in houses there, and are brought out one or two at a time for sale. Besides which, there are a few places in Cairo where slaves for sale may always be found.

Medical men and dentists, with some of whom I am acquainted, are often called upon to examine and to give certificates as to the soundness of slaves, as their purchase is often made conditional on a good medical certificate being obtained.

At the fairs held in the villages from time to time some slaves may almost always be seen exposed for sale.

In an out of the way street in the Coptic quarter of Cairo there is a decoy for manumitted slaves, the proprietor of which establishment inveigles these unfortunates, and after destroying their certificates of manumission he ships them off to Constantinople or elsewhere for resale.

It would be useless to report to your Lordship certain circumstances which have come to my hearing tending to prove the connivance of the Egyptian authorities at this traffic, because it would be impossible for me to prove the circumstances were I called upon to do so.

But one very evident proof that slavery is not abolished in Egypt is the notorious fact, that in the Viceroy's residences, and in those of other members of his family, there are, at the present moment, Circassian, Abyssinian, and Nubian slaves variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 in number; and his Highness owns many hundreds in his sugar and other plantations in Upper Egypt.

Moreover, his Highness's daughter, when married in the month of April of this year, had a large number of slaves presented to her. They are estimated at from 50 to 100.

Both black and white slaves are frequently brought to the residences of the Viceroy's

family for sale, who, after examination, are purchased according to the requirements of the respective establishments.

All the female slaves in these establishments are in the charge of eunuchs who, at the order of the lady of the household, inflict various punishments upon them, such as beating with a stick or a thong, or imprisonment, or degradation to menial service.

Slaves in the private houses of Mohammedans of the middle class are not in general badly used; they are doubtless better off than they were in their own country, and far better conditioned in every way than are even the best of the peasantry of Egypt. That, however, which makes slavery so hateful is doubtless the system of slave-hunting and slave-dealing still resorted to for the purpose of keeping up the supply.

In short, if the Viceroy be sincere in his frequently expressed desire to abolish slavery, his Highness might easily prove it by manumitting his own, instead of retaining so many, the average number of whom is kept up by fresh importations to replace losses by death or old age.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. T. ROGERS.

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Suez*.

No. 35.

Consul West to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord,

Suez, September 25, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 31st ultimo, and in reply thereto have the honour to state that it is my impression that the landing of slaves in the Gulf of Suez is still practised to a limited extent, but that, owing to my having on several occasions obtained the manumission of a number of children on their arrival at Suez, they are now seldom landed here in any numbers, but when brought are put on shore before the vessels reach Suez, and are conveyed to the interior in a manner that, without very effectual means, it would be impossible to prevent.

The local authorities do not now openly sanction the landing of slaves, as such; but no measures are taken, that I am aware of, either for the detection of the traders or the repression of the trade. If, however, slaves in other parts of the country can obtain their certificates of freedom as easily as they can do at Suez, by applying to the British Consulate, they must afford such questionable security to purchases as materially to reduce their value as objects of trade, and this must, in my opinion, strike at the root of the evil. I do not, however, believe it to be possible for a slave to obtain his manumission except by applying for it through a Consul, and I do not find that such applications are either encouraged or even entertained by any Consular officer other than myself at Suez.

Under these circumstances it is not in my power to supply any reliable information as to the extent of the present traffic, which may be less considerable than I imagine it to be. The trade is certainly not flourishing at the present moment here, and, as compared with what it used to be, is absolutely nil, although there still is apparently a considerable number of owned slaves in the place, which fact leads me to the conclusion, and indeed conviction, that private barter or traffic in slaves is not interfered with by the local authority, and as the natives have not the slightest idea that they are doing wrong in purchasing or in selling slaves, there is no doubt that even the employées of the Egyptian Government continue to own, and consequently to purchase them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WEST.

(23)

FRANCE. (*Consular*)—*Réunion*.

No. 36.

Consul Segrave to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord,

Réunion, October 22, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have received a visit from some sugar planters of this colony, who are very desirous to employ in agricultural labour on their estates the negroes captured by the cruisers of the Royal Navy, employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa.

I am given to understand that latterly the large accumulation of these people at Seychelles and Aden, has been a source of embarrassment to the local Governments, and that quite lately over 400 had been shipped from the latter place to Bombay. I informed these gentlemen that matters of this nature were the subject of arrangement between the respective Governments, and that I had no authority to give them any assurance on the subject, but that my impression was, that if certain guarantees were given by the French Government as to the position and treatment of the people in question, Her Majesty's Government would probably offer no obstacle to a limited number being engaged by private persons in this Colony.

An application on the subject will probably be made to your Lordship by the French Government before the arrival of the next mail from Réunion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. SEGRAVE.

PORTUGAL.

No. 37.

Sir C. Murray to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 27, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the official journal of to-day contains a Decree, countersigned by all the Ministers, abolishing the state of slavery in all the Portuguese territories, from the date of publication, and converting all slaves into the condition of Libertos with the obligation of serving their masters only until the 29th of April, 1878, the date fixed for the abolition of slavery in the Decree of the 29th of April, 1858, of which copy was inclosed in Mr. Howard's despatch of May 3rd of the same year.

The services of the libertos are to be regulated in accordance with the Decree of the 14th of December, 1854, copy of which was inclosed in Sir Richard Pakenham's despatch of the 29th of December of that year.

I have now the honour to inclose copy and translation of the above-mentioned Decree which is dated 25th of February, 1869.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

Inclosure in No. 37.

Extract from the "Diario do Governo" of February 27, 1869.

(Translation.)

TAKING into consideration the Report drawn up by the Ministers and Secretaries of State for the several Public Departments, after having consulted the Board for the Colonies, and availing myself of the authorization accorded in virtue of the 15th Article, 1st Section, of the additional Act to the Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom, I am pleased to decree as follows:—

Article 1. The state of slavery is abolished in all the territories of the Portuguese monarchy, counting from the day of the publication of this Decree.

Art. 2. All individuals of both sexes, without exception, actually existing in the condition of slaves on the aforesaid day, shall pass to that of "libertos" (freedmen), and they shall enjoy all the rights, and be subject to all the duties, either accorded to or imposed upon "libertos," by the Decree of the 14th of December, 1854.

Art. 3. The services which the above-mentioned libertos are bound to perform, in accordance with the Decree above referred to, appertain to those persons whose slaves they may have been on that day.

Section 1. The right to these services shall cease on the 29th of April of the year 1878, the day on which the state of slavery would have expired, in virtue of the Decree of the 29th of April, 1858.

Sec. 2. On the aforesaid day, the 29th of April, 1878, the obligations imposed, in virtue of this Decree, upon all individuals who may be libertos, shall cease.

Art. 4. All legislation to the contrary is revoked.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State for the several Public Departments shall take notice, and cause it to be carried into execution accordingly.

At the Palace, February 25, 1869.

(Signed) THE KING.

(Countersigned)

MARQUIS DE SA DA BANDEIRA.
ANTONIO, *Bishop of Vizen.*
ANTONIO PEQUITO SEIXAS DE ANDRADE.
COUNT DE SAMODAES.
JOZE MARIA LATINO COELHO.
SEBASTIAO LOPES DE CALHEIROS E MENEZES.

PORTUGAL.

25

No. 38.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir C. Murray.*Sir, *Foreign Office, March 16, 1869.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a Decree issued by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, dated the 25th of February, abolishing the state of slavery in all the Portuguese dominions, from the date of publication of the said Decree, and directing that the slaves thus emancipated shall pass into the condition of "libertos," or freedmen, whose duties and privileges are laid down in the Decree of the 14th December, 1854

I observe on referring to the conditions of this latter Decree that it provides that libertos shall be bound to serve their masters for a period of ten years, and that their masters shall have the power of selling their services for a portion, or for the whole of that period. Practically, therefore, the libertos are neither more nor less than slaves for ten years.

The satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the adoption of measures by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty for putting a term to slavery in the Portuguese dominions would have been very much enhanced if the Decree on this subject had provided that after its publication owners of libertos should not have the power of selling their services, but that if they wished to part with them, they should be bound to give them their freedom at once.

I have to instruct you to make known the views of Her Majesty's Government upon this point to the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira, whose liberal views on the subject of the Slave Trade Her Majesty's Government have pleasure in acknowledging.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 39.

*Sir C. Murray to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 5.)*My Lord, *Lisbon, March 29, 1869.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant, and to inclose copy of the note which I addressed to the Marquis de Sa da Bandeira on the 22nd instant, embodying the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the Decree for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese dominions, issued on the 25th of February of this year, as set forth in that despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

Inclosure in No. 39.

*Sir C. Murray to the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira.*M. le Ministre, *Lisbon, March 22, 1869.*

I DID not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Government a translation of the Decree issued by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, under date of the 25th of February last, abolishing the state of slavery in all the Portuguese dominions from the date of publication of the said Decree, and directing that the slaves thus emancipated shall pass into the condition of libertos or freedmen, with the duties and privileges laid down in the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, and also under the condition that libertos shall be bound to serve their masters for a period of about ten years, and that their masters shall have the power of selling their services for a portion, or for the whole of that period; in consequence of which condition the libertos will, practically, be neither more nor less than slaves for about ten years.

In reply to the communication which I made of the above-mentioned document, I have received instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty through your Excellency, whose liberal views on the subject of the Slave Trade Her Majesty's Government have pleasure in acknowledging, that the satisfaction with which they have

CLASS C.

learnt the adoption of measures by the Portuguese Government for putting a term to slavery in the Portuguese dominions would have been very much enhanced, if the Decree on this subject had provided that after its publication owners of libertos should not have the power of selling their services, but that, if they wished to part with them, they should be bound to give them their freedom at once.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

(27)

SPAIN.

No. 40.

The Earl of Clarendon to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 8, 1869.*
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Acting Commissary Judge at the Havana,* reporting the arrival of General Dulce, who succeeds General Lersundi as Captain-General of Cuba; and I have to instruct you to express to the Spanish Government the satisfaction of that of Her Majesty's at the faithful observance by both of those officers of the Treaty between this country and Spain respecting the Slave Trade, as reported in the inclosed despatch.

I also transmit to you a copy of a further despatch from Mr. Crawford,† inclosing a copy of a Proclamation issued by the insurgent Chiefs respecting the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, and containing remarks on the bearing of that Decree.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 41.

Sir J. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 5.)

My Lord, *Madrid, March 1, 1869.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency states to me that the Provisional Government having been informed of the contents of my note of 17th ultimo, are gratified at the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the zeal with which the Captains-General of Cuba, Señores Lersundi and Dulce, have observed the Slave Trade Treaty of 1835.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 41.

Señor Lorenzana to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir, *Madrid, February 24, 1869.*
 I HAVE received your Excellency's note of 17th instant, in which, by order of the British Government, you express their satisfaction at the faithful observance of the Slave Trade Treaty of 1835 by the Spanish Authorities in Cuba.

The Provisional Government, to whom I have given information of your Excellency's note, are in their turn gratified at the satisfaction of the Government of Great Britain at the fidelity and zeal which the Captains-General of the Island of Cuba, Señores Lersundi and Dulce, have shown in the observance of the said Treaty.

I avail, &c.
 (Signed) J. A. DE LORENZANA.

* Class A, No. 70.

† Ibid., No. 71.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ffrench.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1869.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,* reporting that rumours have reached him of the recent landing of two cargoes of slaves in that island, and I have to instruct you to ask the Spanish Government whether any information has reached them on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 43.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ffrench.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 9, 1869.

I TRANSMIT to you copies of two despatches from the British Acting Commissary Judge in the Mixed Commission established in the Havana for the suppression of the Slave Trade,† from which documents you will gather that the appointments of Registrars of slaves in the Island of Cuba have been abolished by Decree, but that the registration of slaves is to be continued as usual, and that it will be carried on at the head-quarters of the Government in each district, presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor or Governor.

I have to instruct you to express to the Spanish Government the satisfaction felt by that of Her Majesty at the fact that the registration is to be continued by responsible authorities in the manner above set forth.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 44.

Mr. Ffrench to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 26, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a note from Señor Silvela, expressing the pleasure with which his Excellency has received the news of the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the reform of slave registration in Cuba.

His Excellency begs me to inform your Lordship that the Spanish Government return the most sincere thanks for the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. PERCY FFRENCH.

No. 45.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ffrench.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 22, 1869.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a memorial addressed to me by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, calling attention to the state of the question of negro emancipation in Spanish Possessions; and I have to instruct you to take an early opportunity to call the attention of the Spanish Government to the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

SPAIN.

29

Inclosure in No. 45.

Memorial.

27, New Broad Street, London, November 12, 1869.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,

WE beg, on behalf of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, respectfully to bespeak your attention to a subject which causes the Committee much anxiety, namely, the unsatisfactory state of the question of Negro Emancipation in Spain.

It may be known to your Lordship that during the last few years a general sentiment in favour of the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Antilles has been developed in Spain, that some hundreds of anti-slavery petitions have been laid before the Cortes Constituyentes; that the Ministers have declared it to be the intention of the Government to deal radically and promptly with the question, and that delegates from the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico themselves have demanded a measure of abolition, and presented plans—the former for the extinction of slavery within a given time, the latter for immediate emancipation. Notwithstanding this pressure of a healthy public opinion, no step whatever has, up to the present time, been taken by the Spanish Government to carry out the promises made by its own members in their places in the Cortes.

Although the Slave Trade to Cuba is now happily almost extinguished, we cannot but feel that if slavery be not now abolished, there is no security against the revival of the Slave Trade in future, in new and altered circumstances. It has occurred to us that the appointment of Mr. Layard as Her Majesty's Representative in Madrid might present the opportunity of its being suggested to him, to use his friendly offices with the Spanish Government, with a view to stimulate it to take prompt action upon this important subject.

Although we only seek for a faithful and friendly representation, yet we conceive that Great Britain has acquired by Treaty a right to demand the immediate emancipation of nearly all the slaves now in Cuba.

We happen to know that the Representative of the United States' Government now in Madrid has taken some such steps as his predecessor also did, and we venture to hope that your Lordship may see your way to carry out the suggestion which we thus respectfully submit for your consideration.

On behalf of the Committee, we are, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH COOPER,

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, } *Secretaries.*

No. 46.

Mr. Layard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 11, 1869.

I BEG to call your Lordship's attention to a statement made to-day at a sitting of the Cortes, at which I was present, by Señor Becerra, the Minister for the Colonies, that both morals and science condemn slavery, but that it has created many interests which it is necessary to respect, and that there are many grave questions bound up with emancipation which must be treated with the greatest prudence in order that their solution may be in conformity with justice.

The Government, Señor Becerra goes on to say, propose to bring forward very shortly, without fixing the day, a project for the abolition of slavery, knowing that the time has arrived for the doing away with this social status in the Island of Puerto Rico, and being decided to attack the problem with energy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. LAYARD.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana*.

No. 47.

Consul-General Dunlop to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 20, 1869.

IT is my duty to state to your Lordship that reports have recently reached this, to the effect that two cargoes of slaves were landed from the coast of Africa, in the western district of Cuba, called the Vuelta de Abajo, in the early part of June (ultimo).

I have (with the assistance of Mr. Vice-Consul Crawford) set on foot inquiries respecting these reports, which I think will confirm their (whole or partial) truth.

In the meantime I would esteem it a favour, if any information has reached the Foreign Office respecting shipments of slaves on the West African Coast, that particulars be sent me respecting the tribes of negroes from which the vessels are supposed to have been supplied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GRAHAM DUNLOP.

No. 48.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Dunlop.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th ultimo, relative to the rumoured recent landing of two cargoes of slaves in Cuba from the African Coast, and I have in reply to acquaint you that no intelligence has reached Her Majesty's Government which would lead to the belief that any slaves have been shipped from the African Coast for some considerable time past. I shall be glad, therefore, to learn the result of the inquiries instituted by you with the view to ascertain what foundation there may be for this report, and I will not fail to inform you also of the result of the inquiries which I have directed to be made on the African Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 49.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Dunlop.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th August last, stating that I had caused inquiry to be made on the African coast respecting the two cargoes of slaves which you reported in your despatch of the 20th July had left that coast and had been landed in Cuba, I now transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda,* stating that no cargoes of slaves have been shipped during the present year from any part of the coast to the south of Cape Lopez.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

(31)

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

No. 50.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 13, 1869.*
 I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a printed copy of a report on the Slave Trade on the North-east Coast of Africa, drawn up by Mr. Schimpfer,* addressed to the Government of Baden, and communicated by that Government to that of Her Majesty through Her Majesty's Minister at Stuttgardt.

Your Excellency will perceive that Dr. Schimpfer accuses several Turkish authorities in the part of the world above alluded to, of directly or indirectly conniving at the Slave Trade; and I have to instruct you to take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the Porte to the matter.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 51.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, May 30, 1869.*
 I HAVE called the attention of the Porte to the report of Dr. Schimpfer, inclosed in your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, in which various Ottoman authorities are accused of conniving at the Slave Trade on the North-east Coast of Africa.

Aali Pasha at once caused orders to be sent to Jeddah, Massowah, Tripoli and other places, for the prevention of the Traffic.

I also communicated to His Highness a despatch from Mr. Drummond-Hay, of which a copy is herewith inclosed, from which it appears that the Governor-General of Tripoli declined to take efficient steps against the Slave Trade from a belief that there was at Constantinople no desire to see it interfered with; and I requested that upon the arrival of the vessel mentioned by Mr. Hay a verification should at once be made into the accusation contained in his despatch.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Consul-General Drummond-Hay to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Tripoli, May 17, 1869.*
 I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the sailing from this port on the 14th instant, of the Ottoman brig "Mashalla," Captain Aléja Bashcam, bound for Constantinople with slaves (the number I have been unable to ascertain) shipped in this harbour during the night. The Governor-General, with whom I have communicated, is aware of this circumstance, and has certainly better information than I can obtain on the subject, but will take no steps to put a stop to the Traffic, or to report on the subject to his Government, in consequence of his belief that by so doing he would incur the displeasure of his superiors.

* See Class B, Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Last year, this identical ship having sailed hence for Constantinople with a considerable number of slaves, the Governor-General, pressed by me, and believing from the tenor of the Vizirial orders of 17th November, 1858, and 19th October, 1859, that his action would be approved, telegraphed to the Minister of Police to inform him of the fact in order that the slaves might be liberated on their arrival and the captain punished. He, however, got no reply or acknowledgment of his telegram, and he informs me that the slaves were landed and publicly sold at Constantinople, and the ship with the same captain was shortly after freighted back here with Government stores. The Pasha looked upon this as a strong intimation that his zeal was disapproved, and consequently refuses to take any steps to put a stop to the trade, which two years ago was gradually dying out, but is now assuming larger proportions. Slaves are constantly shipped on the coast by sailing-vessels under the Ottoman flag, and also leave this port in small numbers by every Ottoman steamer. Almost every Turkish Government employé going hence to Constantinople takes away a few slaves with him. Latterly, I have experienced difficulty in obtaining the manumission of slaves taking refuge in this Consulate-General from the cruelty of their masters whilst formerly it was freely given.

The Governor-General has frankly avowed to me that he fears to take any measures for the repression of the Slave Trade unless he receives fresh instructions, when, he says, he would soon put a stop to the Traffic. One of the immediate results to be expected from the late determination of the Viceroy of Egypt to suppress in his dominions the traffic in human beings, and of the expedition under Sir Samuel Baker into Upper Egypt, is the increase of the Slave Trade in this country, by diverting from the interior to this coast the caravans whose slaves formerly found a ready market in Egypt. I have recently received information from the interior, on which I can place reliance, that the usual atrocities attending the kidnapping and transport of slaves—the nature of which are too well known to need a description in this Report—are practised with perfect impunity within this Regency, whilst a duty of about 8s. per head is said to be levied on them by Government officials at the frontier of the Regency.

Foreseeing that, unless stringent instructions are sent on the subject to the Governor-General, the Slave Trade in this country threatens to assume large proportions, I deem it my duty to bring the matter under the notice of your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND-HAY

No. 52.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 22, 1869.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 30th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Mr. Drummond-Hay, reporting that the Governor-General of Tripoli declined to take official measures against the Slave Trade from a belief that there was no desire at Constantinople to see it interfered with; and I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve of your having communicated Mr. Hay's despatch to Aali Pasha.

I should be glad to learn from your Excellency what steps have been taken by the Porte to disabuse the Governor of Tripoli of the erroneous impression which he entertains with regard to the policy of the authorities at Constantinople upon the question of the Slave Trade, and I should also wish to learn what measures have been adopted with regard to the vessel reported by Mr. Hay as having shipped slaves at Tripoli for Constantinople.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 53.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 22, 1869.

MR. CUMBERBATCH, Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, has informed me that he communicated to your Excellency, by telegram, the fact that the Egyptian steamer "Tantah," belonging to the Azizieh Company, had left Smyrna for Constantinople with

about forty black slaves on board, and Mr. Cumberbatch adds that he has been informed that nearly every steamer of the Azizieh Company conveys slaves.

If this information should prove to be correct,—and I have instructed Mr. Cumberbatch to make every inquiry on the subject, and to inform your Excellency of the result—there would appear to be some foundation for the belief entertained by the Governor of Tripoli, as reported recently by Mr. Drummond-Hay, that the authorities at Constantinople have no desire to see the Traffic in Slaves interfered with.

Your Excellency will doubtless on the receipt of Mr. Cumberbatch's telegram have taken steps to procure the release of the slaves on board the "Tantah," on their arrival at Constantinople; and should your Excellency not already have done so, you will call the serious attention of the Porte to this Slave Traffic, which your Excellency will point out could not be carried on except with the connivance of the Turkish authorities, and your Excellency will request that efficient measures may be adopted for its repression, and for the punishment of the parties who may be found to be engaged in it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 54.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, June 10, 1869.

THE moment when the Viceroy of Egypt is sending Sir S. Baker on an important mission to the Upper Nile for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade would appear to be a favourable one for calling His Highness's attention to the manner in which that Traffic is carried on almost immediately under his own eyes.

Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna informed me last week that there were a quantity of slaves on board the steamer that had passed from Alexandria for Constantinople, and from the inquiries that I made in consequence, I ascertained that, so far from there being anything unusual in the occurrence, not a week passes without the Egyptian steamer bringing up a larger or smaller number of them.

There is no mystery or concealment in the matter, except that as a matter of form they are asked at Alexandria if they are embarking of their free will, to which they of course can only answer in the affirmative, and, in reply to a similar question on their arrival at Constantinople, they say they have come to look for service.

These people are thus regularly brought up in the steamers belonging to the Egyptian Company, of which the principal shareholder is the Viceroy, and which is absolutely under his Highness's control, so that nothing could be easier for him than to put a stop to the practice as far as those vessels are concerned.

On arriving at Constantinople the slaves are not publicly sold, but are disposed of privately.*

On the 17th ultimo Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli addressed to me the despatch, of which a copy is herewith inclosed, reporting the manner in which the Traffic of Slaves is conducted in that part of Africa, and I immediately communicated it to the Porte, requesting that proper instructions on the subject should be sent to the Ottoman authorities.

I now inclose a translation of the original letter that has been sent to the Governor-General of Tripoli, desiring him to take efficient measures to prevent the Traffic.

Although nothing can be more satisfactory than the terms in which this letter is drawn up, I would not wish to lead your Lordship to believe that there is any more desire among the authorities of Turkey than those of Egypt for the suppression of the Slave Trade; for as long as the detestable social system which is a part of the Mohamedan religion continues, female slavery must remain in connection with it.

The male slaves are comparatively very few in number, and are daily becoming fewer, but the attendants in the harems, from those of the Sultan or of the Viceroy to those of persons of an inferior class of society, are necessarily provided from imported slaves, although in some harems, such as that of the Grand Vizier and others, they receive their freedom and remain voluntarily.

Christian women could not be found for the service, and free Mohamedan women, of even the lowest class, must not be exposed to the sight of any but their husbands.

While this state of things lasts, few Ottoman functionaries can possibly be sincerely desirous of putting an end to the trade from which the supply is provided, for in Turkey

* See Inclosure in No. 51.

the system is very unlike that which prevailed in America and other countries, where it is derived from the children born to slavery.

Here it is usual to give the slaves their freedom after about seven years' service, and the number of children born of slaves, and so slaves by birth, is comparatively very small, but this practice of manumission (however creditable to the humanity of the Turks), by leading to the necessity of their introduction from Africa, and to all the accompanying horrors of the slave hunts, causes far more suffering than if the women were kept on in their domestic slavery, and became the mothers of children who would succeed them in the service of their masters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Consul-General Drummond-Hay to Mr. Elliot, May 17, 1869.

[See Inclosure in No. 51.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

*Vizirial Letter addressed to the Governor-General of Tripoli, dated 22 Sefer, 1286
(June 3, 1869).*

(Translation.)

THE Traffic in Negro Slaves is absolutely prohibited, and urgent instruction for the strict observance of this prohibition in all parts of the Ottoman Empire, have been frequently notified.

Nevertheless, it is a subject of constant complaint that this Traffic has not been entirely put down in the Province of Tripoli, and that it is still carried on in some parts.

Now, as your Excellency is aware, the Porte has engaged to suppress this Traffic. The fact, therefore, that so odious a Traffic should, owing to the negligence or connivance of certain functionaries, in the eyes of foreigners, generally or partially still prevail, is, in truth, matter for deep regret.

Your Excellency is, therefore, requested to adopt such measures for the total suppression of the Traffic, that no ground for complaint on this score may exist for the future.

No. 55.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, June 22, 1869.

HAVING again received from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna a report that there were slaves on board the Egyptian steamer that was to arrive at Constantinople yesterday, I at once communicated it to the Grand Vizier.

His Highness had received similar information from Smyrna and the Dardanelles; and he informs me that he is about to issue stringent orders to the Azizié Steam Company not to allow any of their steamers to receive slaves on board.

He likewise promises to write to the Viceroy on the subject, and he appears resolved to take efficient steps to put a stop to the Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

P.S.—*June 29th.* Since writing the above, having received from Mr. Cumberbatch a further announcement of a number of slaves being in the steamer which was to arrive yesterday, I inquired what steps had been taken in the matter, and found that the Grand Vizier had sent orders to the police to liberate all such as came, and to furnish each of them with a proper paper of manumission.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

35

No. 56.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 15, 1869.*
 WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have to instruct your Excellency to express to the Grand Vizier the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the steps which His Highness is about to take to put a stop to the Traffic in Slaves which, it would appear, has for some time past been carried on by the Egyptian steamers belonging to the Azizié Company.

Your Excellency will learn from the accompanying copy of a despatch from Colonel Stanton,* who is now in England on leave of absence, the view taken by that officer as to the connection of the Egyptian authorities with this Traffic; and I inclose also, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Stanley,† and instructing him to make a representation to the Egyptian Government in the matter.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 57.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 23.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, July 11, 1869.*
 I HAVE the honour to inform you that since I called the attention of the Porte to the Slave Traffic that was carried on in the Egyptian steamers, 120 slaves have received their manumission on being landed at the Custom-house of Constantinople.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 58.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 23.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, July 13, 1869.*
 I RECEIVED two days ago a further telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, informing me that sixty more slaves would arrive here yesterday by the Egyptian steamer.

I communicated the information to the Porte, which at once took measures for their release, and for furnishing them with proper papers of manumission.

Upon inquiring what steps had been taken for the punishment of those who were carrying on this Traffic, I was told that since the Porte had begun to take the matter up the real owners of the slaves had taken care not to show themselves, but that the confiscation of their "property" operated as a heavy penalty upon them.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 59.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 30, 1869.*
 I HAVE received your Excellency's despatches of the 11th and 13th instant, reporting that since you have called the attention of the Porte to the Slave Traffic that was going on in the Egyptian steamers, 120 slaves who had been imported from Egypt had been manumitted by the Turkish authorities, and further that measures had been taken to release and to furnish with proper papers of manumission sixty more slaves who were expected to arrive by an Egyptian steamer; and I have, in reply, to instruct your Excellency to express to the Porte the satisfaction and thanks of Her Majesty's Government at the action taken by the Turkish authorities in this matter.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 18.

† No. 19.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, August 18, 1869.

I DIRECTED Mr. Pisani to communicate to Aali Pasha Mr. Stanley's despatch to your Lordship of the 9th instant, and to inquire into the complaint of the Viceroy respecting the shipment of white slaves from Constantinople for Egypt.

I inclose the copy of Mr. Pisani's Report of the explanation he had received from the Grand Vizier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Mr. Pisani to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Therapia, August 17, 1869.

WITH reference to Mr. Stanley's despatch to the Earl of Clarendon dated Alexandria, 9th August, I have the honour to state that Aali Pasha, to whom I communicated the said despatch, confirms the statement that some correspondence had taken place between the Viceroy and the Porte on the subject of the Traffic in Slaves.

The Grand Vizier told the Khedive that the best course to pursue with the white slaves arriving clandestinely from Constantinople would be to follow the example of the Porte in regard to the black ones arriving from Egypt in the Azizié Company's steamers, namely, to set them at liberty and furnish them with letters of manumission.

Aali Pasha observed that almost the totality of the white slaves going to Egypt are females, and destined for the harem of the Khedive, and that he can assure your Excellency that the number of white slaves actually in the service of the Viceroy and his mother is upwards of 400.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. PISANI.

No. 61.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 31, 1869.

HER MAJESTY'S Consul at Smyrna informs me in despatches, dated the 2nd and 7th instant, that he has reported to your Excellency the arrival at that port of the Egyptian steamers "Schibyn" and "Tantah," with further consignments of slaves on board destined for Constantinople.

Your Excellency has received assurances from the Porte that effective measures would be taken to put a stop to this Traffic, and the Viceroy of Egypt has also given similar assurances to Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, and of the sincerity of these assurances Her Majesty's Government would be unwilling to entertain the smallest doubt. It is probable, therefore, that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the measures to take effect which may have been adopted by the Turkish authorities to put a stop to this illicit Traffic, as otherwise it would be difficult to account for these continued shipments of slaves on board the Egyptian steamers.

I shall be glad to learn from your Excellency that, in every instance in which slaves have arrived at Constantinople in Egyptian steamers, effective measures have been adopted for their emancipation, and in the event of a continuance of this Traffic I should also be glad to learn whether in your Excellency's opinion a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Porte for the suppression of the Traffic in slaves would be desirable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

37

No. 62.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.**Foreign Office, August 31, 1869.*

Sir,
I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria,* by which your Excellency will perceive that the Viceroy has promised to put a stop to the Traffic in Slaves which is being carried on from Alexandria to Constantinople by the steamers belonging to the Azizié Company.

I have, however, at the same time to call your Excellency's attention to that part of Mr. Stanley's despatch in which he states that the Viceroy complains of the Traffic in white Slaves that is carried on from Constantinople to Egypt, His Highness having, it is said, freed and given in marriage above 300 of them who were unwilling to return to Constantinople.

Her Majesty's Government regret to learn, for the first time, from Mr. Stanley's despatch, the existence of a traffic of this nature, and if the numbers stated to have been freed by the Viceroy are correct, it must be very extensively carried on, for it cannot be doubted that many more white slaves have been introduced into Egypt than have been fixed by His Highness.

Your Excellency will call the attention of the Porte to this matter, and will express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that effective measures will be taken to enforce the Firmans which forbid this Traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 63.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.**Foreign Office, August 31, 1869.*

Sir,
WITH reference to my previous despatch of this day's date, I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a Circular despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey and Egypt, instructing them to report whether the Sultan's Firman for the suppression of the Slave Trade is carried out in good faith.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 63.

*Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey and Egypt.**Foreign Office, August 31, 1869*

Sir,
IT has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that a considerable Traffic in Slaves is carried on between Alexandria and Constantinople by the steamers belonging to the Egyptian Azizieh Company, and as it is evident that this Traffic could not exist without the acquiescence and connivance of the Turkish and Egyptian authorities, I should be glad to learn from you whether any Slave Traffic is carried on within your Consular jurisdiction, or whether the Firmans of the Sultan for the suppression of this Traffic are carried out in good faith.

Should any Slave Traffic exist you will furnish me with full particulars respecting it, and you will send a copy of your reply to this despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 22.

No. 64.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, August 26, 1869.

HAVING communicated to Aali Pasha Mr. Cumberbatch's despatch of the 21st instant, of which he has sent a copy to your Lordship, I was informed by His Highness that the Porte had already been made acquainted with the Traffic in Slaves that was being carried on at Aidin.

He had in consequence written to the Acting-Governor, and had also given verbal instructions to Vely Pasha, the newly-appointed Governor-General, directing the adoption of stringent and efficient measures to put a stop to the Slave Traffic that is said to be going on in the Vilayet of Aidin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 65.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 1, 1869.

ON the receipt of a telegram, of which a copy is inclosed, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli, stating that 40 slaves had been embarked on the war-steamer, which is conveying the Governor of that province to Constantinople, I lost no time in addressing to the Porte the note, likewise inclosed herewith in copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Consul Hay to Mr. Elliot.

(Telegraphic.)

Tripoli, August 28, 1869.

WAR-STEAMER "Tairi Bahri" left 26th instant for Constantinople with Governor-General, taking about 46 slaves, embarked clandestinely at night previous by ship's boats. May be landed at Crete, Syra, or Mytilene, where ship touches.

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

*Note-Verbale.**Constantinople, September 1, 1869.*

A TELEGRAM has been received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli of Barbary, stating that the Governor-General of the Province had left that port for Constantinople on the 26th ultimo, in an Ottoman war-steamer, taking with him about 40 slaves, who had been embarked clandestinely by the ship's boats.

Mr. Hay adds that they may perhaps be landed at Crete, Syra, or Mytilene, where the ship touches.

The Sublime Porte being under engagement not to permit the Slave Trade to be carried on in the Sultan's dominions, the Undersigned has the honour to call attention to the fact reported by Mr. Hay, begging that a searching inquiry shall be made into the circumstances; and if it shall be ascertained that a person in the high position of the Governor-General of Tripoli has lent himself to this shameful Traffic, that the displeasure of the Porte shall be visited upon him in the manner in which such misconduct would seem imperatively to require.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

39

No. 66.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 2, 1869.

MR. CONSUL CUMBERBATCH has forwarded to me copies of his despatches to your Lordship on the subject of the Slave Trade in the district of Smyrna.

In consequence of the information I had received from Mr. Cumberbatch, a very considerable number of slaves have recently been liberated upon my application, on their arrival at Constantinople, and the authorities at Smyrna appear to be paying the same attention to the representations made to them there.

It is, however, desirable that Mr. Cumberbatch should act with discretion and caution, and that it should not be supposed that Her Majesty's Consulates were to become asylums for any slaves who may leave their masters.

The Slave Trade has for many years been declared illegal, but slavery has not; and it is, as Mr. Cumberbatch says, so ingrained in the habits of the people, that no Government could venture upon taking the measures that would be required for putting an abrupt end to it.

It will, I apprehend, be advisable that Mr. Cumberbatch should, except in very extreme cases, confine himself to notifying to the authorities of Smyrna, any fresh importations or instances of public slave-dealing that may come to his knowledge; but that he should avoid being mixed up in the complaints brought by slaves against their masters, either for improper detention or for ill-usage.

Not being aware the view of the subject which your Lordship may have taken upon receiving Mr. Cumberbatch's despatches, I have not prescribed this course to him in my reply to his despatch herewith inclosed in copy.

Mr. Cumberbatch's suggestion of a period being fixed, after which every negro should be free to engage himself to whom he pleased, could not, I believe, be carried out.

The difficulty of dispensing with female slaves in the harems necessarily existing in Mahomedan countries appears, as I have recently stated to your Lordship, to make it impossible to sweep the atrocious institution away.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Mr. Elliot to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Constantinople, September 2, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copies of your despatches to the Earl of Clarendon on the subject of the Slave Trade, and have had much satisfaction in seeing the success of your efforts in several instances in obtaining the liberation of some of these unfortunate people.

As Vely Pasha appears disposed to attend to the representations you make to him on this subject, no instructions from the Porte will be required, except to give him the authority to enter the private houses of slave-dealers alluded to in your despatch No. 43 to the Earl of Clarendon.

This I shall endeavour to obtain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 67.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 20, 1869.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, reporting that the Porte had adopted stringent measures to suppress the Slave Trade, which is carried on in the Vilayet of Aidin; and I have to instruct your Excellency to express to Aali Pasha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have heard of the proceedings of the Porte with reference to this subject.

It is, however, my unpleasant duty to instruct your Excellency to call the attention of the Ottoman Government to the statements made by Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna in his despatches to me of the 28th ultimo, of which he reports he has transmitted copies to Her Majesty's Embassy. You will again call their attention to the Slave Traffic carried on on board Egyptian steamers bound to Constantinople, as well as to that carried on in the houses of slave-dealers at Smyrna, and more especially to the question raised by Vely Pasha as to his right to enter the private dwellings of slave-dealers; and you will add that Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that the Porte will take immediate steps for putting an end to this nefarious Traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 68.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 21, 1869.

I APPROVE the language addressed by your Excellency to the Porte in connection with the embarkation on board the war-steamer which conveyed the Governor-General of Tripoli from thence to Constantinople of 40 slaves destined for sale, as reported in your despatch of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 69.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 14, 1869.

MY despatch of the 18th August will have informed your Lordship of the explanations that were given to me of the complaints of the Viceroy of Egypt alluded to in Mr. Stanley's despatch to your Lordship of the 9th ultimo, of a Traffic in white Slaves carried on between Constantinople and Alexandria.

I have now the honour to inclose a second report from Mr. Pisani, whom I had directed again to bring the matter before the Grand Vizier.

With regard to your Lordship's remark that, if the numbers asserted by the Viceroy to have been liberated by him are correct, it would indicate that the trade is very extensively carried on, I would state with some confidence that there is little reason for believing in an extensive Traffic in white Slaves except for His Highness' own harem.

I gather from information upon which I believe I can fully rely, although not obtained from official sources, that the Viceroy has commonly an Agent here on the look-out for white girls.

Upon these arriving at Alexandria, such of them as are approved of are taken into His Highness' harem, and the rest otherwise disposed of by him, commonly by being given in marriage to any one upon whom he may choose to bestow them.

That white slaves can be and are bought in Constantinople of course admits of no doubt: but there is certainly nothing resembling a regular trade in them; there being, as Aali Pasha states, few families able or willing to go to the necessary expense.

The common way in which they are brought here—and the same course is followed in their export to Egypt—is for the importer to represent the women as his wives or persons belonging to his family, and he subsequently disposes of them secretly and underhand.

As I have already had the honour of remarking to your Lordship, as long as the feelings of the public is not revolted by the institution, means will be found for carrying it on underhand to a limited scale, in spite of any discouragement offered by the Government, which, out of respect for the national prejudices, cannot venture beyond certain limits the measures for its repression.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

41

Inclosure in No. 69.

Mr. Pisani to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Therapia, September 14, 1869.*
 WITH reference to the Earl of Clarendon's despatch of 31st August last, inclosing copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, I have the honour to state that Aali Pasha asserts that what the Khedive says about the white slaves is far from being correct. It is of public notoriety that the white slaves sent from Constantinople to Egypt are for the establishment of the Viceroy, and very seldom for the public. It is without the knowledge of the Porte that this Traffic is carried on clandestinely by certain women, who buy young girls from destitute parents and train them for the harem of the Viceroy, who is the only person now-a-days who can afford to pay high prices for such luxuries.

The Porte promised again to issue fresh orders for the cessation of the Slave Trade ; but it cannot be denied, said His Highness, that the task is a difficult one, and it becomes almost impossible to eradicate at once such an old practice. For instance, people arriving in the capital or other parts of the Empire with slaves for sale, are very careful to enter them in their passports as servants or people appertaining to their household. They are generally imported in small numbers in order to avoid suspicion. All black slaves coming to Turkey are sent from Egypt, and it depends entirely upon the Viceroy to put a stop to the Traffic if he is in earnest in his promises.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) E. PISANI.

No. 70.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 23)

My Lord, *Constantinople, September 14, 1869.*
 MR. CUMBERBATCH, by his despatch to your Lordship of the 28th ultimo, reported that the Governor of Smyrna, while promising a readiness to endeavour to liberate certain slaves that Her Majesty's Consul had notified to him, doubted whether he had the right to enter the private houses of the slave-dealers.

Upon receiving a copy of Mr. Cumberbatch's despatch, I at once requested that the Governor should be informed that he was at liberty to search the slave-dealers' houses ; but Aali Pasha declined to authorize him forcibly to enter private houses.

The inviolable respect in which the women's apartment of the meanest individual is held in the East renders the entry of a private dwelling difficult.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 71.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 22, 1869.*
 I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd instant, and I approve the steps which you have taken to procure the liberation of the slaves whose approaching arrival at Constantinople had been notified to Her Majesty's Embassy by Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna.

I fully concur in your Excellency's opinion that Her Majesty's Consul under your orders should, under existing circumstances, act with much caution in interfering to obtain the liberation of slaves, so as not to allow the impression to gain ground that Her Majesty's Consulates are to become asylums for runaway slaves ; I have consequently to request your Excellency to instruct Mr. Cumberbatch to confine himself, except in extreme cases, to notify to the local authorities any fresh importations or instances of slave-dealing which may come to his knowledge ; and to avoid being mixed up in the complaints brought by slaves against their masters, either for improper detention or for ill-usage.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 2.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 19, 1869.

UPON receiving telegraphic information from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli that forty slaves had been embarked on board a Turkish war-steamer, which was to convey the Governor-General to Constantinople, I at once made the circumstances known to the Porte, and received assurances that effective measures should be adopted in consequence.

I, yesterday, received Mr. Hay's despatches of the 25th and 30th ultimo, giving further details connected with this matter, and putting the conduct of the Governor-General in a light which induced me to draw the attention of the Porte to it by the official note, of which a copy is herewith inclosed.

The Governor-General of Tripoli having now arrived here, I shall endeavour to get the displeasure of the Porte at his proceeding effectually marked.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 72.

Mr. Elliot to Aali Pasha.

Sir,

Constantinople, September 19, 1869.

I HAD the honour to make your Highness acquainted with a telegram which I received on the 27th August from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Tripoli announcing that about forty slaves had been embarked clandestinely in the Ottoman war-steamer "Tairi Bahri," which was conveying the Governor-General to Constantinople. I have now received further details of this proceeding from Mr. Hay, and do myself the honour of inclosing the substance of this report; and your Highness will be satisfied that there cannot be the slightest doubt of the correctness of the facts therein asserted.

The increase of the Slave Trade at Tripoli had been so great within the last two years that Her Majesty's Consul-General officially addressed the Governor-General on the subject, and I have the honour to inclose, for your Highness' information, a copy of the correspondence which passed between them.

In his reply to Mr. Hay's communication, his Excellency, without attempting to deny the facts advanced by Mr. Hay, stated that he had given strict orders to insure the execution of the Vizirial order which your Excellency had recently issued on the subject; but, notwithstanding this assurance, the man-of-war in which the Governor-General himself left Tripoli is now found to have taken at least forty slaves on board.

In bringing these circumstances under your Highness' notice it cannot, I am sure, be necessary for me to express the conviction that proper measures shall be adopted towards a functionary, who has thus openly set the example of putting the orders of the Porte at defiance, and who has turned into a mockery the official assurances he had just before given to Her Majesty's Consul-General.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 73.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 2.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 19, 1869.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 31st August, I have the honour to inform you that I have continued to communicate to the Porte the information that reached me respecting the slaves sent by the Egyptian steamers, and I have every reason to believe that effective measures were adopted for their manumission upon their arrival at Constantinople.

The men have been chiefly taken into the service of the police or the arsenal, and the women, furnished with proper certificates of freedom, have been engaged as servants in the harem.

The Grand Vizier, and perhaps some others among the higher officials, are sincerely

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

43

desirous that the Trade should cease; but they would, I believe, be very little disposed to enter into a Convention with Her Majesty's Government for its suppression, and it would not, in my opinion, be advisable to propose it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 74.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 5, 1869.*
I APPROVE your Excellency's note to Aali Pasha, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch of the 19th ultimo, drawing the attention of the Porte to a case which proved the connivance at Slave Trade practices of the Governor-General of Tripoli.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 75.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, October 3, 1869.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, inclosing Mr. Stanley's report of his interview with the Viceroy on the subject of the Slave Trade, and stating His Highness' conviction that Sir Samuel Baker's expedition would do much to put an end to it.

The supply of slaves throughout the Turkish dominions is in far the greater part derived from Egypt, for, although some are sent from Tripoli and other places on the African coast, their number is comparatively insignificant.

The most effectual blow that can be struck against slavery in Turkey must be dealt in Egypt, and, if Sir Samuel Baker is successful in his object, an immense result will have been gained. He will have, however, to contend against extraordinary difficulties of the nature of which he is under no delusion, for, in the second volume of his travels, he stated that "Egypt is in favour of slavery. I have never seen a Government official who did not in argument uphold slavery as an institution absolutely necessary to Egypt. Thus any demonstration against the Slave Trade by the Government of that country will be simply a *pro formâ* movement to blind the European Powers."

It will certainly require all the energy and determination, which are so conspicuous in him, to convert the present demonstration into a reality.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 76.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, October 6, 1869.*
I COMMUNICATED to Aali Pasha your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo.

I have continued almost every week to call His Highness' attention to the more or less masked Slave Trade that is being carried on in the Egyptian steamers, although the numbers in which the slaves have latterly arrived has been very small, and the difficulty of distinguishing them considerable.

I have reason to believe that the authorities fairly carry out the orders which, as I have already informed your Lordship, had been given with regard to those who are thus brought.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, October 27, 1869.

COLONEL STANTON has sent me a copy of his despatch to your Lordship of the 14th instant, upon the white Slave Trade between Constantinople and Egypt.

That there is a Traffic in white as well as in black Slaves at Constantinople admits of no doubt, but the statement of the Viceroy to Colonel Stanton, that a large proportion of the Pashas make money by dealing in white slaves, I believe to be altogether without foundation.

The usual manner in which these slaves are brought here has been correctly stated to your Lordship by Sir P. Francis and Mr. Palgrave.

They come as the wives, or as members of the family of the dealers, who cannot be interfered with in thus bringing them, and they are then disposed of underhand, for there is nothing of the nature of a slave-market remaining.

The dealers are probably as well known as the pickpockets and burglars are to the London police, and like them carry on their business till detected in some overt breach of the law, with the additional advantage of knowing that till the public feeling with regard to slavery is totally changed they will never be pursued with any energy.

I trust not to be taken as an apologist for this detestable institution, if I observe that, in the white Slave Trade, it is found in its mildest form. The slaves are seldom taken by fraud or by force, a great number of them being bought as children from parents who sell them with the sincere intention of bettering their condition.

Monstrous and unnatural as this is, the parents are right in believing that it insures for their children a position far above their own in the social scale; they generally receive the best education that is given to Turkish girls, and become eligible as wives not only for the greatest Pashas, but for the Sultan himself.

When purchased at an age past that of childhood they, for the most part, come willingly, and are at least unconscious of any feeling of humiliation, for their condition does not in this country bear with it the slightest stigma of degradation, and I believe that it may truly be affirmed that the social distance between the Turkish slaves and their mistresses is not so great as it is between the free servants and mistresses in Christian countries.

There are men among the Turks who, with a view to the progress and civilization of their country, would be glad to see slavery entirely put an end to, but there are none, I believe, who look upon it with the feelings of repugnance that it must excite in every European mind.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 1, 1869.

AS instructed by your Lordship's I have communicated to Aali Pasha the substance of Sir P. Francis' despatch upon the Slave Trade of Constantinople. I had not done so in the first instance, as I had proposed, after receiving the whole of the reports from Her Majesty's Consuls, to make a general representation to the Porte upon the subject.

In the case, however, of Mr. Consul Wilkinson's Report of the manner in which Slave Trade was carried on at Salonica, I lost no time in communicating it to the Porte and urging them to take immediate measures in regard to the slave-dealers, to whom he alludes by name.

I have likewise given Aali Pasha an extract of Mr. Consul Cumberbatch's despatch to your Lordship, reporting upon the manner in which the Traffic is carried on in the district of Smyrna.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

45

No. 79.

Mr. Barron to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 26, 1869.

WITH reference to Mr. Elliot's despatches of the 1st and 19th September, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Memorandum addressed by the Porte to this Embassy, in answer to the complaints advanced by Mr. Consul-General Drummond-Hay, concerning the Slave Trade in the Vilayet of Tripoli, and exculpating the Governor-General from the charge of connivance in that Traffic sought to be cast upon him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

Inclosure in No. 79.

Memorandum from Sublime Porte in reply to charge of shipping Slaves at Tripoli.

PAR ses communications en date des 1 et 19 Septembre dernier, l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique avait bien voulu signaler à la Sublime Porte quelques rapports reçus de la part de M. le Consul-Général d'Angleterre à Tripoli d'Afrique, au sujet de la Traite d'Esclaves qui se pratiquerait dans cette province, et notamment l'embarquement par force, qui aurait eu lieu dernièrement, d'une quarantaine de nègres à bord d'un bâtiment-de-guerre Ottoman le "Taïri Bahri" au moment où Ali Riza Pacha y prenait passage pour se rendre en passage à Constantinople.

Prenant en sérieuse considération les faits rapportés par Mr. Hay, la Sublime Porte s'est empressée de demander là dessus des éclaircissements au Gouvernement Général de Tripoli d'Afrique. Or, dans la réponse qu'il vient d'adresser au Grand Vizirat, son Excellence Ali Riza Pacha proteste énergiquement de l'attention toute religieuse avec laquelle il observe et s'applique à faire observer dans tout ce vilayet les ordres péremptoires du Gouvernement Impérial qui interdisent la Traite des Esclaves dans l'Empire. Mais, pour ce qui concerne le fait rapporté par Mr. Hay de l'embarquement par force d'une quarantaine de gens à bord du "Taïri Bahri," Ali Riza Pacha s'élève également contre la supposition que ces individus fussent des esclaves conduits par force, comme on le prétend, par les agents de l'autorité, et explique le malentendu qui a pu donner naissance à une telle supposition.

Il est en effet avéré qu'un certain nombre d'Africains avaient pris passage à bord du bâtiment d'Etat susmentionné lors de son départ de Tripoli d'Afrique. Mais une partie de ces gens étaient tout simplement des volontaires qui s'étaient enrôlés de leur plein gré dans l'armée Impériale. Quant aux autres, ils étaient rendus dans le temps à Tripoli avec des officiers civils ou militaires, leurs patrons, mais qui avaient depuis obtenu leur affranchissement; et comme quelques-uns de ces fonctionnaires retourneraient à Constantinople par le dit bateau, les affranchis dont il s'agit avaient voulu profiter de cette même pour effectuer leur voyage gratis.

Telles sont les explications qui résultent de la réponse de son Excellence Ali Riza Pacha, et qui paraissent à la Sublime Porte de nature à mettre sous leur véritable jour les faits rapportés par M. le Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique à Tripoli d'Afrique.

No. 80.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Barron.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1869.

HER Majesty's Consul at Smyrna having communicated to me the telegram which he addressed to Sir H. Elliot on the 25th September last, relative to the Slave Trade between Constantinople and Bagdad, carried on by Austrian steamers which ply between Alexandria and Constantinople, I called upon Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt for a Report on the subject, and now transmit to you a copy of Colonel Stanton's reply.*

You will take an early opportunity of bringing this matter to the notice of the Pasha, and you will more especially recommend to their favourable consideration the adoption of the plan suggested by the Egyptian Prefect of Police, namely, that in the event of slaves being discovered on board any vessel on her arrival in port, they should be at once sent back to the port whence they embarked.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 33.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Bosna Serai.*

No. 81.

Consul Holmes to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Bosna Serai, October 1, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular of the 31st August, regarding the existence of a Traffic in Slaves in Turkey, and requesting to know whether it is carried on within my Consular jurisdiction.

As far as I can learn, nothing of the kind exists in Bosnia. Nevertheless, there are slaves in many of the harems of the Government functionaries coming from Constantinople; and occasionally, but, I think, very rarely indeed, slaves are brought here by persons returning from the pilgrimage to Mecca, not for sale, but for their own private service.

It is not customary to sell slaves from one harem to another, those whose services are no longer required, being usually set at liberty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. HOLMES.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Constantinople.*

No. 82.

Consul-General Sir P. Francis to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Circular despatch of the 31st August, in which your Lordship instructs me to report on the Slave Trade in this country.

There is no doubt whatever but that slaves are imported from Egypt hither in the weekly Azizieh boats, and I have myself travelled in one of these steamers in company with a large gang of negress slaves coming over from Egypt.

There is also no doubt but that there is at Stamboul a Traffic in Slaves which is carried on at present in private houses, and out of sight of the foreign population. Many hundreds (I believe thousands) of slaves are brought down the Nile, annually disembarked within view of the Viceroy's palace, and after Egypt is supplied the rest are exported hither and elsewhere to the Ottoman dominions.

The Firman of 1857 is habitually violated with the cognizance of the Turkish Government and the consent of the Egyptian authorities and chiefly through the steam-vessels belonging to the Azizieh Company, of which Company the Viceroy is the chief owner.

White slaves are secretly brought from Circassia and Georgia, but not in large numbers. One mode of introducing them into Turkey, it is said, is by the slave-dealer marrying the permitted number of wives in their own country. He then brings them with their marriageable attendants down to this market, when, having deposited or disposed of them he returns to the slave field and marries a new batch, whom he deals with in like manner. He can in this way do a very fair amount of business in the course of the year. The

white slaves are taken generally to various private houses in the neighbourhood of Tophana whither purchasers resort, and whence they are distributed to various harems.

To establish these details, if disputed, would involve the employment of measures which I should not feel myself prepared to adopt without positive instructions.

However, slaves, negro and white, are brought to the country, and it is obvious that their sale is effected in some way.

The white Slave Traffic is not conducted with cruelty. The parents have bred the girls for sale, they themselves look to it for position and settlement in life, as do girls in other countries.

The purchasers get wives and concubines which they can neither procure elsewhere nor do without. Thus all parties are satisfied.

Slavery not having been abolished, notwithstanding the profession of Ethem Pasha in his letter to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in January 1857, slaves must occasionally be sold by one proprietor to another; and indeed it would seem that it is only their sale by public auction which is forbidden.

The traffic and sale, as I have already informed your Lordship, being carried on in a private way, I cannot safely make an estimate of its amount.

Your Lordship is aware that it is a common practice for a Moslem woman in this country to buy a female slave, to bring her up, educate her to those accomplishments which are known to be most prized by husbands, and with a view of disposing of her in matrimony on favourable terms. This form of the institution of slavery is involved in that of the harem.

Again, in the large harems of wealthy Pashas it is thought to be the duty of the mistress to provide in due time husbands for her slaves, who receive frequently a dower for her.

In Turkey, out-of-door slavery does not prevail. There is enough free labour. Croats, Slaves, Greeks, and Armenian labourers are in abundance. But the household slaves are found in the majority of Turkish houses, the owners of which are well off.

There is a demand also, of course, for eunuchs in harems. But I do not believe white men are now prepared as eunuchs in the present day, and black eunuchs are obtained for the wealthy only.

In the absence of statistics, it is difficult for me to offer to your Lordship any more detailed statement of the Slave Traffic at this place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. FRANCIS.

No. 83.

The Earl of Clarendon to Sir P. Francis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 18, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th instant, reporting upon the present state of Slave Trade at Constantinople; and I have to instruct you during your stay in Egypt to communicate with Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General upon the subject of that despatch, more particularly with reference to the export of slaves from Egypt to Constantinople in the vessels belonging to the Azizieh Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 83*.

Consul-General Sir P. Francis to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 1, 1869.

ACCORDING to your Lordship's instructions conveyed in a despatch of the 18th October, I have discussed with Colonel Stanton the subject of the Slave Trade in Egypt in connection with the Traffic in Negroes now carried on between this province and Constantinople. Colonel Stanton will probably address your Lordship more fully on this matter, and I therefore propose now to only state to your Lordship briefly the results of my inquiries.

Although the local authorities here in their communications on this subject usually simulate the European views on the Slave Trade, professing a desire to see the Trade, if

not the institution itself, suppressed, and proffering their concurrence to prevent Egyptian ships carrying on the traffic, yet I totally disbelieve their professions and utterly distrust the genuineness of the means they propose with the ostensible object of preventing the export of slaves. They suggest, as I understand, to establish a rule that no negro shall travel from the port of Alexandria without an official certificate having been given that he or she is free, but such certificates could be, and I do not hesitate to say would be, supplied to any dealer, Pasha, Bey, or Effendi who wanted them, and the production by the slave-master of such a certificate would be used as conclusive against further inquiries and prove the best passport which could be desired.

The giving of such certificates would involve only one advantage that I can conceive, namely, that of enabling some post official to extort backsheesh. Further, if a practice of giving certificates were maintained, even for a few months, which might possibly be the case, it would degenerate into a form which would cost dealers more or less money, but assuredly the poor wretches, ignorant and helpless as they are, who were certified to be free would never be able to take advantage of the proposed certificates made in their favour. The trader would thus be able to carry on his contraband commerce with impunity, whilst no Turk travelling with his family would free his slaves in order to procure a certificate for the voyage. It seems to me, indeed, absurd that this or any other plan proposed by, and to be executed by, persons who themselves own, purchase, and sell slaves could be genuine in intention or valid in its operation.

I presume it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to demand a right of search of Turkish ships, or establish an effective scrutiny into the real character of supposed black and white slaves forming part of the cargo of steamers under the Sultan's flag. On this presumption, then, only one plan in my opinion can be devised for preventing the export of slaves out of Egypt, namely, to prohibit their import into Egypt; and there is only one person who could initiate and adopt this plan, and he is the Khedive. Cairo, as the metropolis, is the great depôt of slaves. Mr. Consul Reade some two or three years since made a personal investigation into the Slave Trade and slave markets of Cairo and Tantah; and though there are other towns where also the Traffic is pursued (such as Siout and Kenné), yet he showed, I think, that Cairo is its head-quarters. Now, the trade to Cairo might (if the Khedive so ordered it) be easily intercepted on the Nile, the great highway for this as well as other trade, whilst the land roads from the Desert also might effectually be watched. If the will existed, the means are at hand for arresting the Trade entirely.

But at the risk of appearing too presumptuous, I beg to offer my opinion that the will does not exist, and that no real effort will be made to prevent or diminish slavery in Egypt, nor the Traffic in question.

To pacify European opinion, and to satisfy the complaints of civilized Governments, there might be issued some orders on the subject, and plausible representations might be offered on the part of the Viceroy; but the Trade will always be allowed to flourish here, unless, indeed, a complete revolution should take place in Egyptian society and its moral sense, or some modification of the religion of the country be experienced—events we have no right to count upon.

When one discusses the subject with an intelligent Turk, or an Egyptian, he generally urges, first, the necessity of slavery in the harems; secondly, its general convenience, and its long establishment as an institution; thirdly, its peculiar, mild character in this country; and, fourthly, the benefit which the negro derives from being brought out of barbarism into civilization. Now, although it is highly probable that if slavery could be resolutely suppressed, and the supply of the harems cut off, there would follow a modification in this as in other social arrangements, and what is supposed to be a necessity would prove to be only customs and usages, for which others might be substituted,—yet there is weight in this harem argument, which is always much dwelt upon, and the Moslem gentleman resents the idea of our interfering with his domestic arrangements. The others of the above arguments we are familiar with, as having always formed part of those propounded by partizans of slavery in other countries. Especially with regard to the alleged benefits derived by the Negro, no Egyptian slave-owner can prevail upon himself to perceive that the wretches who are perpetually hunted like wild beasts naturally become and remain barbarians, nor does it seem to strike a Pasha that it is unfavourable to agriculture, trade, and the material progress of tribes to have their villages burnt, their young men fighting or flying from capture, and their women and children carried off for sale. The governing powers of Egypt, and the mass of its people, believe they derive advantage and wealth from slavery, and, like other interested persons, they are not likely to be moved by argument, nor will they sympathize with any effort which may be made or affected to be made to prohibit what they deem profitable to themselves.

We may believe that slavery is a curse here, as elsewhere, and not a necessity: but if the Government and the people do not so believe, any demonstration which they may be induced to make apparently towards its extinction will, I fear, result only in the trade being carried on surreptitiously, and with the systematized connivance on the part of the Government. If I am right in this view, it follows that the Slave Trade cannot be put down in Egypt or Turkey by any means their Governments are likely to employ, and that negotiations, representations, and moral pressure will prove useless. Hence its suppression must be effected, if at all, from without, by pursuing the extreme and objectionable course of European Powers interfering actually, practically, and with physical force in Egypt itself, and doing for the Egyptian Government what, for the reasons I have already stated, I do not think it will itself do; and I therefore regret to say I am not sanguine (unless the extreme course be pursued) as to the feasibility of arresting the Slave Traffic between Turkey and Egypt, in both of which slavery flourishes as an approved institution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. FRANCIS.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Crete*.

No. 84.

Acting Consul Boone to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, September 29, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Honourable C. S. Rice's Circular despatch of the 31st August, informing me that it has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that a considerable Traffic in Slaves is carried on between Alexandria and Constantinople by the steamers belonging to the Egyptian Azizieh Company, and as it is evident that this Traffic could not exist without the acquiescence and connivance of the Turkish and Egyptian authorities, your Lordship desires to be informed whether any Slave Traffic is carried on within this Consular jurisdiction, or whether the Firmans of the Sultan for the suppression of this Traffic are carried out in good faith.

In reply, I have the honour to state that no Traffic in Slaves is carried on within this Consular jurisdiction. I have reason, however, to believe that at intervals sailing-vessels touching at this port on their way between Egypt and Constantinople convey a few slaves: these are disguised and pass through either as servants or passengers, but are never landed here.

Within the last five or six years the few slave women long in the service of their Turkish proprietors who have sought the protection of this Consulate, have been liberated by the local authorities upon due representations being made by the Consul; and, as far as this Consular jurisdiction extends, the authorities respect the Firmans of the Sultan for the suppression of the Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. G. BOONE.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Janina*.

No. 85.

Consul Stuart to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord,

Janina, September 23, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular of the 31st ultimo, stating that it has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that a considerable Traffic in Slaves is carried on between Alexandria and Constantinople; and directing me to report whether any Slave Traffic is carried on within my Consular jurisdiction, or whether the Firmans of the Sultan for the suppression of this Traffic are carried out in good faith.

In reply, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Slave Traffic in any form is not carried on within my Consular jurisdiction.

I send a copy of this reply to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. STUART.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Rhodes*.

No. 86.

Vice-Consul Biliotti to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Rhodes, October 25, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have obtained the liberty of a female slave named Kulferah, under the following circumstances:—

The slave in question had twice, within the last two months, taken refuge in this Vice-Consulate to be protected against the ill-treatment of her masters, but on their entreaties and promises she had, of her free will, returned with them. Lastly, on the 12th instant she again fled for protection, but this time peremptorily refused to leave the Vice-Consulate.

As I considered that the position in which I was thus placed was rather of a delicate nature, I endeavoured to obtain by conciliatory means the liberation of Kulferah, and I am happy to say that I have succeeded not only in inducing her masters to give Kulferah her paper of freedom, but also in defraying the greater part of her travelling expenses (in which I have also contributed) to Constantinople, for which place she left this morning, in conformity with her desire.

Trusting that your Lordship will approve of my proceedings in this instance, I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED BILIOTTI.

No. 87.

The Earl of Clarendon to Vice-Consul Biliotti.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1869.

I APPROVE your proceedings which have led to the liberation of a female slave who had taken refuge at the Vice-Consulate, as reported in your despatch of the 25th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

(51)

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Scutari*.

No. 88.

Consul Reade to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Scutari, October 12, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular of the 31st August last, and to report that I immediately made strict inquiries in this place and at the ports of this province on the subject of the Circular, but cannot learn if any slaves have been imported here. I shall, nevertheless, give my strictest attention to the subject, and shall not fail to immediately report anything certain that I may learn.

I deem it my duty to inform your Lordship that, towards the beginning of the present year, I casually heard that some slaves had been purchased and brought here from the fair of Pristina in Central Roumelia, which is annually held in September; but, notwithstanding all my efforts, I was utterly unable to get anything positive enough to enable me to report upon. I am, however, of opinion that slaves are clandestinely taken to and sold at the fairs in Roumeli, and, if so, that they are most likely brought there through Salonica and the adjacent ports, as I think the vendors would be afraid to bring any up the Adriatic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. READE.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Salonica*.

No. 89.

Consul Wilkinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord,

Salonica, October 11, 1869.

I HAVE had the honour to receive Mr. Spring Rice's despatch Circular of the 31st August last, on the subject of the Traffic in Slaves which, according to information received by Her Majesty's Government, is carried on between Alexandria and Constantinople by the steamers belonging to the Egyptian Azizieh Company, and directing me, should such Traffic exist here, to furnish your Lordship with full particulars respecting it.

Previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce of 1861, between Great Britain and the Porte, a duty of 194 piastres (*l. 15s. 3d.*) was levied by the authorities on every slave brought to this place, implying thereby the acquiescence of the Porte to such Traffic. Since 1861, however, this duty has no more been exacted, and although the authorities ostensibly condemn the Traffic, and even punished a certain dealer who had sold some slaves too publicly, the punishment was evidently inflicted more as a warning to others to be more circumspect and prudent in future, than from any sincere desire to suppress the traffic. Slaves are brought here not only by the Azizieh steamers, but also by the steamers of the French, Austrian, and Turkish companies. An Arab, by name Omer, is the principal dealer in slaves; he it is who brings and sells them here. This individual has a partner at Constantinople, named Mehmet Abdulah, living in the quarter called Sultan Mehmet, and another partner at Alexandria, who is also called Mehmet. This latter is under some foreign protection. Omer has a dwelling-house situated in the Turkish quarter of this town of Salonica, called Yeni Capou; and has agents in the interior of European Turkey to facilitate and extend his traffic. Females are imported in the character of wives, and are dressed like Turkish women, wearing the yasmak. Such precautions are sometimes dispensed with, for, in the month of July last, eight young girls of from twelve to fifteen years of age were brought to this place by Omer in the French

TURKEY IN EUROPE. (*Consular*)—*Aleppo*—*Bagdad*.

steamer "Gyptis," belonging to the Fraissinet Company of Marseilles; there was no attempt made to conceal the true character or condition of these unfortunate creatures, for they were landed in an almost nude state. I have not been able to ascertain the exact number of the slaves annually brought to this place, but I have been assured that more have been imported during the present year than on any previous year since 1861.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHD. WILKINSON.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Aleppo*.

No. 90.

Consul Skene to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Aleppo, October 22, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Spring Rice's Circular of the 31st August last, which arrived here on 11th instant, and to report to your Lordship that no Slave Traffic is carried on in this province, excepting the private sale, to a very limited extent, of negroes to act as domestic servants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. SKENE.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Bagdad*.

No. 91.

Mr. Spring Rice to Consul-General Kemball.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1869.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna,* reporting his discovery of a case from which it appears that a regular system of Traffic in Slaves between Constantinople and Bagdad is organized at Alexandria; and I am to instruct you to inquire into this matter, and to report the result of your inquiries to Lord Clarendon and to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES SPRING RICE.

No. 92.

Acting Consul-General Herbert to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Bagdad, November 26, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Office Circular, dated the 31st August last, and a despatch dated the 8th ultimo, with its inclosure, and, in reply, to report that the Firmans of the Sultan on this subject are now wholly disregarded.

* No. 124.

There can be no doubt that the Traffic in Slaves is carried on openly throughout this province, as it is in every Mahomedan country.

Abyssinians and Africans of different tribes are continually brought hither from the Hejaz and other parts.

The many Kafilahs which every year proceed from all Mahomedan countries at the season of pilgrimage, on their return from Mecca, openly buy male and female Africans in the bazaars of Mecca and other cities of the Hejaz, and carry them to their own countries.

Of these pilgrims the people of Irak, who proceed by land or sea, buy like others, and bring the slaves hither.

Many slaves are brought to the port of Bussorah from Sowaheel, Zanzibar, and other ports, and thence they are brought up the river in country boats and other vessels, and sent to Persia and other places.

Many go to Hindostan, where, despite the laws and regulations of the British Government, the Traffic is secretly carried on among the Mohamedans.

In this and other countries under Mahomedan rule, there is no concealment,—the Traffic is authorized by the tenets and was encouraged by the example of the Prophet; and they consider, and will ever sustain, that what he permitted as lawful cannot by them be deemed otherwise.

In these countries the difference in condition of freeman and slave is scarcely to be distinguished, while all the most intimate and important transactions of a Mahomedan household, the care of treasure, and more momentous affairs, are entrusted to the latter.

There is, probably, not a Mahomedan household in this country where slaves are not; and, indeed, they are found in those of native Christians and Jews, according to their means.

The chief persons of Mecca—men who are said to be of such repute at the Ottoman Court that, in consideration of the sanctity of their position, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan would kiss their hands,—are mostly born from mothers of this class.

The well-known Khalifahs of the Beni Abbas, of the Sooni sect, who formerly governed this country, were notoriously born from purchased Africans, and some of the Beni Hoosein tribe of the Shecah sect were of the same.

Among Mahomedans, slaves of both sexes are held and beloved as sons, brothers, wives, and children, and treated with the utmost trust and confidence; indeed, it may be said that, in some respects, they enjoy more honour and trust than the freemen.

Arab Sheikhs frequently intrust their whole affairs, private and public, to their slaves.

The Ameer-ul-Huj, that is, the conductor of pilgrims to Mecca, who is nominated by the Ameer of Jubal to the yearly charge of the pilgrims by land from this place, is said to be a black slave named Umber.

Many of the best warriors among Arabs have been, and are, of this class.

The Africans brought to this country are from the Galah, Amarah, Soohali, Gooragi, Nubia, Bombasi, and others.

Of these, the Galahs and Amarahs are the better class. They are slight and well-formed, with fine eyes and brown complexions, and are generally pleasing. These are purchased and kept for private, and, so thought, honourable employment, intimacy, familiar intercourse, trust, and confidence.

The Sohali and Gooragi are an intermediate class, and occupy a position according to their qualifications.

The Bombasi and Nubians are ill-featured and black, but powerful. They are employed as porters, sweepers, grooms, water-carriers, camel-drivers, &c.

All this is actually the case throughout the whole East, Irak, Hejaz, Nejd, Damascus, Egypt, Persia, and all Mahomedan countries.

In this country, besides the actually imported slaves, the offspring of Arab fathers with African women are also frequently sold; they are called Doorugg or "half-caste," and Mowulud, "country-born."

Many of these are found among the tribes of Hillah, Dughâreh, Afik, Loomloom, Sumawnt, and at Sook-oo-Sheookh, &c.

In Constantinople, Egypt, and Damascus, there are white slaves of both sexes, who are generally Circassians.

These are held in so much honour that many of them have been raised to the highest titles and dignities in the land; and it is said that the children of all the best families of the country are born from them.

My long experience among Mahomedans in India has long ago convinced me that, though the fact is carefully concealed, and proof would probably be impossible, the Traffic exists to a large extent among them.

A servant or dependent in these countries, in speaking of himself, uses constantly the

term "khana-zad," or, one born in your house, as that which warrants his expectations of being deemed worthy of trust and confidence.

Under these circumstances, I trust that I shall not be deemed careless of my duty or indifferent to the feelings of the British Government and nation, if I express my conviction that it will be found impossible to suppress the Trade so long as the country continues Mahomedan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. HERBERT.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Beyrout.*

No. 93.

Consul-General Eldridge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 30.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, November 12, 1869.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's Circular of the 31st August last, inquiring whether any Slave Traffic is carried on within my Consular district, and whether the Firmans of the Sultan for the suppression of the Traffic are carried out in good faith.

In reply, I have the honour to report that no particular instance of Slave Trade being carried on has been brought to my knowledge, yet, from inquiries I have made on the subject, there seems no reason to doubt that slaves are conveyed between Egypt and the northern ports of Turkey, not only by the steamers of the Egyptian Azizieh Company, but by those of the foreign companies who keep up a regular communication between Egypt and Constantinople.

I should, however, be sorry to assert, without further proof, that slaves so conveyed by the above-mentioned foreign steamers are received on board with the knowledge and consent of the companies, their agents, or the officers of the vessels conveying them, but they are most probably brought on board as ordinary deck passengers and pass as the servants of their owners.

I will continue to watch for the Traffic, and should any instance of its being carried on come to my knowledge, I will not fail to report to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. JACKSON ELDRIDGE.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Erzeroom.*

No. 94.

Consul Taylor to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Erzeroom, September 20, 1869.

I RECEIVED Mr. Spring Rice's Circular of the 31st ultimo yesterday.

The Traffic concerning which information is required would appear to relate exclusively to that in which native-born Africans are the objects. Although black slaves, whether pure Africans or born in these countries, form a considerable indirect Traffic with this place *viâ* Bagdad and Diarbekr, no direct Trade of the nature alluded to in the

despatch exists in my district. But, as information is required of "any Slave Traffic existing," I furnish the following information relative to the disgraceful and open Trade, connived at by Government authorities, in Georgians.

These slaves are procured from that part of the Russian territory touching the Turkish border between Batoom and Akhalsik. The people engaged in the trade are dependents or servants of the local Beys of Ajerreh—a district of the Trebizond Vilayet—who, either by raid into the Russian territory kidnap them secretly, or buy them openly from their parents.

These Georgians, being Christians, are—although all under age, averaging generally between 8 and 14,—on arriving in Turkish territory, forcibly compelled to abjure their faith and to submit to circumcision. They are then offered to purchasers, who, to evade the law against slave-dealing, go through the ceremony of the "Nikkah" or marriage formula prescribed by the Mahomedan Code, the males at the same time being represented as true Moslems, but bound to servitude, under a specific or implied contract. Thus the victims are to all intents and purposes the lawful wives or servants of the purchasers, who, as such, are placed beyond the literal interpretation of the Sultan's Firmans against slave-traffickers, and so free from the punishment attaching to people engaged in or conniving at slavery. The number of Georgians so imported amount to between 100 and 150 yearly, not including those sent to Constantinople by Trebizond and the coast.

They are not generally disposed of in this vilayet, but are sent away for sale to the contiguous vilayets of Diarbekr, Aleppo, and Bagdad. I may add that Turkish subjects as well, native of Ajerreh, as also the Tchetchen and Circassian immigrants from Russia, sell their children into slavery—the females under the "Nikkah" system, and the males for servitude,—and that when official reclamations are made by foreign authorities for the restitution of kidnapped Georgians to their families, the local Government authorities invariably assert, and attempt to prove their assertion, that they belong to the latter classes, consequently Turkish subjects, and are not Georgians, while at the same time the main question of slavery itself is invariably overlooked.

I do not in the least hesitate to affirm that all the Sultan's Firmans with respect to this Trade are persistently set aside, and that if official complaints are made against their infraction, the most frivolous excuses and vexatious delays are purposely put in the way, to defeat the humane object for which they were promulgated. Such being the case it is not surprising that all Turkish authorities, high and low, foster this lawless Traffic; by their secret sympathy, or feigned efforts to suppress it. None of their harems are in consequence without Georgian slaves—fresh importations; and that in the Vali of this place there are no less than six, none above 14. I have ample proof for my assertion of the complicity of Turkish officials in the Georgian Slave Trade as, last year, I myself, aided by the active exertion of his Excellency Mr. Elliot, succeeded in rescuing four Georgians—two from the harem of Hajii Ahmed Pasha of Saert, one from his Kehya, and one from Hajii Arslan Bey, a man of Ajerra, but then Mudir of Eyroo (a dependent of Hajii Ahmed Pasha) who had himself kidnapped them from Georgia. As long as the Chief of the State selects his wives exclusively from Circassians or Georgians, and as long as flagrant infractions of the Sultan's firmans, by his own officers, remain unpunished, nothing can result but a perpetuation, rather than extinction, of this inhuman occupation.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to his Excellency Mr. Elliot.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. G. TAYLOR.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Jerusalem*.

No. 95.

Consul Moore to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord,

Jerusalem, October 28, 1869.

IN reply to Circular of the 31st of August, I have the honour to state that although no regular Traffic in Slaves is carried on within this Consular district, yet slaves are still

bought and sold, though not openly, in this city and the other towns of Palestine, through a professional dealer, who procures slaves from Egypt by the overland route, viâ Al-Arish and Gaza, as occasion requires. I understand that the number of slaves, of both sexes, thus imported ranges from fifteen to twenty annually.

In theory this traffic is prohibited, and a slave may claim his immediate manumission, but practically matters are as I have represented; the ignorance or helplessness of the slave in a strange country neutralises a right, his vindication of which, even were he to assert it, would be very doubtful.

I have known a case in which a Turkish functionary sent for a white female slave to Constantinople itself, where his commission was duly executed.

I have sent a copy of this despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NOEL TEMPLE MOORE.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

No. 96.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, June 8, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that about 60 black slaves, males and females of various ages, from eight years old to sixteen, arrived here on the 4th instant on board the Egyptian steamer "Tantah," bound to Constantinople, in charge of an individual named Abdul-Kader.

I gave immediate information of the circumstances to the Vice-Governor and Chief of the Police, who were at the Consulate when Dr. Montgomery, a passenger of the said steamer, made his Report to me. I requested them to make an inquiry into the matter; the result has been that 11 slaves out of 20 which were landed at Smyrna have been liberated. The remainder—about 40—proceeded in the same vessel to Constantinople, of which I apprized Her Majesty's Ambassador by telegram.

I acquainted the English engineer, Mr. Paxton, on board the "Tantah," of the risk he ran in virtue of the 11th section of 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, by entering on board a vessel in which slaves were conveyed.

It is very difficult to prove that the individuals alluded to are slaves, as they are all supplied with false manumission certificates and passenger tickets, and it is only through the secret police that they can be traced when landed.

Lately I have been informed that nearly every steamer of the Egyptian Company "Azizieh" conveys slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 97.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 22, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th instant, reporting the steps taken by you on learning the arrival at Smyrna of 60 black slaves on board the Egyptian steamer "Tantah," bound to Constantinople, and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this case.

With regard to the information which you state has reached you, that nearly every

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

57

steamer of the Egyptian Company "Azizieh" conveys slaves, I have to desire that you will use your best endeavours to verify the truth of this statement, and you will communicate any information which you may procure bearing upon this subject both to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, in order that they may be enabled to make such representations to the Turkish and Egyptian authorities as will put a stop to this illegal traffic.

You will also communicate to me any further information which may reach you relating to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON

No. 98.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 7.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, June 21, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a telegram and a despatch which I addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, respecting the conveyance of slaves on board the Egyptian steamer "Minia."

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure in No. 98.

Consul Cumberbatch to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Smyrna, June 21, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith annexed copy of my telegram to your Excellency of the 19th June:—

"There are 18 young slaves on board the Egyptian steamer 'Minia,' arriving Monday at Constantinople."

I acquainted the local authorities, who took all necessary precautions in the event of these slaves being landed; but the Chief Police Officer stated, that he could not proceed on board to liberate the slaves. I therefore report the case to your Excellency for any further steps you may deem necessary to take in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 99.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 7.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, June 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to state that on the 26th instant I addressed the annexed telegraphic despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

"There are 30 black slaves on board the Egyptian steamer 'Negileh,' arriving at Constantinople 28th June."

I have also observed lately, on several occasions, females attended by one or more servants, evidently belonging to persons of rank at Constantinople, on their way to that city from Egypt; and I have every reason to believe that these females have been purchased; they appear both by their language and costume of Abyssinian origin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 100.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, July 19, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that 60 black slaves were conveyed to Constantinople from Alexandria on board the Egyptian Company's steamer "Mahaleh."

CLASS C.

This vessel left this port on the 10th instant, when I immediately apprized Her Majesty's Ambassador of the fact.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 101.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, July 19, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a Circassian slave named Ali, aged 12 years, took refuge in this Consulate on the 6th instant, stating that his owner, named Assaad Effendi, had threatened to kill him if he did not permit his owner to commit an unnatural crime; and that on a previous occasion his owner had accomplished his object, previously stabbing him in his arm.

Under these circumstances I protected the youth; and the next day represented the case to the local authorities, demanding that the emancipation of the boy should be duly recognized, and that he should be allowed to prosecute his late owner. The first object has been attained, and the boy is to be placed at the public school, and is to be permitted to make his charge against his late owner.

I have to express my acknowledgments for the desire displayed by the local authorities and the members of the Tribunal of rendering justice in this case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 101.

Consul Cumberbatch to Sabit Pasha.

M. le Caimacam,

Smyrne, le 8 Juillet, 1869.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence que Mardi soir, le 6 de ce mois, un jeune esclave Circassien, âgé de 12 ans, s'est présenté à ce Consulat et sollicita ma protection contre son maître, un certain Essaad Effendi, qui l'avait menacé de le tuer pour s'être opposé à commettre un crime contre nature.

En conséquence je viens prier votre Excellence d'ordonner l'émancipation immédiate du dit esclave, et de lui permettre d'intenter des poursuites criminelles contre le susdit Essaad Effendi.

Dans l'attente d'une réponse je prie votre Excellence d'agréer, &c.

(Signé) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 101.

Aristarchi Bey to Consul Cumberbatch.

M. le Consul,

Smyrne, le ^{28 Juin}_{10 Juillet}, 1869.

L'AUTORITE locale, accusant réception de la note que vous lui avez fait l'honneur de lui adresser le 8 Juillet, vous prie de vouloir bien lui faire livrer le jeune Circassien, qui s'est réfugié au Consulat de Sa Majesté Britannique, Circassien qui sera, d'ailleurs, placé dans l'École des Arts et Métiers.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) OZ. D'ARISTARCHI.

No. 102.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, July 26, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that 20 young black slaves arrived in this port on the 24th instant, on board the Egyptian Azizieh Steam Company's steamer "Negileh," and that these slaves were conveyed to Constantinople, as the authorities

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

59

refuse to release them on board the steamer I accordingly acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador of these facts.

I have lately discovered that a large number of slaves have been sold at Tireh in the country inhabited by Zeibeas, these slaves having been landed at or near Adalia. I have acquainted the local authorities of this information, and they took immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of this traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 103.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 5, 1869.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th ultimo, and I have to acquaint you that you acted quite rightly in informing Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople of the fact that 60 black slaves were being conveyed to that capital on board the Egyptian steamer "Mahaleh."

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 104.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 5, 1869.*
WITH reference to your despatch of the 19th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve the steps taken by you as therein reported to procure the manumission of the Circassian slave boy Ali who took refuge in the Consulate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 105.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord, *Smyrna, August 2, 1869.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th July last, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 31st ultimo the Egyptian steamer "Schibyn" left for Constantinople with two young slaves on board.

I am not aware what measures the Turkish authorities take at Constantinople for the liberation of these slaves, which are weekly conveyed there for sale, but it would appear that they are not such as to deter the slave merchants from carrying on their illicit traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 106.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord, *Smyrna, August 2, 1869.*
I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that from information I received I directed the British Vice-Consul at Scala Nuova to make inquiries respecting the sale of slaves in his district, and I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of his Report thereon.

I informed the local authorities some days previously of the sale of slaves at Tireh, but the Kaïmakam of that place has sent in his report stating that no slaves have been sold there.

I imagine, therefore, that his report was, to say the least, made without due inquiry, as I am fully aware that several slaves have been sold there lately.

I have acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador and Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt of these circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure in No. 106.

Vice-Consul Alexachi to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Scala Nuova, July 29, 1869.

I RECEIVED your despatch dated 18th July, and I took due note of its contents.

According to the information I have gathered, the Captain, Ali Mustapha, of a Turkish parama, without name, brought here on the 16th of June four blacks reported not to be slaves, but it appeared to me the contrary, because their residence is not known. This vessel came here direct from Yenichari of Smyrna.

Lately two Mauriots, named Nuri and Zelio, residing at Scala Nuova, brought here from Jeronda thirteen Arab slaves (ten males and three females), and they sold one male slave to the Judge of Scala Nuova for 3,000 piastres, and another the Nuri kept in his own house; the remainder were conveyed into the interior for sale.

Immediately I received your despatch I called upon the Governor of the town to demand the emancipation of these slaves. The Governor cited Nuri immediately, but he was not to be found, as he had left for Sochia with the other slaves to sell them. When the Governor could not find Nuri he sent a man expressly into the interior to Sochia to acquaint the Governor of that place, and bring Nuri back. Nuri returned the same day, but I do not know the result, because the Governor went into the country to amuse himself.

One sees, however, that they promise verbally much, but results I do not expect much. All I can learn in future shall be communicated to you.

Nuri and Zelio purchased these slaves in Alexandria, and brought them here in an Ottoman golette of Captain Gurpio Michaf, of Seros, and from thence they were re-embarked for Jeronda on a caique. I also know that this Nuri has frequently brought slaves here, and that he sold them to the rich Turks of this place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) XENOPHON ALEXACHI.

No. 107.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 7, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 2nd instant, I have now the honour to annex, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a telegram which I this day transmitted to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

“There are 14 black slaves with slave-dealers on board Egyptian steamer ‘Tantah’ arriving Constantinople Monday.”

So little do the slave-dealers appear to fear the consequences of their illegal pursuits, that one of them endeavoured last week in the presence of one of my cavasses to sell a slave to a Turkish subject.

I have the honour to report that a black slave named Said, aged 17, took refuge at this Consulate, having escaped from his owner at Constantinople. The local authorities took immediate measures to emancipate this individual, and he is now obtaining his livelihood in this port, as are several others who have been lately emancipated after my representations to the Turkish authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

61

No. 108.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 31.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 21, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th instant, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I informed Her Majesty's Ambassador on the 20th of August that there were three black slaves on board the Egyptian Company's steamer "Negileh," purchased on behalf of a Pasha at Constantinople.

The "Mansouri," a steamer of the same Company, arrived here on the 13th instant without any slaves, having left Alexandria with slaves, four of whom were sold at Scio, and the remainder at other ports.

The Austrian Lloyd's Company steamer "Oreste" is reported to have arrived with 60 slaves on board, on the 30th of July last, bound for Constantinople. These slaves were secreted in the fore-chains and escaped observation, as the only communication is through the main hatchway.

I have taken the necessary steps to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of this traffic, but it appears to me, my Lord, that without the slave dealers and slave purchasers are punished severely for carrying on this illicit Traffic beyond the mere forfeiture of the slaves, that the evil will not be abolished. The Firmans of the Sultan, dated 1st of October, 1854, clearly state that "persons convicted of slave-dealing should be severely punished."

I have further to report that a large number of slaves, both Negroes and Circassians, are continually exposed for sale at Aïdin, the chief town of this district, the Agha of the town aiding and abetting in this infamous Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 109.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 31, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatches dated the 2nd and 7th instant, relating to the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on between Egypt and Constantinople, and in other parts of the Turkish territories within your Consular jurisdiction, and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings as reported in your above-mentioned despatches.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 110.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 6.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 26, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch dated 21st instant, I have the honour to state that I have been informed that a large number of Africans are continually brought by slave-dealers to the Islands of Cos and Laros in small vessels from Alexandria, and that after remaining there for some time to improve their condition, depreciated by the horrors they encountered during their transit, when improved in health they are sent in small numbers in boats to the landing-places opposite these islands and elsewhere, and finally are driven into the interior for public sale.

I have acquainted his Excellency Vely Pasha of these facts, and he has promised to do all in his power to prevent this portion of the Slave Trade system being continued.

I have also informed Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti, of Rhodes, and Mr. Vice-Consul Miglioretti, of Simi, also Mr. Vice-Consul Wrench, of the Dardanelles, as well as Her Majesty's Ambassador, and Mr. Consul Stanley, of Alexandria, of these facts.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 111.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 6.*)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that during the past week I discovered that twenty-three slaves had been landed at Menemen Scala, a few miles from this city, destined for Magnesia and Cassaba.

I immediately took measures to prevent the sale of these unfortunate persons, and have just received the intelligence that six have already been sent to Smyrna, and that the slave-merchant is under arrest.

The Kaïmakam of Magnesia acted with great promptitude on this occasion; but as some days had elapsed before I was aware of the importation having taken place, the remainder of these Africans were already purchased.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that the four slaves mentioned in my despatch of the 21st instant, as having been sold at Scio, have been liberated by the intervention of Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti, to whom I communicated the information of their arrival.

Mr. Biliotti states that the Kaïmakam was most desirous to release these persons, and showed every disposition to suppress the sale of slaves.

I have communicated the contents of this despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 112.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 6.*)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 22nd instant I discovered that a Circassian girl and eight African children were to be purchased at the house of a slave-dealer named Mehemet, also that three African girls were to be purchased in the house of a slave-dealer named Hainifi, and that in the house of Ibrahim the slave merchant four Circassian girls and four African girls were offered for sale. I immediately communicated the facts to his Excellency Vely Pasha, who caused these dealers in human beings to be arrested, and his Excellency assured me yesterday that he would do all in his power to liberate the above-mentioned children, but that as he was not certain whether he had a right to enter the private dwellings of these slave-dealers he should telegraph to Constantinople for instructions.

I have communicated these facts to Her Majesty's Ambassador.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 113.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 6.*)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that four Africans of different tribes have lately taken refuge in this Consulate:—

1. Hadji Mehmet, aged 24; this man had served his time (seven years) and had received his manumission certificate about eight years ago and married at Alexandria; he has been for the last six years pursued by the slave-dealers at Alexandria, fled to Constantinople, was again nearly captured, and finally arrived under my protection.

2. Selim, aged 22; has served his owner at Magnesia three years, and fled from him on account of ill-treatment; I have found good employment for this man.

3. Juma; this African arrived in the first cargo of slaves in June last, but owing to a deformity in his body he has not been purchased; last week he fled to this Consulate having been attacked by his owner in the most murderous manner; his finger being crushed and his head severely bruised.

I am fully persuaded that this man's death was designed by his barbarous owners on account of his unsaleable qualities.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna.*

63

4. Mehmet was owned by Hossan Agha, of Aïain, he has been shot through the leg and fled, on account of his master attempting to cut off his ears as he had done to two other slaves last year.

I have made strong representations to his Excellency Vely Pasha, lately arrived as Governor-General of this district, and he has ordered the strictest inquiries to be made into the complaints of these four individuals, and has desired their late owners to be arrested.

I beg to acquaint your Lordship that I shall, with your approval, confine myself for the present in my attempts to suppress the illegal Traffic of Slaves in this district to such cases of ill-treatment and illegal detention after the seven years of legal servitude have expired, and to the prevention of fresh importations.

Although the trade in slaves has been positively prohibited for many years past by Imperial Firman, yet the practice of slave servitude is so ingrafted into the social economy of the Ottoman nation that any sudden emancipation of these persons would entail a serious embarrassment to the Imperial Government, but it would be possible, I consider, to fix a period hereafter when every African in the Ottoman dominions should be free to engage himself to whom he pleased, and be considered on an equality with his fellow-creatures.

I have also acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador of these facts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 114.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 6.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the steamer "Schibyn," belonging to the Egyptian Steam Company, of which the Viceroy of Egypt is the principal shareholder, has just arrived with 40 young Africans on board, destined for the Constantinople slave market.

It appears almost incredible that this large number of individuals of this unhappy description could have been placed on board without the connivance of the authorities at "Alexandria."

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 115.

Mr. Spring Rice to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 16, 1869.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to instruct you to endeavour to ascertain the name of the Pasha at Constantinople for whom the 3 black slaves on board the Egyptian Company's steamer "Negileh" were purchased, and to report the result of your inquiries to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES SPRING RICE.

No. 116.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 16, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th ultimo, reporting the circumstances under which African slaves are brought to the Islands of Cos and of Laros from Alexandria, under circumstances of great hardship, and detained until they are in a fit state to be sent to the mainland of Asia Minor for public sale; and I am to state to you, in reply, that I approve your proceedings in connection with this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 117.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 16, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, reporting the landing of a cargo of 23 slaves near Smyrna, the arrest of the slave-dealer, and the liberation of some of the slaves as well as of 4 others who had been sold at Scio.

I approve your proceedings, as well as those of Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti, in connection with this matter, and I have learnt with much satisfaction the spirit in which the authorities at Magnesia and at Scio have seconded your efforts.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 118.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 20, 1869.

I APPROVE the steps taken by you with respect to the Slave Trade carried on at the houses of slave-dealers in Smyrna, as well as to the 4 slaves who took refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate, as reported in your despatches of the 28th ultimo.*

With reference to your other despatch of the same date,† I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt,‡ from which you will learn the spirit in which the Egyptian authorities have met the representation addressed to them, founded on the information which you had furnished to Mr. Stanley.

It will, however, be your duty to continue narrowly to watch the manner in which the promises of the Viceroy are carried out and immediately to report to me, as well as to Her Majesty's Consulate at Alexandria, any occurrences resulting from an infraction of them, or, at least, the appearance of a renewal of Slave Traffic on board the Azizieh line of steamers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 119.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, September 10, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 4th instant I acquainted his Excellency, Her Majesty's Ambassador, that there were several slaves on board the Azizieh Egyptian Company's steamer "Giaferié" bound for Constantinople.

I also acquainted Mr. Vice-Consul Wrench that there were four on board the above-mentioned steamer, destined for the Dardanelles, and he has informed me that the Governor has caused these Africans, with the persons who accompanied them to be detained, and will bring their case before the Grand Council.

Having ascertained that there were three slaves landed at Scio, I communicated the fact to Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti who now assures me that these individuals have been emancipated by order of the Governor of that Island.

Also six Africans, landed at Mitylene, have been emancipated through the representations made on my behalf by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Roboli.

I have this day sent two African females, named Hochkadi and Fidai, to his Excellency the Governor-General, who has undertaken to give them their certificates of emancipation, and to render them justice; these women had taken refuge in the Consulate on account of the cruel treatment that they had suffered from their owners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

* Nos. 112 and 113.

† No. 114.

‡ No. 25.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

65

No. 120.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 22, 1869*
 I APPROVE the steps which you have taken to procure the detention of the slaves exported from Egypt on board the Azizieh Company's steamer "Giaferié," as well as your proceedings with reference to the slaves landed at Scio and Mitylene, as reported in your despatch of the 10th instant.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 121.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord, *Smyrna, September 18, 1869.*
 I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, on the 11th instant, six Africans were discovered on board the Egyptian Company's steamer "Mansouri," bound for Constantinople, of which circumstance I acquainted his Excellency, Her Majesty's Ambassador, as I am fully persuaded that they were intended for sale at Constantinople.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Egyptian steamer "Negileh" arrived this morning without any African slaves on board, so far as I could discover.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 122.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 6.)

My Lord, *Smyrna, September 24, 1869.*
 IN acknowledging the receipt of Circular despatch, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Traffic in Slaves does exist to a considerable extent throughout the whole of this district; the greater part of these slaves are brought from Alexandria, and some from Tripoli; they are conveyed here by the Azizieh Company's steamers every week, and are generally destined for Constantinople; there are also large numbers conveyed to the southern coast, and finally are carried into the interior for sale, at Scala Nuova, Sokia, Aïdin, Baidir, Tiroh, Magnesia, Cassaba, &c., and in all the large villages of this district, the authorities assisting at the sale in some instances. There are also some few landed at the Islands of Scio and Mitylene, for sale; and a large number are landed at Cos and Laros, where they are retained, in order that they might improve in appearance, and be better suited for the market.

The system of slavery is so deeply rooted in the Turkish dominions, that it will require many years before it can be rooted out. The Imperial Firmans are not, and never have been, carried out in good faith, the only change in some cases being that the barter of human flesh takes place inside a house instead of being carried on in the public market as formerly. Yet, every Turk in Smyrna and in Asia Minor knows the slave-dealers, and their residences.

Since I have had the honour to communicate to your Lordship my Reports of this year respecting the Slave Traffic in this district, I can with truth state, that apparently there is a desire amongst some of the Turkish authorities to do all they can to act up to the spirit of the Imperial Firmans, since I have brought the question forward; yet I am fully convinced that alone the idea of suppressing slavery would have never entered into their minds, as one and all are owners of slaves, commencing with the Sultan himself, and seconded by the Viceroy in Egypt, which latter I am persuaded connives at the Traffic in Slaves in his Pashalic.

I have the honour to report that I have been the means of liberating above 40 Africans in this district, and a large number have also been liberated at Constantinople, about whom I telegraphed to Her Majesty's Ambassador, and reported to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 123.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 6.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, September 27, 1869.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your despatch dated the 16th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which I addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador upon the subject referred to by your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure in No. 123.

Consul Cumberbatch to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Smyrna, September 25, 1869.

IN accordance with instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that I was unable to discover the name of the Pasha for whom the three black slaves were purchased, referred to in my despatch of the 21st August, as the "Negileh" left shortly after I received the information. I am still unable to give any information upon the matter; it was a passenger on board the steamer who declared to the cavass of this Consulate that these slaves were purchasad for a Pasha at Constantinople. It is possible that the police authorities may have discovered the owner if they liberated the slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 124.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, September 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to annex herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a telegram I addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador on the 25th instant:—

"There are four young Africans in charge of a negress on board the Austrian steamer 'Apollo.'"

From information I obtained from a passenger on board the above-mentioned steamer, it appears that this negress is in connection with a gang of individuals at Alexandria, who carry on the traffic of their fellow-creatures between Constantinople and Bagdad. It was stated to me that, under the pretence of being the mother of the children, this woman has succeeded thus far in her abominable designs.

It was too plain in this instance that the children were not hers, as to judge by their different appearance they must have come from distinct countries.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 125.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1869.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th ultimo, containing a report upon the Slave Trade within your Consular district; and I have to signify my approval of your exertions to check this Traffic.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 126.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, October 2, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have this day acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador that there were four Africans on board the Egyptian steamer "Demenhour," destined for the Constantinople market, which vessel left this day for that port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 127.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 27.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, October 18, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Lordship that, on the 9th instant, the Egyptian steamer from Alexandria named "Minieh" left this port for Constantinople with fourteen black slaves on board, and that another steamer belonging to the same Company leaves this day for the same destination with eight black slaves on board.

I have acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador and Mr. Consul Stanley with these facts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 128.

Consul Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, December 8, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Azizieh Companys steamers from Egypt arrived from Smyrna on the 23rd and 30th October, 6th and 13th November, without any slaves on board, as far as I could discover. However, the "Mansouri" arrived on the 20th November with four slaves on board, and the "Rahmanieh" on the 27th November, with seven slaves on board; but there were no slaves on board the steamer of the 4th December.

I duly acquainted the authorities of these arrivals, and that I was convinced that these Africans were destined for the Smyrna market. The police were ordered to keep a strict watch at the different landing-places, but I have been assured that these slaves were disembarked some distance from Smyrna, having been previously disguised in Turkish garments, and brought by land into the town.

I have been frequently assured by his Excellency the Governor-General that he will do all in his power to put a stop to this Traffic within his district. He was absent from Smyrna at the date of the arrivals, and the Acting Governor-General did not like to take the responsibility of liberating the slaves from the vessels as his Excellency stated that he intended to do.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

TURKEY IN ASIA. (*Consular*)—*Trebizond*.

No. 129.

Consul Palgrave to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Trebizond, September 21, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Honourable Mr. Spring Rice's Circular of the 31st ultimo

While furnishing the required information I beg to premise, that what I have to say will refer not to the Trebizond district alone, vigorously taken, but to the entire extent hereabouts visited by myself, and included in my Commercial Report of 1867, that is to say, the Provinces of Trebizond, Gioas, Angorah, and Kastemouri; because I am not aware that those provinces have been officially visited or reported on by any other of Her Majesty's Consular officers during the last few years.

The Slave Trade of these countries includes two categories, the white and the black. Under the former are comprised Circassian, Georgian, and Turkoman slaves, male or female; under the latter, negroes. These last are either imported direct from Egypt, in the Azizieh steamers and by sailing-ships, and are in that case natives of Soodan, Sennaar, Kordofan, Darpoor, and the Galla districts; or they are brought by the more circuitous route of Muscat, the Persian Gulf, and Bagdad; such are mostly natives of the East-African Coast, or Sowahil. A few Abyssinian slaves also arrive viâ Mecca and Damascus.

White or black, both categories of slaves have legally and officially ceased to exist; and both trades have consequently disappeared from avowed publicity in Anatolia.

Again, both continue, as a matter of fact, to exist, in traffic as in status; but officially disavowed, and therefore underhand, and on a diminished scale.

To begin with the negroes: these sometimes smuggled in by private and individual means, the method usually employed for the slaves brought viâ Bagdad; or conveyed on public steamers, under cover of fictitious "tizkeries" or pass-papers, to be taken back from them at first landing—the Egyptian trick—are daily sold and resold in the districts of Anatolia, above specified, by private bargain. And be it noted that, though undoubtedly diminished, the local sale is still sufficiently profitable to keep up the traffic importation.

When a slave is emancipated, a frequent occurrence, he receives a document of "azad" or manumission, signed by his master and countersigned by the "Mukhtar" or Mayor of the place, the "Imam" or Mosque Clerk, and witnesses. All this, however, privately conducted, is tantamount to a legal recognition of slavery.

Children, born in Anatolia of slave parents, or of a free father and slave mother, are regarded as slaves, and are sold at will accordingly.

Eunuchs are now, happily, rare; and are chiefly, if not all, imported from the land of their making, namely, Egypt: I have indeed heard say that mutilation is sometimes practised in Anatolia, but no authenticated instance has come to my knowledge.

"Habesh" or Abyssinian girls are also rare; and in general the negro slaves imported are mostly male, in a proportion of about four to one.

Roughly, I should estimate the total of negro slaves in these provinces at about 3,000, or rather more. Personal ill-usage is seldom complained of; but that has nothing to do with the fact of illegality.

Regarding white slaves, the well-known Trade in Circassian slave girls has been put an end to by the depopulation of the Caucasus itself. But the Circassian Colonists here settled have continued, though on Turkish ground, to sell their daughters. This they at first did on a very large scale, and this they still do, but less frequently, and under the pressure of want. The forms customary in a Turkish wedding, by which a real act of sale and purchase can readily be disguised under the terms of a marriage contract, give special facilitation to this white girl Traffic; nor is after investigation or reclamation easy, when the matter has once passed into the privacy of a Turkish harem.

Georgians, boys and girls, are not unfrequently kidnapped and sold from the

Turko-Russian frontier Provinces. The local chiefs appear to be the principal agents in this Traffic, a profitable one, it is said, the purchasers being usually men high in rank and in position.

Turkoman slaves, almost exclusively male, and once very common, are now rare; I have not met with more than three. They are now and then kidnapped by Kurdes, or sold by Persians across the frontier.

Public opinion accuses the Circassian settlers of kidnapping and selling Turkish peasants girls from the villages round about them. This, if true, can occur but seldom; Government might perhaps not interfere; but the peasants themselves certainly would.

It is evidently more difficult, in a country like this, to estimate the number of white slaves, most of whom are female, and within harems, than that of black slaves, chiefly male, and often engaged in out-of-door work. Any attempt at a census would of course be met by a flat denegation of the whole thing. But from my own observation, I think that the respective totals of the two categories are nearly balanced; unless indeed the whites preponderate a little. With white slaves however, Circassian, Georgian, or Turkoman, the Azizieh steamers have, I should imagine, comparatively little to do. Female slaves when sent south are, I understand, mostly smuggled viâ Bagdad or Damascus; though some are, no doubt, taken to Constantinople by the Anatolian land-route, or on board the Turkish Black Sea steamers; in which case they may, it is clear, be reshipped from Constantinople for Egypt. But the negro importation, by Egypt and steamer, as by Bagdad and land, is notorious; the very number of negro slaves hereabouts permits no doubt on the matter.

Should, however, any case be officially brought before the authorities, or into too startling a notoriety, a formal disavowal, sham certificates, and the like, are immediately ready. Slave-girls become wives, for the moment; slave-boys servants or passengers, and so on. But in private and daily life the Traffic and the status continue the while as before; the restraints imposed by official illegality, and the necessity of decent dissimulation, has indeed lessened the quantity, but has not affected the quality and the fact.

Might I be allowed a suggestion, I should say that the evil itself will, considering the current opinions of the East regarding slavery, and for other reasons too long for detail here, continue little abated till it be stopped at its main sources, that is in Egypt above all, at Muscat—that great slave mart—on the East African Coast, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, for what regards the blacks; and on the Georgian and Persian frontiers for the whites. The Sultan's Firmans, easily evaded in a land like this, and among officials like these, who are themselves, I speak advisedly and on certain knowledge, the first to purchase, will avail very little, till the possibility of transgressing them be withdrawn.

How that might be effected on the Georgian and Turkoman frontier, and with the white Slave Traffic in general, I am really not prepared to say. But as to the negro Traffic, till British authority at Khartoom, on the Red Sea, and on the Coasts of Zanzibar and Oman, have cut up the roots, the branches will continue to thrive in a too congenial soil, whatever local measure be promised, or even taken, in Turkey itself to the contrary.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. GIFFORD PALGRAVE.

TRIPOLI.

No. 130.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 22, 1869.

MR. ELLIOT has communicated to me a copy of the despatch which you addressed to his Excellency on the 17th ultimo, reporting the shipment of slaves for Constantinople, and that the Governor of Tripoli declines to take efficient measures against the Slave Trade, from a belief that there was no desire at Constantinople to interfere with the Traffic in Slaves.

You did quite right to inform Her Majesty's Ambassador of this shipment of slaves, and of the impression entertained by the Governor of Tripoli that the authorities at Constantinople have no wish to interfere with Slave Traffic; but you should at the same time have informed me of this occurrence, and you will not fail for the future to keep me fully informed of any slave-trading transactions that may take place at Tripoli.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 131.

Consul-General Hay to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, August 25, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd June, and I beg to express my regret at having omitted to inform your Lordship of the occurrence reported by me to Her Majesty's Ambassador in my despatch of the 17th May.

I have now the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of a despatch and its inclosures, which I have this day addressed to his Excellency, with reference to the Traffic in Slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND-HAY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 131.

Consul-General Hay to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Tripoli, August 25, 1869.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 11th June, transmitting a translation of the Vizirial letter of the 3rd June, addressed to the Governor-General, renewing the orders for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, I have the honour to inclose copies of a correspondence with the Governor-General on the subject, which I have been prevented by a severe illness from transmitting sooner to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND-HAY.

TRIPOLI.

71

Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

Consul-General Hay to Ali Riza Pasha.

Sir,

Tripoli, July 14, 1869.

THE increase in the Slave Trade during the last two years, and the open manner in which it has been carried on latterly, notwithstanding the Vizirial orders of the 17th November, 1858, and 19th October, 1859, whilst in previous years there had been a marked decrease in this odious Traffic, rendered it my duty to report the matter to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and, in reply, I have received a despatch informing me that a Vizirial letter has been addressed to your Excellency, renewing in peremptory terms the orders for the suppression of the Trade in Slaves, and transmitting to me a translation of the Vizirial letter.

I do not doubt that your Excellency will, on receipt of the Vizirial letter, take proper measures for putting a stop to this Traffic, which, since I addressed Her Majesty's Ambassador, has become still more flagrant, slaves having been embarked in this port openly in the daytime by almost every Ottoman steamer; whilst reports from the British Vice-Consuls on the coast represent the Trade in Slaves to have latterly received a great impulse, the authorities not hesitating to admit the fact, but refusing to take any action in the matter.

I have the honour to request that your Excellency will have the goodness to inform me whether you have received the Vizirial order on the subject, as it will probably be my duty to bring several cases under your Excellency's notice.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 131.

Ali Riza Pasha to Consul-General Hay.

M. le Consul-Général,

Tripoli, le 14 Juillet, 1869.

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date de ce jour au sujet du Trafic des Esclaves.

J'ai en effet reçu de la Sublime Porte des instructions relativement à la défense de ce Trafic, et j'ai transmis à toutes les autorités du vilayet les ordres les plus sévères de s'opposer de toutes les manières possibles à l'embarquement des esclaves.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien me faire connaître pour les fins que de rigueur les cas qui sont de votre connaissance. Toutes les fois que vous me dénoncerez des faits semblables je recevrai votre communication avec plaisir.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) ALI RIZA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 131.

Consul-General Hay to Ali Riza Pasha.

Sir,

Tripoli, July 15, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 14th instant, and I beg to express my satisfaction at the measures taken by your Excellency for the prevention of the embarkation of slaves on this coast.

I think it right to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the Vizirial order of the 3rd June of this year prohibits the Traffic in Slaves within this Province. The embarkation of slaves is only one branch of this Traffic, although certainly an important one, and is a consequence of the others, viz., the importation of slaves from the interior and the Traffic therein within the Province.

I do not doubt and I trust that your Excellency will take equal precautions for repressing the importation and Traffic in black Slaves within the Province.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND-HAY.

Inclosure 5 in No. 131.

Ali Riza Pasha to Consul-General Hay.

M. le Consul-Général,

Tripoli, le 19 Juillet, 1869.

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du 15 courant.

En transmettant à toutes les autorités du vilayet les ordres de la Sublime Porte qui recommandent de redoubler d'attention dans la défense du Trafic des Esclaves, j'ai expressément recommandé à celles de ces autorités qui se trouvent près des frontières les plus faciles à l'importation des esclaves d'établir une surveillance aussi efficace que possible pour empêcher l'entrée dans notre territoire.

J'ai le ferme espoir que ces défenses réitérés ainsi que notre bonne volonté constante finiront par faire cesser complètement ce Trafic.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) ALI RIZA.

No. 132.

Consul-General Hay to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, August 30, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a report I have this day addressed to Mr. Elliot relative to the shipment of slaves by a Turkish man-of-war which left this port on the 26th instant for the purpose of conveying the Governor-General to Constantinople, and of which I informed Her Majesty's Ambassador on the 28th instant by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND-HAY.

Inclosure in No. 132.

Consul-General Hay to Mr. Elliot.

(Extract.)

Tripoli, August 30, 1869.

WITH reference to the telegram I addressed to your Excellency on the 28th instant—"Turkish war-steamer 'Tairi Bahri' left 26th instant, for Constantinople, with Governor-General, taking about 40 slaves embarked clandestinely night previous by ship's boats; may be landed at Crete, Syra, or Mitylene, where she touches,"—I have the honour to report that, a few hours after the departure of the Governor-General in the "Tairi Bahri," I received information from Mr. Warrington, the Interpreter of this Consulate-General, that at about 8 o'clock the previous evening he heard that a shipment of slaves was about to take place by the boats of the "Tairi Bahri." The gates of the town being closed, Mr. Warrington was unable to communicate with me, but he told the Sheikh that he ought to prevent their embarkation. The Sheikh replied that he had no orders to prevent the embarkation of slaves and dared not interfere.

Mr. Warrington was subsequently informed by two of the watchmen on duty that night that they had witnessed the embarkation of about 10 female slaves and a little black boy by the Turkish man-of-war's boats, and had conversed with the boatmen.

On making further inquiry, I ascertained that a considerable number of slaves had also been embarked during the night from the castle-yard by the boats of the "Tairi Bahri," and that the slaves had been brought down to the place of embarkation by cavasses, who had collected them from the houses of slave-merchants in the town. All the reports agree as to the total number shipped having been about 40 or 50.

The Governor-General has taken no measures whatever for carrying out the late Vizirial Order prohibiting the Traffic in Slaves, beyond, perhaps, as he stated in the correspondence, copies of which I had the honour to transmit in my despatch of the 25th instant, to send instructions to the local authorities on the coast and frontiers, to be treated by them, I fear, with the same disregard his Excellency has himself evinced for the Vizirial Order,—for, however plausibly his Excellency may write on the subject, it is evident he considers that all that is required of him is to throw dust in the eyes of British Consular authorities.

TRIPOLI.

73

On the 4th ultimo the Turkish Government transport "Tevvefke" left this port for Constantinople, conveying wild animals for the Sultan. From information I received, I entertained strong suspicions she had carried away slaves. On communicating my suspicions to the Governor-General, he scouted the idea of such a thing being possible. I now believe my suspicions were well founded, and that the slaves were some that his Excellency had brought with him on his return from Bengasi on the 28th June last in the "Tairi Bahri."

No. 133.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hay.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 21, 1869.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a despatch addressed by you to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, respecting the shipment of slaves by a Turkish ship of war which left the port of Tripoli on the 26th ultimo for the purpose of conveying the Governor-General to Constantinople; and I approve your proceedings in the matter as reported in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 134.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hay.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 22, 1869.*
I APPROVE the steps which you have taken to endeavour to put a stop to the Slave Traffic openly carried on at and near Tripoli, as reported in your despatch of the 25th ultimo, and in its inclosures.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 135.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hay.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 16, 1869.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 21st September last, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople,* inclosing a Memorandum which he had received from the Sublime Porte furnishing an explanation with reference to the shipment of slaves by the Turkish ship of war which left Tripoli on the 26th of August last, for the purpose of conveying the Governor-General to Constantinople.

I have to add that, in the event of your having any remarks to make on the facts alleged in the inclosed Memorandum, I shall be glad to receive the same at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 79

UNITED STATES.

No. 136.

Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 24.)

My Lord,

Washington, January 11, 1869.

ON the 6th instant a Bill was discussed in the House of Representatives of the United States for making the necessary assignments for the Diplomatic Service. The Bill contains a clause for assigning the sum of 12,500 dollars for expenses under the Act of Congress to carry into effect the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Mr. Brooks proposed that this clause should be struck out; but finding that the feeling of the House was not with him, he suggested that an additional paragraph should be inserted in the Bill to the effect that the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Government of Great Britain that the United States no longer wish to continue in operation Article IX of the Treaty with Great Britain of August 9, 1842. This, however, was likewise overruled and withdrawn, and subsequently on the same day Mr. Kelsey asked unanimous consent to submit the Resolution of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. Objection was, however, made to Mr. Kelsey's request, and he will, therefore, probably avail himself of some future occasion to offer the inclosed Resolution to the consideration of the House.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

Inclosure in No. 136.

Resolution respecting Suppression of the Slave Trade submitted to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kelsey.—I ask unanimous consent to submit the following Resolution:—

Whereas the Slave Trade has been practically suppressed; and whereas by our Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade large appropriations are annually required to carry out the provisions thereof: Therefore,

Resolved,—That the Committee on Foreign Affairs are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking proper steps to secure the abrogation or modification of the Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Arnell.—I object.

No. 137.

Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 6, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that when the Bill for making the usual appropriation for the Diplomatic Service was submitted to the Senate, the clause to which I alluded in that despatch, assigning 12,500 dollars for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty with England of April 7, 1862, was the subject of a very warm debate which lasted for upwards of three days. The principal speakers were Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, the two former attacking it as useless, and

the latter maintaining the clause with great warmth, and accusing his opponents of a desire to see the renewal of Slave Trade, which they as indignantly denied.

It was at first proposed that the clause should be struck out ; but during the discussion and before a vote was taken, a number of amendments were offered : that the Judges of the Mixed Court should be only paid 100 dollars per annum, and the Umpire, 50 dollars ; that they should only be paid so much a day for the days they attended the Court ; that they should be paid only for the time they resided ; and other such proposals.

At length two amendments were agreed upon, namely, that the salaries of the Judges and other officers should only be paid on condition of their residing at the places where the Courts were held, and for so long as they should so reside ; and, secondly, that Her Majesty's Government should be invited to put an end to that part of the Treaty which requires the maintenance of Mixed Courts.

After these two amendments had been voted upon and carried, Mr. Buck also proposed that the clause with the two amendments should be struck out altogether ; but on this being put to the vote, it was negatived by 37 to 13. So that the clause with the two amendments is to remain in the Bill, in the form of which I inclose three printed copies.

It will have to be acquiesced in by the House of Representatives before it can be acted upon, but they are not likely to refuse their compliance with the decision of the Senate in this instance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

Inclosure in No. 137.

*Amendments on Clause of Diplomatic Appropriation Bill relating to Mixed Courts
for Suppression of Slave Trade.*

FOR expenses under the Act of Congress to carry into effect the Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, 12,500 dollars : Provided, that the salaries of the Judges and other officers shall be paid to them only upon the condition that they reside at the places where the Courts are to be held, as provided for by law, and only for so much of the time as they reside at such places.

That the President be, and he is hereby requested to apply to the Government of Great Britain to put an end to that part of the Treaty of April 7, 1862, which requires of each Government to keep up Mixed Courts, and upon the consent of the Government of Great Britain being obtained then the salaries of all the officers of the United States connected with said Courts shall cease.

No. 138.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thornton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 24, 1869.*
WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th instant, I have to acquaint you that, should the Government of the United States act upon the Resolution of the Senate, and express a desire to abrogate so much of the Treaty of 1862 between the two countries as provides for the maintenance of Mixed Commission Courts for the adjudication of vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to deal with this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 139.

Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 1.)

My Lord, *Washington, February 11, 1869.*
I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Seward, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy of the United States with a

list of United States' ships of war whose Commanders have been furnished with special warrants for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 139.

Mr. Seward to Mr, Thornton.

Sir, *Department of State, Washington, February 8, 1869.*
REFERRING to your note of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inclose, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, and of a list which accompanied it, of those vessels of the United States' Navy which are furnished with special warrants for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 139.

Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward.

Sir, *Navy Department, Washington, February 4, 1869.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a communication from Mr. E. Thornton, with a list of the vessels of the British Government furnished with warrants for the suppression of the Slave Trade under the Treaty of April 7, 1862.

A similar list of the vessels of the United States' Navy, to which special warrants have been furnished, is herewith transmitted for communication to Her Majesty's Government.

Very, &c.
(Signed) GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 139.

LIST of Vessels of the United States' Navy furnished with Special Warrants under the Treaty of April 7, 1862, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Name of Vessel.	Guns.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
Franklin	39	Captain C. P. R. Rodgers	European and African Station jointly.
Ticonderoga	9	Captain R. H. Wyman	
Canandiqua	7	Captain Jas. H. Strong	
Frolic	5	Commodore D. B. Harmony	
Swatora	10	Commander H. C. Blake	
Richard	15	Captain J. R. M. Mullany	
Kenasha	10	Captain W. H. Macomb	
Guerrière	23	Captain M. B. Woolsey	Brazilian and African Station jointly.
Pawnee	12	Captain J. M. B. Clitz	
Wasp	3	Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Kirkland .	
Kansas	8	Commander H. Erben, Jun.	
Quinnebang	6	Commander E. Barrett	
Portsmouth (sailing-vessel)	15	Commander A. A. Semmes	
Contoocook	13	Captain G. B. Balch	North Atlantic and West India Station.
Narragansett	3	Commander T. S. Fillebrown	
Gettysburg	9	Commander John Irwin	
Penobscot	9	Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Eastman .	
Nipsic	4	Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge .	
Yantic	7	Commander Trevett Abbott	

United States' Navy Department, February 4, 1869.

UNITED STATES.

77

No. 140.

Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 1.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 13, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, inclosing copy of an amended clause on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, relating to the Treaty of April 7, 1862, between Great Britain and the United States, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the clause so amended has been approved by the House of Representatives.

But as other amendments made by the Senate in the same Bill were not agreed to, a Committee of Conference has been appointed which will probably come to an arrangement upon the subjects in dispute.

Until this be done, however, the Bill will not be signed by the President; but after it shall have become law, I presume, a representation will be made to your Lordship in accordance with the directions of the amendment adopted by the Senate to the clause relating to the Slave Trade Treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. THORTON.

No. 141.

Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 7.)

My Lord,

Washington, May 24, 1869.

AT an interview which I had with the Secretary of State on the 20th instant, he informed me that the President felt it to be his duty to act upon the Resolution of Congress, that he should apply to Her Majesty's Government to put an end to that part of the Treaty of April 7, 1862, which requires each Government to keep up Mixed Courts for the decision of the Slave Trade cases, and had, therefore, instructed him to confer with me upon the subject.

I have the honour to inclose an exact copy of an extract from the Act, making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, which contains the Resolution in question, and to which I have already referred in my despatches of the 11th of January, and of the 6th and 13th of February last.

Mr. Fish asked me whether it was likely that Her Majesty's Government would agree that the Mixed Courts in question should be abolished. I replied that your Lordship had informed me that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to deal with the matter, but that I had received no precise instructions.

Mr. Fish then stated that he had received authority from the President to come to an agreement with me upon the subject, and requested me to ask your Lordship to furnish me with such instructions as you may deem expedient, but particularly upon the two points, viz., whether Her Majesty's Government would agree to the entire abolition of the Mixed Courts, provided for by the Treaty of April 7, 1862, and, if so, what would be the form in which it would be desirable that an agreement upon the subject should be drawn up.

I need not say that I should be much gratified if your Lordship should think it right to give me the instructions necessary to enable me to arrange this matter with the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. THORTON.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Extract from Act of the Congress of the United States making Appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1870.

FOR expenses under the Act of Congress to carry into effect the Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, that the salaries of the Judges and other officers shall be paid to them only upon the condition that they reside at the

places where the Courts are to be held, as provided by law, and only for so much of the time as they reside at such places; and provided further, that the President be, and is hereby, requested to apply to the Government of Great Britain to put an end to that part of the Treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which requires of each Government to keep up Mixed Courts, and upon the consent of the Government of Great Britain being obtained, then the salaries of all the officers of the United States connected with said Courts shall cease.

No. 142.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thornton.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, August 7, 1869.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatch dated the 24th May last, in which you inform me that the United States' Government are desirous of putting an end to so much of the Treaty of 7th April, 1862, between the Government of Britain and the United States for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as requires each Government to keep up Mixed Commission Courts for the adjudication of Slave Trade cases.

I have, in reply, to instruct you to inform the Secretary of State that it will afford Her Majesty's Government much pleasure to meet the wishes of the United States' Government in this matter; and I accordingly inclose the draft of a Convention for giving effect to their proposal, which I authorize you to submit for the approval of the United States' Cabinet.
