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Class A.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

SLAVERY

AND

THE SLAVE TRADE

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

AND

OTHER MATTERS.

From January 1 to December 31, 1872.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1873.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Class A.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

AUSTRIA.

No. 1.

Sir A. Buchanan to Earl Granville.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord,

Vienna, March 14, 1872.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 21st of November last, addressed to Mr. Lytton, on the subject of a consignment of slaves for Constantinople on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Aquila," as reported by Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy, and translation by Mr. Mounsey, of the reply which I have received from Count Andrassy to the letter from Mr. Lytton, calling his attention to the subject.

As your Lordship will perceive, the Austro-Hungarian Government maintain that the master of the Lloyd steamer is not to blame in this case, and that the masters of the Company's vessels cannot be expected to interfere with passengers, or inquire into the precise relations in which they may stand towards each other when travelling in the Company's steamers, except in cases where the personal freedom of a passenger appears to be interfered with, or his character as a slave is brought to their notice either by the slaves themselves or by other persons.

In this instance, Mr. Cumberbatch is charged with having neglected to acquaint his Austrian colleague with the fact of slaves having been on board the Lloyd Company's steamer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Count Andrassy to Sir A. Buchanan.

(Translation.)

Vienna, March 11, 1872.

IN his note of the 28th of November last, Mr. Lytton informed me, by order of his Government, that the Lloyd steamer "Aquila," which left Smyrna on the 28th of October, 1871, had twenty young African slaves on board, who were stated to be the property of a slave trader of the Province of Yemen, and to have been sent to Constantinople for sale.

I did not fail to make the necessary inquiries on this subject, and now learn from the reports of the Imperial and Royal Consulate-General at Smyrna, and from the Imperial and Royal Embassy at Constantinople, that the shipment of slaves above mentioned was made, not on board the "Aquila," but on the "Apollo," which reached Smyrna on the same day from Beirut; and that Mr. Cumberbatch, though informed of the fact, again omitted communicating it to the Imperial Consul-General at Smyrna, and confined himself to telegraphing it to the British Embassy at Constantinople, by whose intervention seventeen of the slaves were set at liberty.

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In justification of their part in this matter, the Lloyd Company state that they had previously heard of it through a Constantinople newspaper, and had, at the time, caused their agents at that place, as well as the captains of the "Aquila" and "Apollo," to be examined about it, but that no information incriminating any one under their orders had resulted from this investigation.

As was remarked by Count Beust, in his note to Lord Bloomfield of the 26th of July, 1870, the Lloyd Company and its agents can only co-operate in the execution of the Anti-Slave Trade Treaties, by instructing their captains to afford protection to all persons on board their vessels, who prove that they have been shipped as slaves, and to deliver them up, for the purpose of being set at liberty, to the nearest competent authorities. Unless a spontaneous request to be freed is addressed by the person or persons shipped against their will on board his vessel to the captain, he is neither bound nor authorized to substitute his own initiative for that of the most interested party by investigating the personal status of the passengers. Such an inquisitorial measure, even if carried out with the utmost consideration, would have the most injurious effect on the passenger traffic of the Lloyd steamers, and besides being of little use, could not be justified from a legal point of view.

Neither the Company nor its agents are invested with the attributes of police authorities, and have nothing to do with the private affairs of their passengers, whether white or coloured, so long as they conform to the rules laid down for their observance during the voyage. These rules are generally complied with by individuals who are really slaves. They come on board with their teskeré and with proper tickets, they are shipped publicly, before the eyes of all; during the voyage their movements are as unobstructed as those of freemen, and their disembarkation takes place in the ordinary way. On what grounds, then, can the captain consider such passengers as slaves, and obtrude his intervention if not claimed? When claimed, he will do his duty, as has been proved in many cases where slaves have demanded and received protection, and been set free.

In no case can the captain of a ship be expected to assume inquisitorial powers. According to paragraph 95 of the Austrian Criminal Law, the captain of a ship, in his capacity of navigator, can only be held responsible, as regards the Slave Trade, if he undertakes to carry slaves, or prevents, or allows others to prevent, the slave or slaves from enjoying the full liberty, acquired by the fact of their presence on board an Austrian ship, provided always that he knows them to be slaves, and has acted in disregard of this knowledge; he is not, however, bound to institute inquisitorial proceedings.

As long, therefore, as neglect of duty in the above sense remains unproved, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs must decidedly decline entertaining, as ungrounded and unmerited, all imputations and accusations tending to the conclusion that the Lloyd Company is guilty of even a lax use of the regulations against the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned, &c.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) HOFMAN.

BRAZIL.

No. 2.

Mr. Mathew to Earl Granville.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 19, 1872.

I BEG leave to inclose a translation of an Imperial Decree, now published, defining, by various distinct regulations, the mode in which the Slave Emancipation Act of September, 1871, is to be carried into force throughout this Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BUCKLEY MATHEW.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Regulation to which Decree No. 5135 of the 13th November, 1872, refers.

(Translation.)

Chapter I.—*Of the Free Children of a Slave Mother.*

Article 1. THE children of a woman slave, born in the Empire since the date of the Law No. 2040, of 28th September, 1871, are free. (Law, Article 1.)

Art. 2. The entries of baptism of the children of a woman slave, should mention the day of the birth.

Art. 3. The erroneous declaration of the parish priest, who, in the entry of the baptism, shall enter as a slave the free child of a woman slave, shall subject him to fine, or to the punishment of a criminal, according to the circumstances of the case.

Sole Paragraph. In order to free themselves from responsibility, the parish priests should demand from the owner of the slave-mother a written declaration, or one simply signed, in reference to the circumstances necessary to the entry of baptism; and in the absence of the said declaration, one made verbally by the owner of the slave, or whomsoever shall represent him, in the presence of two witnesses, who may testify or sign the entry, shall be sufficient.

Art. 4. Any erroneous declarations in the entries of baptisms to the detriment of freedom, should be rectified by the owners or possessors of the slave-mother, in the presence of the parish priest, and in the registry to which § 4 of Article 8 of the Law refers.

§ 1. Spontaneous rectification within the first year of the age of the child injured in his freedom, exempts the party from blame.

§ 2. The same exemption shall avail the parish priest, if within the said space of time he shall correct the mistake or error, being his own; which he shall communicate to the owner or possessor of the slave-mother, and to the fiscal station charged with the enrolment.

Art. 5. The children of the woman slave free by the law, shall remain in the possession, and under the authority, of the owners of their mothers, until the age of eight years, or that of 21 years, according to the conditions of the said Law.

Art. 6. The owners of the mothers are obliged to rear and look after them till they shall have completed eight years of age (Law, Article 1, § 1), under pain of paying, from the day of abandonment, save in the case of penury, the food, which by a prudent arbitrament, they should be assessed by the Orphan's Judge, until the minors shall be given up to any one of the Associations mentioned in the Law, to the Foundling Hospital, or to the person charged with their education.

Sole Paragraph. Should the abandonment of the minor be accompanied by circumstances which may characterise it as criminal, the parties shall, as such, be prosecuted and punished, and, further, the food shall be assessed.

Art. 7. Even though the mothers may die before the children shall have completed eight years of age, the dispositions of the preceding Article and Paragraph shall subsist.

Art. 8. The cession of minors, to which Article 2 of the Law refers, cannot be made without the consent of the Orphan's Judge; neither before the age of three years (Ordinance, Book 4, tit. 99, in the beginning), except in the case of the mother having died, or if such impediment should arise as to prevent her rearing the child, or if there

should be Beneficent Societies which would lend themselves to receive the children before that age.

Art. 9. The woman slave who may have obtained her freedom, has the right of taking with her the children under eight years of age (Law, Art. 1, § 4), who will at once become subject to the common law. She may, however, leave them with the owner, should he consent to their remaining with him. (Law, *ibid.*)

Art. 10. The declaration of the owner, for the purpose of qualifying him to petition the Government for pecuniary compensation, by a bond of 600 reis, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent., shall be made before any judicial authority, in the form of a protest, within thirty days, counting from that on which the minor shall have attained the age of eight years: and, should he not do so, it will then be understood that he avails himself of the option of making use of the said minor until he shall have completed the age of twenty-one years. (Law, Art. 1, § 1.)

§ 1. The protest shall be made known to the agent of the National Treasury, in the district of the jurisdiction of the Judge who shall have ordered the notification to be duly taken; and, in the absence of that functionary, to the nearest fiscal agent by a precatory letter.

§ 2. No protest can be received for the purpose of being duly legalized if the respective certificates of enrolment be not annexed to the petition.

Art. 11. The petition of protest being in order, the Judge will order the exhibition of the minor, whom he will interrogate, and will proceed to take the necessary steps to verify the identity of the person. The fiscal agent ought to be summoned to assist at all these steps.

Art. 12. Should the fiscal agent see that there is no right to compensation, or that, in fact, the protest may not have been petitioned for within legal time, or that the minor exhibited is not the same individual mentioned in the certificates of baptism and enrolment, or finally, that there may exist any other judicial grounds, he shall petition within ten days that his counter-protest be noted in a legal form in the same records.

Sole Paragraph. The absence of counter-protest on the part of the fiscal agent does not prejudice the National Treasury, should the knowledge of any of the foundations for hindering the indemnification become known subsequently. The fiscal agent shall answer for any loss which he may have occasioned by fraud, culpability, or negligence.

Art. 13. The original suit shall be transmitted to the Treasury of the respective province, and to the National Treasury in the capital, a copy being taken to remain in the notary's office.

Art. 14. The Treasury official, in conclave, shall examine the suit, and on view of the proof afforded by the records, of others which they may demand, if necessary, and after the fiscal procurator's opinion shall have been taken in writing, they will acknowledge or deny the credit, interposing, in case of denial, a suspensive appeal to the Treasury.

Art. 15. The credits being acknowledged, the Treasury will issue the Government bonds, as soon as they shall be furnished by the Treasury, and they shall go on bearing the annual interest of 6 per cent. from the day of acknowledgment of the debt. In like manner the Treasury of the capital will proceed.

These funded bonds shall be considered extinct at the end of 30 years. (Law, Article 1, § 1.)

Art. 16. The services preferred in conformity with the Law, are intransferable, save in the cases of §§ 5 and 7 of Article 1 of the said Law, or should the minor be more than twelve years of age, there being an agreement in the presence of the trustee *ad hoc*, and the consent of the Orphan's Judge.

Art. 17. The minor can redeem himself from the onus of service, by means of making previous pecuniary indemnification which he, or by means of another person, may offer to the owner of his mother, proceeding to value his services by the time which may still remain to complete them, should they not come to an agreement upon the quantum of the said indemnification. (Law, Article 1, § 2.)

Sole Paragraph. The process of arbitration shall take its course before the Orphan's Judge, and shall be identical with Article 38 of this regulation. The price shall be fixed purely and simply upon the conditions of age, health, and trade. The minor shall be represented or accompanied by a trustee *ad hoc*, named by the Judge. The appeal of the owner shall not have a suspensive effect.

Art. 18. The rendering of services by the children of slaves, ceases before they attain the age of twenty-one years, if, by sentence of the Criminal Judge, it be recognized that the owners of the mothers ill-treat them, by inflicting on them excessive punishment. (Law, Article 1, § 6.)

Art. 19. The deprivation of food, or the subjecting them to immoral acts, will produce like effects to those of the preceding Article.

Sole Paragraph. Should the Orphans' Judge verify administratively, with a summons to the interested party the existence of these facts, judge that there is a sufficient foundation for an action in a Common Court, he shall name a depository and a trustee for the minor.

Art. 20. In the case of alienation of the woman slave, her free children under twelve years old shall accompany her, under pain of nullity of contract, in case one should exist; the new master of the slaves becoming subrogated in the duties and obligations of his predecessor (Law, Article 1 § 5, sole Paragraph). The disposition of this Article, which is special to free children, neither prejudices nor limits that of § 7 of Article 4 of the Law relative to the slave children.

Art. 21. The right conferred to owners in § 1 of Article 1 of the Law is transferred in cases of necessary succession, the child of the slave being bound to serve the person to whom, in the division of property, the said slave may belong (Law, Article 1, § 7).

Art. 22. It is also incumbent on the owner to rear and look after the children which the free daughters of their slaves may have during the term of their giving their services (Law, Article 1, § 3).

§ 1. That obligation ceases immediately upon the cessation of the term of their giving their services, and the children shall immediately become subject to common legislation, save the disposition of the following paragraph (Law, *ibid.*).

Chapter II.—Of the Emancipation Fund.

Art. 23. There shall be freed annually, in each province of the Empire, as many slaves as shall correspond to the disposable quota of the fund destined for emancipation (Law, Art. 3).

§ 1. The emancipation fund arises from—

1. The tax on slaves (Law, *ibid.*, § 1);
2. General tax on transfer of the slaves as property;
3. The proceeds of six lotteries per annum, free of tax, and the tenth part of those which may be granted from this time forth, to be drawn in the capital of the Empire (Law, *ibid.*);
4. The fines imposed by virtue of this Law (Law, *ibid.*);
5. The sums which may be set down in the general budget, and in those of the provinces and municipalities (Law, *ibid.*);
6. Subscriptions, endowments, and legacies for that purpose (Law, *ibid.*).

§ 2. The sums set down in the provincial and municipal budgets, as also the subscriptions, endowments, and legacies, should they have local purpose, shall be applied for the manumission of slaves in the provinces, districts, municipalities, and parishes designated (Law, *ibid.*, § 2.)

Art. 24. For distributing the Emancipation Fund, the Government will take as a basis the statistic organised in conformity with the Decree No. 4,835 of 1st December, 1871.

Sole Paragraph. A partial copy of the statistics, by district and parishes of the slave population in the respective province, shall be transmitted to the President of the Provinces.

Art. 25. The Emancipation Fund shall be distributed annually through the neutral municipality, and through the provinces of the Empire, in proportion to the respective slave population.

Sole Paragraph. The amount of the quotas decreed in the provincial and municipal budgets, as well, also, as the amount of the subscriptions, endowments, and legacies, should they have a local destination, shall not be counted on in the fund to be divided.

Art. 26. The Presidents of provinces joining the quota distributed to the sums destined by the Provincial Assemblies and private persons, to emancipation in the respective provinces, without designating the place, shall divide the whole among the municipalities and parishes in proportion to the slave population.

Art. 27. The classification for granting freedoms out of the Emancipation Fund shall be the following:—

1. Families.
2. Individuals.

§ 1. In the liberation of families shall be preferred:—

1. The married people who may be slaves of different owners;
2. The married people who may have children born free, in virtue of the Law, and under eight years of age;
3. The married people who may have free children under twenty-one years of age;
4. The married people with slave children under age;
5. The mothers with slave children under age;

6. The married people without children under age.

§ 2. In the liberation of individuals, shall be preferred :—

1. The mother or father, with free children ;
2. Those of from 12 to 50 years of age, beginning with the youngest of the females, and the oldest of the males.

In the order of the emancipation of families, and of individuals, shall be preferred :—

1. Those who by themselves or through other parties, shall pay in a certain quota for their freedom ;
2. Those who are, in the opinion of their owners, the best behaved. Where there is equality of condition, it shall be decided by lot.

Art. 28. There shall be in each municipality, for the classification of the slaves, who are in a condition to be freed, a Junta composed of the President of the Municipal Chamber, the public Prosecutor, and the Collector. In the municipality where the public Prosecutor does not reside, his Assistant shall serve ; and where there is no Collector, the Chief of the Fiscal Department, charged with the enrolment, or the employé designated by him. The President of the Municipal Chamber shall be substituted during his absence by the Alderman most voted, and who may be acting as President.

Art. 29. The President of the Junta shall be the President of the Municipal Chamber, or his legal substitute. One of the Scriveners of the Justice of Peace's office of the parish in which the Junta shall assemble, shall serve at the request of the President.

In the absence or occupation of the Scrivener, he shall be substituted by the citizen whom the President shall name.

Art. 30. The Junta shall meet annually on the first Sunday in the month of July, the announcement by edicts being previously made. The first meeting, however, shall take place on the first Sunday of April, 1873. Any person may address to the Junta the information which he may judge worthy of consideration relative to the work with which the Junta is charged.

Art. 31. The Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, shall furnish the necessary books for the work of the Juntas, and entry of the Tables of the classification of the slaves, numbered, signed, and paged, in the same way as those of the enrolment of the slaves, as shown in Article 8 of the Decree No. 4835, of the 1st of December, 1871.

Art. 32. For the classification, besides the explanations that the owners or possessors of slaves may spontaneously give them, the Junta shall demand them whenever they may require them from the said owners and possessors, from those charged with the enrolment, and from any public functionary ; and the following regulations shall be observed :—

§ 1. The freed slaves who are subject to a clause of service during a certain space of time, or to the fulfilment of some other specified condition, shall not be classified, and if classified, shall be omitted, save in the case of Article 90 of section 3.

§ 2. Although classified, they shall be passed over in the order of emancipation :—

1. Those pointed out as implicated in the crimes mentioned in the Law of 10th June, 1835 ;
2. Those committed for trial ;
3. Those condemned ;
4. Those who have fled or who had done so within the six months preceding the meeting of the Junta ;
5. Those who are habitual drunkards.

§ 3. The slave who may be at law on account of his freedom, shall not be contemplated in the carrying out of Article 42, but the preference, nevertheless, which he may have acquired until the decision of the suit, should the same go against him, shall be maintained.

Art. 33. The classification being made and affixed to the door of the parish churches of the municipality for the government of the parties interested, two copies shall be made, one of which to be transmitted to the Orphans' Judge of the district, and the other to the President of the province. In the capital, this second copy shall be transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. The copies should be signed in every page by the members of the Junta.

Sole Paragraph. Within fifteen days after the completion of the work, the Classification Book shall also be transmitted to the Orphans' Judge, who also will be the first District Judge where there are others.

Art. 34. The parties interested should lay their claims before the Orphans' Judge within one month after the conclusion of the work of the Junta. The claims shall only have reference to the order of preference or to the passing over in the classification.

Sole Paragraph. Should any claims be made, the Orphans' Judge shall decide on them within the term of fifteen days.

Art. 35. Should there be no claims, or should they be decided on by the Orphans' Judge, the classification shall be considered as concluded.

Art. 36. The following are qualified to claim and appeal in conformity with Article 34:—

1. The owner or possessor of the slave ;
2. The slave, represented by a trustee *ad hoc*.

Sole Paragraph. The claims are exempt from stamp-duty and emolument (Law, Article 4, § 6.

Art. 37. The classification being concluded in the manner above prescribed, the Collector (or fiscal employé mentioned in Article 28) shall prefer, in the general districts, before the Municipal Judge (save his incompetency to give final judgment), and in the special districts before the District Judge, the indemnification by Arbitration, should such indemnification not have been declared by the owner, or, if declared, had not been considered reasonable by the said fiscal agent, or if there should not be a judicial valuation, which dispenses with it.

Art. 38. The parties in the arbitration are the owner and fiscal employé mentioned in the foregoing Articles.

In the case of joint ownership the joint owners present should come to an understanding among themselves, in order that one person only should represent them, under penalty of their being considered criminal.

The same applies to usufruct and *fidei commisso*.

In cases of pledge (with or without the clause of *constituti*) and of conventional or judicial mortgage, the creditor or executor is preferred to the owner as a party to the Arbitration. Should there be more than one creditor or executor they will act in like manner as the co-partners.

In bankrupts' estates, the official assignee, and after him the administrator, shall represent the owner. The same procedure is followed in the civil cession of property.

Art. 39. The suit of Arbitration shall only consist in the naming of the Umpires, in the decision whether any one of them be an interested party (should such be alleged), and in the resolution of the Arbiters, following the dispositions of Articles 192, 193, 195, 197, 201 and 202 of the Regulations No. 737 of the 25th November, 1850.

The Judge shall name Arbitrators, under condemnation of the parties, in the absence of the owner, creditor, and executor, from the district, without leaving a Procurator ; as likewise in the case of a law suit as to the ownership. The third Arbitrator is bound to agree with either of the disagreeing Umpires, should they not agree.

Sole Paragraph. The Arbitration being effected, the respective Judge shall transmit it immediately to the Judge of the Orphans' Court, of whom Article 42 treats.

The costs of the suit of Arbitration shall be for account of the Emancipation Fund.

Art. 40. The following rules must be observed in the valuation:—

§ 1. The amount of the indemnification shall be charged on the circumstances of age, health, and trade.

§ 2. The slaves subject to usufruct or to *fidei commisso* shall be valued irrespective of any of this onus ; their price, however, shall represent them for all judicial purposes as though they remained slaves, save the guarantee to which according to civil legislation, the proprietor or the successor judges that he has a right.

§ 3. The slaves who may have to be sold judicially, or who may not yet have been adjudicated by final sentence in the division of property, are not subject to Arbitration ; the judicial or the inventorial valuation shall rule.

§ 4. In the valuation, any sum of money that the slave may have paid to his owner for his freedom shall be taken into account. That circumstance should be stated in the valuation document.

Any fraud in this case shall be punished according to the circumstance in the Criminal Code.

Art. 41. The verification of the value of the slaves by some precedent means, ought to be concluded by the 31st December of each year, and shall comprise as many slaves, classified, as can be freed by the amount held by the Emancipation Fund.

Art. 42. The Orphans' Judges, in audience, which shall be previously announced, shall declare, and make the same known by edicts, that all the slaves are free who, according to the order of classification, may be freed by the respective quota of emancipation ; and they shall deliver to them their letters of freedom through the hands of their owners ; they shall likewise transmit to the Presidents in the provinces and to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works in the capital, a duplicate list, in order that the payment be ordered, publishing the names of the owners and of the freed man by printed edict in the gazettes of the place, and affixing the said edict to the doors of the parish churches of each parish one month before, in order to guarantee rights of whomsoever may possess them on the price of the said freed man.

Art. 43. The freedom declared by the Orphans' Judges, to the extent of the quota of the Emancipation Fund, is unretractable and independent of any recourse, provided that the order of the classifications be followed.

Sole Paragraph. In case of inversion of the order of classifications, the party to be blamed shall be fined 100 reis, repeating this fine as many times as the slaves may be injured; and in case of fraud he shall be punished as a criminal.

Art. 44. At the expiration of a month after the granting of letters of freedom, in conformity with Art. 42, by the Treasuries in the provinces and by that of the capital, the price shall be delivered to the individuals mentioned in the lists of the Orphans' Judges, should there not have been presented to those departments any judicial requisition, or one well founded by any interested party to have the money deposited.

Sole Paragraph. In general, the price of the slaves subject to pledge, judicial mortgage, legal mortgage, special or conventional deposit, or any other onus in which the said price may be subrogated, it shall not be delivered up, except by virtue of a judicial requisition, founded, according to the case, on agreement in a Civil Court of the parties.

Art. 45. The surplus of the quotas from the different parishes of the same municipality shall be joined together for the freeing of one or more slaves, the next in the classifications, who may have in their favour the preference established in Art. 27.

§ 1. The application of the above-mentioned surplus shall be made to the families and individuals who, in the different classifications, may represent that value, according to the prices agreed on or arbitrated; the preference established in Art. 27 being observed.

There being two or more cases under equal conditions, the decision shall be made by lot.

§ 2. Should the sum of the surplus be absolutely insufficient for the liberation of the family or the individual next in the classifications, in conformity with the preceding paragraph, or if, applied to one or more slaves, there should still be a remainder, and there should be no one willing, in either case, to augment that remainder as far as to complete the price of one emancipation, nor a slave who can do so by means of his own savings, that sum shall be kept in favour of the municipality to be added to the quota of the following year.

Art. 46. The slave is bound to contribute as far as the price of his freedom, or of that of the family to which he belongs, with the gifts, legacies, and inheritances which he may have obtained for that special purpose. Those who do not wish to do so shall lose their place in the order of classification, and shall be passed over.

Art. 47. The slaves removed to the municipality after the last classification can only be there contemplated in that of the next year.

Sole Paragraph. By way of compensation they shall not lose, in the municipality from whence they had been removed, their number in the order of freedom.

Chapter III.—*Of Savings, and Right of Freedom.*

Art. 48. The slave is permitted to form a savings' fund from moneys that may come to him from gifts, legacies, and inheritances, and from what, with his master's consent, he may obtain from his work and savings (Law, Art. 9).

Sole Paragraph. The gifts for emancipation are independent of public instruments, and do not require to be registered.

Art. 49. The savings of the slave shall be left in the hands of his owner, if the latter consent to it, save the hypothesis of Article 53, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and further, can, with previously obtained permission of the Orphan's Judge, be placed by the said owner or possessor in the fiscal station, or in some saving's or deposit bank which merits sufficient confidence.

Sole Paragraph. The owner is permitted to receive, at the same rate of interest of 6 per cent., the savings of the slave, according as the latter acquires them, as part indemnification of his freedom, once the price may be previously determined in a document delivered to the said slave.

In the case of co-ownership, it may remain in the hands of that co-owner whom the slave may prefer.

Art. 50. The owner or possessor of the slave must declare the existence of the savings at the time of the enrolment of the slaves, or of anything to be noted in this, or when he is about to make contracts, inventories, or divisions of the same, or requests a passport for the same, in order that this, his declaration, be inserted in the respective books, instruments, records, or papers.

Art. 51. The savings of the slave, in case of changing owners, shall pass into the hands of the new owner, or shall have any of the investments mentioned in Article 49.

Sole Paragraph. The transfer of ownership comprises the adjudication by division

between heirs or partners; the adjudication in these cases shall not be made without exhibiting either the savings or the voucher for their deposit.

Art. 52. When it is impossible to withdraw the savings of the slave from the owner of the same, the latter has a right to his freedom by paying the remainder of the price of the same, by services rendered for a term not exceeding seven years. The sum to be paid for his freedom shall be determined by arbitration, in conformity with § 2 of Article 4 of the Law, should no judicial valuation exist.

Art. 53. The Orphan Judge has the power to prevent the savings remaining in the hands of the owner or holder of the slave, or of any private establishment where they may have been deposited, if he be convinced that there is not sufficient guarantee, and he shall issue an order of prohibition, under penalty of sequestration.

Sole Paragraph. The guardians and trustees, and, in general, any persons, except owners or holders of slaves, are bound to show, under penalty of seizure, the savings, with interest, belonging to slaves who are under their administration, whenever the Orphans' Judge shall so determine, independently of the circumstance of want of guarantee.

Art. 54. In a meeting of creditors, the slaves shall belong to the class of creditors of property, for his savings and interest thereon, and he shall be considered under administration.

Art. 55. The savings delivered into the national and other treasuries shall be considered the same as money belonging to orphans.

Art. 56. The slave who can, by means of his savings, indemnify his owner, has a right to his freedom.

§ 1. In any judicial records, should there exist a valuation, and this correspond to the sum of the savings, the same valuation shall be the price of the indemnification (Law Article 4, § 2) for the freedom to be decreed *ex officio*;

§ 2. In the absence of judicial valuation or of agreement as to the price, this shall be fixed by arbitration (Law Article 4, § 2).

Art. 57. The slave who does not exhibit, in the act before the Judge, money or vouchers of his savings, the amount of which is equivalent to his fair price, cannot petition for arbitration in order to carry out Article 4 § 2 of the Law.

§ 1. The liberality of a third party is not permitted in giving freedom, except as an element in forming a savings' fund; and only through this means, and by the slave coming forward, shall the right to freedom be permitted to be exercised, in conformity with Article 4 § 2 of the Law.

§ 2. The rule established in the sole paragraph of Article 44, as to the delivery of the price of the emancipated slave, shall hold good in the freeing of the same by means of his savings.

Art. 58. Besides the rules of the process of arbitration prescribed in Articles 39 and 40 of this Regulation, there shall further be observed the following in carrying out the cited § 2 of Article 4 of the Law.

§ 1. The course of the said process will not suffer by other judiciary actions of a civil nature.

§ 2. In the arbitration a trustee appointed by the Judge shall appear on the part of the slave. As to the owner or any other party interested in the value of the slave, the disposition of the Article 38 shall be observed.

§ 3. In the valuation of the slaves, whose freedom may have been promised to be given at a certain fixed time, or when a specified condition be fulfilled, for the fixing his real value, these circumstances which are favourable to the emancipator, should be taken into consideration.

Art. 59. On the death of the slave, half of his savings shall belong to his surviving wife, should he have one, and the other half shall be transmitted to his heirs, according to the civil law.

In the absence of heirs and wife the savings shall be adjudged to the general Emancipation Fund. (Law Art. 4 § 1.)

It is understood that all the savings shall belong to the surviving wife, should the slave not have other heirs.

Art. 60. On the death of the slave who leaves savings and a slave heir, or a free minor, the Orphans' Judge, taking down the name of the owner or possessor, shall order to be drawn up a record of the existence of the said savings, which shall be divided, without further formality, among the heirs, or shall be judged to the General Emancipation Fund. Only in case of a question being raised in Court shall this most summary process, which shall be exempt from stamp duty and costs, fail to be put in force.

Chapter IV.—*Of the Clause and of the Contract of the Hiring of Slaves.*

Art. 61. It is permitted to the slave to facilitate his freedom, to contract with a third party for service in advance, for a period of time not exceeding seven years, with the consent of his owner, and the approval of the Judge of the Orphans' Court. (Law, Art. 4 § 4.)

Art. 62. The slave belonging to co-owners, being freed by either one of them, shall have the right of freedom, reimbursing the other owners for the amount due to them.

This indemnification might be paid by services in advance for a space of time not exceeding seven years, according to the preceding Article. (Law, Art. 4 § 4.)

Sole Paragraph. In this hypothesis, the exercise of the right of the slave does not depend on the consent of the other co-owners.

Art. 63. The freedom with the clause of services will not be null for want of fulfilment of said clause.

In general, the slaves freed with the clause of services to be rendered, during a certain time, and those that should obtain their freedom by means of payment by future services, and obliged to perform the same under penalty of being compelled to give them to public establishments, or to private persons by contract (Law, Art. 4 § 5) through the intervention of the Orphans' Judge.

Chapter V.—*Of Associations.*

Art. 64. The Judges of the Orphans' Court may deliver over to Associations authorised by Government, the children of female slaves born since the date of the Law, who may be given up or abandoned by their owners, or withdrawn from the power of the latter by virtue of the Articles 18 and 19 of the present Regulation.

§ 1. The children of the free daughters of slaves, may also be delivered over to those Associations.

§ 2. In the absence of Associations or establishments created for such a purpose, the minors may be handed over to Foundling Hospitals, or to private persons to whom the Judges of the Orphans' Court would entrust their education (Law, Art. 2 § 3).

Art. 65. The Associations, the Foundling Hospitals, or the private persons, will have a right to the gratuitous services of the minors until they shall attain the age of 21 years, and may hire out their services, but they are bound.

1. To rear and take care of said minors.

2. To form, for each one of them, a saving fund, consisting of the quota, which for that purpose shall be assigned.

3. To procure for them, on the expiration of their term of service, suitable situations (Law Article 2, §§ 1 & 3).

§ 1. The Associations are subject to the inspection of the Judges of the Orphans' Court only as regards minors (Law, Article 2 § 2), and must give annually an account of the obligations which the law imposes on them, and present, in order that they may be deposited in the coffer of the said orphans—the savings of the said minors. Private persons and Foundling Hospitals must also give an account of and show the savings which may have been agreed on.

§ 2. The dispositions of Articles 18 and 19 of this Regulation are applicable to the Association's Foundling Hospitals and private individuals, whether in the case of their making use themselves of the services of the minors, or whether they hire out those services, if they do not take measures within the term assigned, after the intimation respecting the said minors. The Judge will determine, *ex officio*, the amount of deposit, if there be risk; and any judicial authority will be competent to give orders thereon.

§ 3. The contracts for the hire of service shall always be made under the inspection of the Judge of the Court of Orphans, merely to verify their legal conditions, and the fitness of the hirer, in order to prevent such cases as are mentioned in Articles 18 and 19. The Judge of the Orphans' Court will refuse the hirer, whose conduct or profession does not guarantee the life, health, and morality of the minor. The services of minors can be hired only when they shall have attained the age of 8 years.

§ 4. The disposition of Article 17 is equally applicable to them, in order that the minors may ransom themselves from the onus of serving, by means of previous indemnification. From the moment of their ransom, they shall become subject to the Common Law, which is applicable to minors in general.

Art. 66. In the Orphans' Court there must be a book on purpose, opened, paged, numbered, and signed by the Judge for the enrolment of the minors delivered over by virtue of Article 2 of the Law respecting associations, Foundling Hospitals, and private individuals. In this book shall be set down the birth, affiliations, association, establish-

ment, or private person who accepted the minor, whether he was delivered over by the owner of his mother, taken away from the latter, or, abandoned by her, on what date and for what reasons; and also the ransom for services, emancipation through attaining majority, the death, if the individual has died before being placed in conformity with Article 2 § 1, of the Law. Every year all circumstances respecting the minor and his savings must be entered in the respective register.

§ 1. The special book does not dispense with the process of taking accounts in records.

§ 2. If there be two scriveners, the Government in the capital, and the Presidents in the provinces, shall determine which of the two shall be entrusted with this service.

§ 3. The costs of auditing the accounts must be paid by the associations, establishments, or private persons, to whom the minors were delivered.

Art. 67. The Judge of the Orphans' Court shall watch over the teaching and the religious instruction of the minors, either by requiring from the associations, the Foundling Hospitals, and private individuals, the fulfilment of that obligation, or by exacting it from the hirers, in their respective contracts.

Art. 68. The right of ordering the said minors to public establishments is reserved to the Government, transferring in such case to the State the obligations which the § 1 of Article 2 of the Law imposes on the authorized associations (Law, Article 2, § 4). It must not be understood, however, that the Government can take away from the Association, from the Foundling Hospitals, and private persons, the minors already delivered up by virtue of Article 2 of the Law, except in the case of the Article 65, paragraph 2.

Art. 69. Besides the Associations entrusted with the education of the minors, the Societies of Emancipation already organized, or those about to be organized, are also subject to the inspection of the Judge of the Orphans' Court.

§ 1. That inspection is confined to the annual examination of the accounts between the Associations, and each one of the emancipated slaves, in accordance with the Statutes or with the respective contracts.

§ 2. Nevertheless, the Judges of the Orphans' Court may always look after, whenever they deem it necessary, the treatment of the children who have been emancipated, as regards the morality, way of living, and health.

Art. 70. The Emancipation Societies shall always have a prior claim on the services of the slaves, to whom they have given freedom, as an indemnification for the amount of the purchase. (Law Art. 5. Sole paragraph.)

§ 1. Those services are not obligatory for a period of more than seven years, whatever may be the amount of the indemnification. The time, in case of imprisonment for crime, or running away, shall be deducted on the expiration of the term of service. Those under 21 years of age will complete that age when under the dominion of the Association, even though they may have passed the term prescribed, except in the case of the following paragraph—as regards these, the Emancipation Societies are on the same footing as the Associations—in Article 64, as regards all law formalities.

§ 2. The slaves emancipated may free themselves from the onus of service by a previous pecuniary indemnification, which they themselves, or through the medium of others, offer to the Association in their own or other's name, with the proviso of the Article 57, if they petition for it to the Court. In case of not agreeing as to the quantum of the indemnification, that shall be calculated on the price of the purchase, divided by the years of service, in order that they may be paid for the time yet unexpired.

The Associations have a right to the increase of 18 per cent. upon the total amount disbursed, whatever time may have elapsed.

This disposition shall be applicable in general to all slaves emancipated for a fixed amount, with the clause or contract of advances for work to be done.

§ 3. The Emancipation Societies have the right of availing themselves of the provision allowed in Article 4 § 5 of the Law, and mentioned in Article 63 of this Regulation.

Art. 71. Everything that is set down in the Law, and in this Regulation, as to the forming, keeping, and disposal of the money saved, is applicable to the slaves emancipated by Societies, or by private persons, under the clause or contract of rendering service.

Art. 72. In the Judge of Orphans' Court there shall be a special book, similar to that of Article 66 of this Regulation, for the enrolment of the slaves emancipated by payment of their value, with the clause of rendering service, either by Societies or by private persons.

In the registering of every emancipated slave, besides the birth and parentage, there must be mentioned the name of every person who was his owner, the number of his order in the special enrolment, the date, and the municipality in which this was done, the Association or private person who freed him, his price, the time of service rendered, and his

fitness; and likewise his redemption or death, in case he should have died before completing his time of service. All the facts concerning the freed person and his savings must be written down in the respective register every year.

The freed slaves, whose term of service shall still have to expire before their coming of age, must be registered in another book for that purpose, which must be joined to the other. For the rest, as in §§ 1, 2, and 3, of Article 66.

Sole paragraph. The seat of the Society, or the residence of the person who may free slaves, with the clause or contract of service, by paying the value guarantees the competency of the respective Orphans' Judge for the enrolment. In like manner relatively to the Associations for free minors, sons of slaves.

Art. 73. The paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Law embraces associations, Foundling Hospitals, and private persons, in order that the future of the children of the free minors, and of the minors under age, and subject to work on hire, should be cared for.

Art. 74. The Government guarantees to the Associations the gratuitous concessions of Crown lands, under the condition that may be established in special regulations, for the founding of agricultural colonies or industrial establishments, in which the freed slaves may find employment, and the education of the minors be cared for. In like manner, they guarantee to the Associations, at the minimum price, the grant of Crown lands in order to found rural establishments which the above associations destined for sale to emigrants.

Chapter VI.—Of Slaves Emancipated by the Law.

Art. 75. The following are declared free:—

1. Slaves belonging to the nation, the Government furnishing them with the work they consider most suitable.

2. Slaves given in usufruct to the Crown.

3. Slaves of unclaimed inheritances.

4. Slaves abandoned by their owners. (Law Art. 6, §§ 1 and 4).

§ 1. The slaves belonging to the nation shall receive their papers of freedom, in conformity with the Decree No. 4,815 of 11th November, 1871, and shall have the destination determined upon in said Decree.

§ 2. The slaves given in usufruct to the Crown, are to be considered, and treated in every respect like those belonging to the nation.

§ 3. The slaves of unclaimed inheritances, shall receive from the Judge, who determines upon the same, their respective papers; they cannot, therefore, be publicly *ex vi*, of the Article 38 of the Decree No. 2,433 of 15th June, 1859, until the decision of the inheritance in abeyance, and the revision of this to the State; and during this time, their services shall be hired out by the trustee of the inheritance under the inspection, and with the consent of the Judge.

§ 4. The slaves abandoned by their owners shall also receive their tickets of freedom from the Judge who decides upon the abandonment.

Art. 76. A slave is considered to be abandoned when his owner, residing in the place, and being known, does not keep him in subjection, nor manifests any desire to maintain him under his authority.

Art. 77. The letters of freedom given to the slaves of unclaimed inheritances, and to slaves abandoned by their owners, shall be the certificate of the sentence taken out by the Scrivener, and signed by the Judge.

Art. 78. If the owners abandoned their slaves as being invalids, they shall be made to maintain them, except in case of poverty, the food being regulated by the Judge of the Orphans' Court. (Law Art. 6, § 4 *in fine*).

Sole paragraph.—The food shall be regulated in the sentence which decides the abandonment.

Art. 79. As a rule, the slaves emancipated by virtue of the Law, must remain five years under the free inspection of the Government. They are obliged to contract their services under penalty of being compelled, if they lead a vagabond life, to work in the public establishments. The compulsion shall, however, cease whenever the emancipated slaves exhibits a contract of service. (Law Article 6 § 5).

Chapter VII.—Of Suits at Law.

Art. 80. In the suits at law in favour of emancipation:—

§ 1. The trial must be summary.

§ 2. There may be made appeals *ex officio*, when the decisions are against emancipation. (Law Article 7 and its paragraph).

Art. 81. The summary process is that pointed out in the Article 65 of the Decree No. 4,824 of 22nd November, 1871.

§ 1. The suits at law for emancipation do not depend on agreement before the Judge.

§ 2. The slaves maintained during the trial for freedom shall contract their services during the same, the hirer constituting himself, before the Judge, a trustworthy and faithful depository of the wages, for the benefit of either party who may gain the suit at law. If they do not do so, they shall be made to work in public establishments, the would-be owner petitioning that sense to the Judge.

§ 3. These law-suits shall be free of costs.

Art. 82. The process to verify the facts of Article 18 of this Regulation is, that of the paragraph of the Article 63 of the decree No. 4824 of the 22nd November, 1871.

Sole paragraph. That same form of proceeding shall serve to verify the abandonment according to the Articles 76, 77, and 78 of this regulation.

Art. 83. In the case of infraction of the contract of hire for services, the form of process is that of the Law of 11th October, 1837, and the competent Judge is of the Orphans' Court in the General District, and the District Judge in the special districts, where there is no special Orphans' Judge.

Sole paragraph. Where there is danger of flight, or in case of flight, the imprisonment of the emancipated slave contracted, may be effected as a preventive-measure, it must not, however exceed thirty days.

Art. 84. For the freedom, by indemnification of the value, and for the ransom, a petition is sufficient, in which the intention of the petitioner being shown, the permission to cite the owner of the slave, or the possessor the free man, shall be solicited.

Previous to the citation, the Judge shall invite the owner to an amicable agreement, and only in the absence of this shall he take further steps. (Law, Article 4, and its paragraphs.)

§ 1. Should there be necessity for a trustee, the appointing of the same shall precede the citation, in conformity with the dispositions of this Regulation.

§ 2. The citation being made, the parties shall be permitted recourse to arbitrators, if there be necessity for arbitration, and the Judge shall proceed in the form of the Articles 39, 40, and 58 of this Regulation, finally decreeing the value or the price of the indemnification, and this being paid, he shall give the letter of freedom or document of redemption.

§ 3. If the freedom be acquired by contract of services, this circumstance shall be mentioned in the letter of freedom, and in the case of ulterior ransom, a special document shall not be given, as it will be sufficient to note it in the document itself.

Art. 85. In the cases for which this Regulation does not indicate the form of process, the Judge will proceed administrating.

Art. 86. The value of the indemnification for the freedom or for the ransom, shall regulate the competency for the simple preparation, or the preparation and decision in conformity with the Law, No. 2033 of 20th September, 1871.

The same rule serves for the value of the slave in case of abandonment.

Chapter VIII.—Of Special Enrolment.

Art. 87. The special enrolment of all the slaves existing in the Empire shall be immediately made, with a declaration of the name, sex, age, condition, fitness for work, and parentage of each, if known. (Law, Article 8).

§ 1. The term when the enrolment should begin and be closed, shall be announced with the longest possible time for warning being given, by means of repeated edicts, in which shall be inserted the disposition of the following paragraph. (Law, *ibid.* § 1).

§ 2. The slaves who, through the fault or omission of the persons interested, were not presented for enrolment within a year after the closing of the same, shall, through this fact, be considered free. (Law *ibid.*, § 2).

§ 3. The owner shall pay for the enrolment of each slave, once only, the emolument of 500 milreis, if he does so within the time appointed, and 1 milreis if he exceed the said term. The product of this fee shall be set aside for the expenses of the enrolment, and the surplus to the Emancipation Fund. (Law, *ibid.* § 3).

§ 4. The children of female slaves who, by the Law No. 2040 of 28th September, 1871, became free, shall also be enrolled in a separate book.

The owners defaulting, through negligence, shall incur the fine of 100 milreis, and 200 milreis to be repeated as often as the slaves were omitted; and for fraud in the penalties of the Article 169 of the Criminal Code. (Law, *ibid.* § 4).

§ 5. The Parish Priests must have special books for the register of births and deaths of the children of female slaves, born since the date of the Law. Each omission shall subject the Parish Priest to a fine of 100 milreis. (Law, *ibid.* § 5).

Art. 88. The enrolment shall be regulated by the decree No. 4835 of 1st December, 1871, and of No. 4960 of 8th May, 1872.

Chapter IX.—*General Dispositions.*

Art. 89. Freedoms, whether gratuitous or dearly acquired, are exempt from any taxes, emoluments or expenses. (Law, Article 4, § 6.)

Art. 90. The Law, No. 1695, of 15th September, 1869, remains in its full force, with the following alterations.

§ 1. In any case of alienation, or transmission of slaves, it is forbidden, under penalty of nullity, to separate the husband and wife, and children under twelve years of age from their father or mother. (Law, Article 4, § 7.)

This disposition embraces the alienation or extra judicial transmission.

For the benefit of liberty, however, children under twelve years of age, who may be manumitted with or without the clause of future service, may be separated from their father or mother.

§ 2. In judicial sales, and in inventories in general, the Judge shall grant letters of freedom to the slaves who can actually show the amount of their valuations. In this case the direct liberality of a third party is permitted.

§ 3. The proposals for freeing by bid without conditions take the preference of any others, the valuation being respected. In the next place, the proposals to grant freedom with the clause of contract of service, and besides these, that one which grants the least time for serving, when the amount of indemnification be the same.

There being proposals of this kind, the advertizing for a new term shall not be repeated, nor shall the opposition of heirs or creditors, who petition for an adjudication at a higher price, be admitted. The slave who has a right to be manumitted by emancipation funds, within the year by which the sale by auction is announced, shall not be passed over although put up for sale with the contract of hire of services, unless he become liable to any of the delinquencies mentioned in Article 32, § 2.

Art. 91. The services whether of the free minors, except in the instances of the §§ 5 and 7 of the 1st Article of the Law, or the previous accord of the Article 16 of this Regulation, or of those gratuitously manumitted, with the clause of hire of said services, cannot be transferred. They may, however, be hired.

This disposition does not include the services contracted for the obtainment of freedom.

§ 2. The disposition of Article 1, § 5, of the Law is applicable, as much too forced, as to gratuitous or onerous alienation. In case of testamentary dispositions, the alienation of the slave mother does not include the free minors, if the legatees were not necessary heirs, according to § 7, Article 1 of the Law.

Art. 92. If the division of property between the heirs or partners does not include the union of a slave family, and none of them should prefer to remain with them by paying the quota of the other parties interested, the family in this case shall be sold, and the proceeds of the same shared. (Law, Article 4, § 8.)

§ 1. The free children under twelve years of age shall not accompany the slave mother except in the case of the necessary heir getting the family in the division.

§ 2. In like manner also, in the case of not being the necessary heirs, as in the case of division amongst partners, the minors shall remain at the disposition of the Government, or of the Orphans' Judge.

§ 3. Nevertheless, in the hypothesis of the preceding paragraphs, as well as that of § 2 of Article 91, the Orphans' Judge shall give the preference to the owners of the mothers, to undertake the education of the minors; and in every case, the separation shall not take place until after the minor shall have completed his third year, save the exception of Article 8.

Art. 93. No inventory or division between heirs or partners which includes slaves, and no law-suit which has reference to the dominion or possession of slaves, shall be admitted in Court, if the document of enrolment be not at once presented. (Decree, No. 4835, of 1st December, 1871, Article 45.) Nor shall any passport be given to slaves, unless the documents of enrolment are presented to the authority who has to grant the passport, in which must be mentioned the numbers of the order, date, and place where it was granted, and if accompanied by their free children, the passports must include the names and other declarations concerning these latter. (Decree, cited *ibid.*)

Art. 94. The Ordination Book, 4th tit. 63, in that part which revokes freedom on account of ingratitude, is abolished.

Art. 95. Any certificates required by the Judges, trustees of orphans, public prose-

cutors, and assistants, for the defence of slaves, free minors, and of the manumitted subject to service, shall be granted free of expense.

Chapter X.—*Of Fines and Penalties.*

Art. 96. In addition to the fines imposed by the Decree No. 4,835 of 1st December, 1871, Art. 33, the following shall also be incurred :—

That of 10 milreis to 50 milreis on every one of the members of the municipal Juntas of emancipation who does not appear at the respective meetings without justifiable reason. The scrivener as well as the functionaries, and those persons who refrained from giving the explanations of Art. 32 of this regulation shall incur this same fine.

The fine of 20 milreis to 60 milreis on those who being appointed arbitrators, trustees, or depositories, refused without a lawful or justifiable motive, to act.

A fine of 50 milreis to 100 milreis on the owners, holders, and parish priests who may join in the error mentioned in the declaration of Art. 3 of this Regulation, if not rectified in time, and if it be not a case of punishment for crime.

A fine of 50 milreis to 100 milreis on the Judges and other functionaries who do not fulfil, within the time fixed, the duties which this Regulation recommends.

A fine of 50 milreis to 100 milreis on the judges and scribes who are negligent and wanting in the fulfilment of the obligations which this Regulation imposes on them, besides being criminally responsible,

A fine of 100 milreis on every one of the Directors of the Associations, administrators of Foundling Hospitals, and owners of free minors, and of those manumitted with clause or contract of service on hire, who have not given to be enrolled in the competent Court, the minors and the manumitted who are under their authority, or who have not annually rendered accounts, or furnished the information necessary for reducing them to writing in the respective registers.

Art. 97. The following shall be punished by imprisonment of ten or twenty days :—

Those persons who with bad intention do not give in for classification (as treated on in Article 27 and following) the names of the slaves for emancipation by the public fund; thirty days' imprisonment for those persons who, having in their possession the savings of slaves, or of those manumitted, and in their service, without legal permission, do not declare it in Court within the time set down in the edict; thirty days' imprisonment for those persons who seduce minors, subject to the authority of the owners of the mothers delivered over to Associations, Foundling Hospitals, and private persons, or manumitted, bound to serve.

Art. 98. To impose these fines is the province of—

The Minister and Secretary of State, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works in the Capital, on the members of the Municipal Junta, on the priests, and on the Judges.

The Presidents of Provinces can inflict a fine on the persons who constitute the Municipal Junta, on the priests, and on the Judges; the Municipal Judges, on the respective scribes, or on individuals who ought to substitute them, and on the persons who refuse to give them the explanations solicited; the Judges, on their subalterns, including the inferior authorities, scribes, persons appointed trustees, depositories, or arbitrators, on the owners and possessors of free minors, and of manumitted slaves, on associations, and on Foundling Hospitals.

Sole paragraph. As a general rule, the higher authorities may impose the fines which the inferior functionaries may have refrained from doing, without giving a sufficient reason for so acting, and may fine them for negligence or omission in the sum of 50 milreis to 100 milreis.

Art. 99. There shall be appeal against the imposition of the fine—

To the Presidents in the provinces, when imposed by the administrative and judiciary authorities of the same province; to the Minister, when the fines are imposed by the Presidents of the province; to the Council of State, in conformity with the Article 46 of the Regulation No. 124 of 5th February, 1842, when imposed by the Minister.

In the capital, for appeals, recourse shall be had to the Minister.

Art. 100. The fines shall be collected judicially, delivering over the certificates for this purpose to the fiscal departments.

Art. 101. The punishment of imprisonment shall be imposed by the competent judiciary authority.

Art. 102. The fines threatened in this Regulation shall form a part of the Emancipation Fund.

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No. 3.

Earl Granville to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 7, 1872.

I HAVE to inform you that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been called to the frequent shipments of slaves from Egypt to Smyrna in Egyptian steamers, which have been reported by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch.

Mr. Cumberbatch has apparently taken all the means in his power for obtaining information of these arrivals of slaves and for procuring their liberation; but it is more than probable that many shipments of slaves are so made as to elude his vigilance, and it is certain that occasional confiscations can never alone succeed in stopping the Slave Trade.

The only effectual method for extinguishing the Egyptian Slave Trade is to be found in the faithful compliance of the Viceroy and his Government with the firman of January 1857, and I have therefore to instruct you to call His Highness' attention to the frequent shipments of slaves in Egyptian vessels, and to express to him the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that the continuance of this Traffic must be attributed either to the negligence or to the still more culpable connivance of Egyptian officials, and you will request that stringent measures may be taken to put a stop to this Traffic, and also to punish the parties who may be engaged in it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 4.

Colonel Stanton to Earl Granville.—(Received July 22.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 5, 1872.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch dated the 7th of June, instructing me to call the attention of the Khedive to the frequent shipments of slaves in Egyptian vessels, and to express to him the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that the continuance of this Traffic must be attributed either to the negligence or to the still more culpable connivance of Egyptian officials, and further desiring me to request that stringent measures may be taken to put a stop to this Traffic, and also to punish the parties who may be engaged in it, I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that I have on several occasions recently called the attention of the Egyptian Government to the continued evasion of the orders given by the Khedive to prevent the export of slaves from this country, and have urged that greater vigilance should be used by the police authorities to prevent the Traffic in slaves and to bring the slave-dealers to justice.

On the receipt of your Lordship's despatch I made a further communication to the Egyptian Government, as instructed by your Lordship, and I also called Chérif Pasha's serious attention to the subject during an interview I had with him some days since.

His Excellency replied that he did not see what further steps the Egyptian Government could take in the matter, that no negroes were allowed to embark on Egyptian vessels unless provided with papers of manumission, or accompanying their masters as domestic servants, and that it was impossible for the police authorities to do more than ascertain that their papers were in order.

I remarked to his Excellency that I was fully aware of the difficulty he represented, but that it was evident these precautions were not sufficient, and that they were

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stantly evaded by the slave-owners, and I added that I could not believe that the police were ignorant of the parties engaged in this Traffic, or that, if seriously determined to extinguish the Slave Trade, the Egyptian Government could not devise means of bringing the slave-dealers to justice.

I also requested that an inquiry should be instituted into the cases specified in Mr. Cumberbatch's despatches, in order, if possible, to detect and punish the offenders.

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

No. 5.

Viscount Enfield to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that his Lordship approves the language which you held to Cherif Pasha, in regard to the frequent shipment of slaves in Egyptian vessels, as reported in your despatch of the 5th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 6.

Viscount Enfield to Acting Consul Calvert.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, August 10, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that it has come to his Lordship's knowledge, principally through Reports received from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, that continued shipments of African slaves take place at Alexandria for Constantinople.

With a view to the serious attention of the authorities at the ports of embarkation and destination being drawn to this practice, it would seem desirable, in Lord Granville's opinion, to obtain accurate particulars respecting all such shipments at Alexandria; and I have therefore to instruct you to report whether it would be feasible to ascertain when slaves are shipped, and who are the shippers.

No. 7.

Colonel Stanton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 19, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, approving of the language held by me to Chérif Pasha, in regard to the frequent shipment of slaves in Egyptian vessels, as reported in my despatch of the 5th July.

Since that date I have had several conversations with his Excellency with reference to the Slave Trade in Egypt, and I am happy to be able to report to your Lordship, that the police authorities have at last been able to discover that this trade has been chiefly, if not entirely, carried on by Persian subjects residing in this country; and strong representations on the subject have been made by the authorities to the Persian Consul-General, who has, as I am assured, sent the chief offender out of the country.

The most positive orders have also been given in my presence to the Prefect of Police, to ascertain that every negro about to embark from Alexandria is provided with the proper manumission paper; and further to take note of the names and the numbers of black servants who may accompany their masters or mistresses, as well as the names of these latter, so that, in case of reference being made, it may be possible to trace the person or persons who may have taken slaves from this country for the purpose of sale; and I trust these measures may be found sufficient, at all events, to check the export of slaves from Egypt reported by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch.

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

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No. 8.

Viscount Enfield to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 11, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th of August, and I am to instruct you to convey to the Egyptian Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the steps taken by them to prevent the shipment of slaves in Egyptian vessels.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 9.

Consul Stanley to Earl Granville.—(Received September 19.)

(Extract.)

Alexandria, September 10, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Acting Consul Calvert of the 10th August last, respecting the shipment of slaves from Alexandria to Constantinople.

I have received the strongest assurances from the local authorities that their utmost endeavours are used to detect and put a stop to the transport of slaves. The Prefect of Police has explained to me that no person having the appearance of a slave is allowed to embark without being provided with papers of freedom. Any person having with him domestic slaves, as has every Mussulman family, is compelled to free them before they are permitted to embark, and each person so freed is asked if it is of his own free will that he goes, and he is informed that he is at liberty to accept any employment he chooses. Papers of freedom are then given to the person, and also a passport declaring his appearance, name, and age, and also the name of his master. These documents are both registered.

The Prefect admitted that certain irregularities had been practised by some people in the Passport Office, but that, on detection, he had punished them by dismissal or otherwise.

I also believe that the Police authorities would willingly furnish me with details of all freed slaves carried by each steamer.

Great good would be effected if Mr. Consul Cumberbatch would supplement his statement that such a number of slaves were carried by such a steamer, by giving the names of such slaves, and of the intending sellers, and if the authorities at Smyrna and Constantinople could be moved to send back to Egypt both such slaves and the masters, it would do much to stop the Traffic, as I am assured that masters on such detection would be severely punished, having offended against the civil and religious law by selling slaves whom they had freed.

I would add to these remarks that it is within my knowledge that his Highness the Khedive has given the most positive orders that no slaves be allowed to embark.

I have ventured to submit these particulars to your Lordship, in order that your Lordship may have full information as to the means adopted here to prevent the embarkation of slaves for sale.

No. 10.

Colonel Stanton to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, September 28, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th instant, instructing me to convey to the Egyptian Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the steps taken by them to prevent the shipment of slaves in Egyptian vessels, and beg to inform your Lordship that I have duly complied with these instructions, but, having ascertained that slaves were still being shipped at Suakim on board Egyptian vessels for conveyance to Jeddah and the Arabian coast, I have availed myself of the occasion to express the hope that the preventive measures

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adopted will not be con ned to Alexandria, but will be enforced equally in all Egyptian ports.

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

No. 11.

Viscount Enfield to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 24, 1872.

IN reply to your despatch of the 28th ultimo, stating that you have conveyed to the Egyptian Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the steps taken by them to prevent the shipment of slaves in Egyptian vessels, I am directed by Lord Granville to express to you his Lordship's approval of the language you have held to the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

MOROCCO.

No. 12.*Viscount Enfield to Consul-General F. D. Hay.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 13, 1872.

SEVERAL cases having recently occurred of slaves being landed at Malta, on their way from Tripoli to Turkish ports, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to use your best endeavours to prevent the embarkation of slaves in ships destined to touch at Malta, and, in the event of their embarkation being effected, to telegraph at once to the Governor of that island such particulars as may enable him to take steps for liberating them on landing.

I am, &c.
(Signed) **ENFIELD.**

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No. 13.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 17, 1872.

A MEETING of the Abolitionist Society of Madrid was held two days ago, and seems to have been well attended, although some of its leading members, who are now amongst the prominent political men of the "situation," were significantly absent. The Secretary of the Society read a Report of its progress since its last meeting, held five months ago, in which it was stated that a League had been formed amongst the Abolitionist newspapers of Spain, which now included sixty-two periodicals of all shades of political opinion. The Report further described the formation of Abolitionist Societies in various towns, formerly favourable to the *status quo* in the Colonies, amongst them Santander, San Sebastian, and Seville, and gave an account of large meetings held a short time ago in favour of Abolition in the Canaries and in Salamanca.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 14.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received January 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 23, 1872.

IN the Ministerial programme which Señor Sagasta submitted yesterday to the Congress, he touched upon the policy of his Ministry with regard to Cuba. He said that "it was useless to deal with social or political reforms in that island until the insurrection was brought to an end, until tranquillity was restored to the country, until the passions which had been excited by the war had disappeared, until those who had entertained ideas of separation were inspired by the sentiment of love for their nationality. When this state of things had been brought about, the Government would be prepared to deal with those distant Provinces with the favour to which they had an indisputable right." Your Lordship will perceive that as regards reforms in Cuba, the most important of which is the abolition of slavery, the declarations of successive Spanish Governments are the same—that they cannot be entered upon until the insurrection is at an end.

In another part of his speech Señor Sagasta informed the Congress, that the last accounts received by the Government from Cuba were very favourable, and that he was convinced that the present winter campaign would put an end to the insurrection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 15.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 1, 1872.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, reporting the announcement made to Congress on the 22nd ultimo, by Señor Sagasta, of the Ministerial policy with regard to Cuba and the question of Slavery.

A numerous and influential deputation called upon me on the 23rd ultimo to urge that the provisions of our Treaty with Spain, and the large compensation paid to her by this country for the abolition of the Slave Trade, entitled Her Majesty's Government to

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make stronger and more energetic representations than they had hitherto done regarding the illegal importation of slaves since that period, and the treatment of the emancipados.

While admitting that Spain had Treaty obligations towards this country in reference to the Slave Trade which had not been fully observed, and that our efforts to secure their fulfilment had hitherto failed, I stated that Her Majesty's Government never failed to exert its influence on all suitable occasions in favour of the abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies, and that you, as Her Majesty's representative, had zealously and energetically carried out your instructions in this respect. I, at the same time, pointed out to the deputation the delicacy and difficulty of our interference in the present position of the relations between Spain and Cuba.

But the statement now made by Señor Sagasta is so unsatisfactory that I have to instruct you to press the Spanish Government for an answer to the observations that I made to the Marquis La Iglesia at my interview with him on the 13th ultimo, a summary of which is contained in my despatch of the 28th of December last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 16.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received February 9.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 6, 1872.

I HAD an opportunity to-day of speaking to Admiral Malcampo on the subject of the reported landing of slaves in Cuba, referred to in Mr. Consul-General Dunlop's despatch of the 31st December last, of which a copy was inclosed in your Lordship's of the 23rd ultimo. His Excellency expressed his conviction that no landing of slaves could have recently taken place in the island, and he founded that conviction, he said, upon two considerations; first, that as there were now more than forty Spanish vessels of war cruising on the Cuban coasts to prevent assistance being given to the insurgents, and as the eastern coast of the island, where the Slave Trade could be best carried on, was the one most closely watched, it would be almost impossible for a slaver to avoid capture; and, secondly, that the risks of seizure and punishment were now so great that no one in Cuba would embark their capital in slave-trading, as the whole of their profits would be swallowed up by the bribes that would have to be given to secure the enterprize.

I am well aware of the difficulty of obtaining proof in a matter of this kind, but if Mr. Dunlop could furnish your Lordship with any evidence of the truth of the reports which have reached him, or could ascertain where the landing took place, it would be important that I should be furnished with it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 17.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received February 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 10, 1872.

IN pursuance of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st instant, I have pressed Señor de Blas for an answer to the observations that your Lordship made to the Marquis Casa La Iglesia, with reference to the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies. I pointed out to his Excellency that a numerous and influential deputation had urged your Lordship to insist upon the fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty between England and Spain for the abolition of the Slave Trade, regarding the illegal importation of slaves since that Treaty was entered into, and the treatment of the emancipados. I further stated to his Excellency that this question would inevitably be raised in the House of Commons, and that Her Majesty's Government felt that the assurances on the subject hitherto given by the Spanish Government were far from satisfactory, and were not of a nature to meet the just complaints of the British nation. Your Lordship, therefore, expected, I said, that some proof of the serious intention of the Spanish Government to deal with the question of slavery should be furnished to your Lordship, in order that you might be able to give satisfactory explanations on the subject to Parliament.

Señor de Blas replied that since the interview of the Marquis Casa La Iglesia with

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your Lordship the Spanish Government had not lost sight of this important subject. He said that instructions had been sent to the Captain-General and Civil Governor of Puerto Rico to examine fully into the question of slavery in that island. That as soon as the Report from those authorities was received, the Government would prepare a Law on the subject, which, he pledged himself, should be submitted to the new Cortes. It was necessary, he said, to proceed with much caution, as it was known that, among the Puerto Rico Deputies to the late Córtes, who had called upon the Spanish Government to abolish slavery in the island, there were some who were enemies to Spain, and whose object it was to embarrass the Government by causing disturbances in the island; but that, nevertheless, the Government admitted that slavery could be abolished in Puerto Rico, and that they were prepared to deal with the question as soon as the Cortes met. They could do nothing until a Law on the subject had been sanctioned by the Chambers. With regard to Cuba, he repeated, the Government could give no pledge. Until the insurrection was at an end, neither the question of slavery, nor any other connected with the government of the island, could be touched.

I told Señor de Blas that I would repeat to your Lordship what he had stated to me; but that it was absolutely necessary that the Marquis Casa La Iglesia should, without loss of time, make some definite communication to your Lordship, in reply to the observations which you had addressed to him. His Excellency said that he would consult his colleagues on the subject, and promised that instructions should be sent to the Spanish Minister by the messenger who leaves Madrid on the 12th of this month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 18.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 14, 1872.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Dunlop, giving the views of Vice-Consul Crawford as to the probable effects of the emancipation of slaves in the Island of Cuba.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 19.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 13, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I had an opportunity yesterday of speaking to the President of the Council, Señor Sagasta, on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and of pointing out to him the necessity of taking some steps in this matter which might satisfy Her Majesty's Government and the just expectations of the British nation. His Excellency repeated to me the assurances of the intention of the Government of the King to deal with this question, especially in Puerto Rico, where, he said, the measures already introduced would shortly be considerably extended. What his Excellency said to me differed little from what I had already heard from Señor de Blas, who informed me last night that instructions had been sent to the Marquis Casa La Iglesia to enable him to reply to the representations addressed to him by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 20.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 7, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to report that public meetings are constantly held at Madrid by the Spanish Society for the Abolition of Slavery, at which many well-known political men

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speaking in favour of abolition, and the views of the Society are gaining ground amongst the people.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 21.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received March 28.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 25, 1872.

I HAVE availed myself of the opportunity afforded by the notice of motion on the subject of slavery in Cuba, given by Mr. Thomas Hughes, to urge once more upon Señor De Blas the absolute necessity of taking some steps which may furnish Her Majesty's Government with proof of the intention of the Spanish Government to deal without delay with this question, and especially to fulfil their Treaty engagements with regard to the emancipados. I pointed out to his Excellency that statements seriously affecting the good faith of the Spanish Government would be made in the House of Commons to which no denial could be given by Her Majesty's Government, that the promises repeatedly made to me by successive Ministers had not been fulfilled, and that from the reports which Her Majesty's Government received from Cuba, and which there was every reason to believe were well founded, the emancipados were still virtually treated as slaves, in open violation of the Treaties between Great Britain and Spain. I further warned Señor De Blas of the serious results that such a debate as that impending in the House of Commons might have upon the friendly relations which existed between the two countries, in consequence of the great disappointment felt by the English people at the neglect of Spain to fulfil her obligations; and I reminded his Excellency that, although Her Majesty's Government had expressed their willingness to make every allowance for the exceptional circumstances under which the Spanish Government had been placed in consequence of the insurrection in Cuba, they could not justify the non-fulfilment of Treaty engagements.

Señor De Blas replied, that if I would furnish him with a Memorandum of the chief points of complaint against the Spanish Government, he would telegraph at once to Cuba, and endeavour to obtain such information as might enable him to furnish your Lordship with explanations through the Marquis de Casa Iglesia before the debate on Mr. Hughes's motion came on. I have, accordingly, placed in his Excellency's hands a Memorandum, of which I inclose a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Memorandum.

MR. HUGHES, a well-known and influential Member of Parliament, is to move on April 9, in the House of Commons, that "an Address be presented to the Queen, praying Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to urge upon the Spanish Government the fulfilment, without further delay, of those Treaty obligations in respect to the Slave population of Cuba which have been so long neglected."

This motion will, no doubt, lead to an important discussion. The grounds of complaint against the Spanish Government will probably be—

1. That it has not fulfilled the distinct promises repeatedly given to that of Her Majesty, that measures should be taken for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies.

2. That the Law passed with regard to slavery by the Constituent Cortes, although of a very limited and unsatisfactory nature, has not been carried out in Cuba.

3. That the Articles of the Treaties between Spain and Great Britain, especially that of 1835, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, have not been fulfilled as regards the emancipados by the Spanish Government.

It is to the last point that attention will be, no doubt, especially directed. It will be asserted that long after the time when the Slave Trade ought to have entirely ceased, and up to a very recent period, slaves have been landed in Cuba with the cognizance and connivance of the Spanish authorities; that the persons known as emancipados, who ought to live in the complete enjoyment of their freedom, are kept in slavery, contrary to the Law

and to Treaty engagements; that emancipados, declared to be free by the Spanish authorities, and who ought to be so by law, are really bought and sold, and that a large portion of the slave population of Cuba, if the law and Treaties had been observed, ought now to be free.

A number of facts can be produced in support and proof of these assertions. Under the pretence of "transferring" the emancipados to persons requiring labour, they are really sold, and it is known that 18 oz. a head is the sum usually paid for such emancipados. Some of these transfers which have been seen are actually signed by Señor Aristegui, Vice-Secretary of the Cuban Government; although it is pretended that emancipados thus transferred are free, they are to all intents and purposes really slaves.

It is unnecessary to mention other abuses, such as replacing dead slaves by emancipados, the presenting of false lists, &c., which have been continually brought to the notice of the Spanish Government, but which, there is every reason to believe, still exist.

It is of great importance that Her Majesty's Government should be furnished with some explanation on these subjects to use in the debate.

Madrid, March 24, 1872.

No. 22.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received April 8.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 3, 1872.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a translation of a Memorandum upon the question of slavery in Cuba, in reply to mine upon the same subject, which Señor de Blas has placed in my hands. His Excellency informs me that the Marquis de Casa Iglesia has been furnished with a similar statement, for communication to Lord Enfield, with reference to Mr. Thomas Hughes' motion on the subject of slavery in Cuba, which is to be submitted to the House of Commons on the 9th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

IN the Memorandum presented by Her Majesty's Representative in Madrid, it is thought probable that important debates may arise in the House of Commons, owing to the proposal of Mr. Hughes, that the English Parliament should present an Address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to urge on the Spanish Government the fulfilment, without delay, of the conditions of the Slave Trade Treaties in Cuba.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister believes also that the debate will principally be confined to three points.

To the first charge it must be answered, that the Spanish Government has sincerely and loyally fulfilled the promises which it has made on different occasions to the English Government, of taking steps for the abolition of slavery in the American Colonies. This is proved by the communications addressed by the English Government, through its Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Spanish Minister of State, congratulating him on the efficacy of the measures adopted for preventing the Slave Traffic. Similar communications have been for some time made at the time of year when the British Admiralty usually sends in the list of the names and number of the ships to be employed on the African coasts. Another proof of what has been stated, is the circumstance that England has considerably reduced her establishment at Sierra Leone, in consequence of the very small importance now attaching to the Traffic, and the uselessness of maintaining there the number of employés which the vigilance of the Slave Trade formerly rendered necessary.

The Spanish Government has given another proof in the Abolition Law passed by the Constituent Cortes on the 23rd of June, 1870. Before and after the publication of this law, the Minister for the Colonies announced to the superior civil authorities in the Antilles, the presentation to the Cortes of a project of law, more ample than the one at present in force, and authorized meetings of proprietors in the Colonies, to study and make suggestions on the above-mentioned project, in which labour the Minister also took part.

CLASS A.

With respect to the second charge it must be stated, that the above-mentioned Law of June 23, 1870, was published in Cuba in September of the same year, and in November following the Civil Governor returned, together with his opinion thereon, the regulations for its application, which were received in December, and had been transmitted to him in the form of bases the previous August. These documents were laid before the Council of State, in accordance with the organic Law of August 17, 1860.

This high body has not yet delivered its opinion, but the importance and gravity of the matter, and the fact of this being the first time that it has been handled by them, is a sufficient reason for the delay which has taken place. In Puerto Rico the Law was published on the 1st of November, and not before, because the Civil Governor of the province thought this delay convenient in order to give the proprietors an opportunity of voluntarily anticipating the provisions of the Law, so that the slaves should owe their liberty in a great degree to their masters, and not show their gratitude entirely to the action of the Government in the matter. The regulations for Puerto Rico were sent back, together with the Report of the Governor, in May, 1871, and in June went before the Council of State, where they still are. The Law is carried out in both Colonies as equably as circumstances permit, the Regulations ("Reglamentos") not being published; and the Minister of the Colonies has given notice to the superior civil authorities, especially in Cuba, by reason of the difficulties offered by the present abnormal condition of the island, to take steps for the fulfilment of the Law, in accordance not only with the letter, but also with the spirit of the same, without limiting its effects either directly or indirectly.

With regard to the third charge it must be stated, that the 5th Article of the Law of the 23rd of June is also strictly fulfilled, and the emancipados to whom it refers have been immediately in the full enjoyment of their liberty.

It is true that the superior Civil Governor of Cuba, to avoid the vagrancy of these "libertos," and to obviate the inconveniences which they might cause to the public order, has urged them to contract for employment freely, and that such contracts have been made, but it is unjust to deduce from this that they constitute a real state of slavery; for the Minister of the Colonies has taken care to warn his Delegate in Cuba, that although he should not hinder the signing of contracts of the nature of the above, but should do all in his power to encourage them when they have as their object the free contracting of labour as a consequence of the prescriptions of the law of slavery and of the state of affairs to which the same gives rise, and when the conditions agreed on do not impose restrictions on those who are freed by this Law, but tend to foment agriculture and industry in the spirit which guided the Constituent Cortes in dictating their first dispositions in the matter, he, the Minister of the Colonies, was, notwithstanding, decided not to allow of indirect restrictions being placed on the liberty of the emancipados.

With regard to certain remarks in the Memorandum on the Slave Trade, and the substitution of emancipados for deceased slaves, the falsification of lists, &c., the Minister of the Colonies has no official knowledge of such facts, and is resolved to punish them with the full rigour of the law, if substantiated by a proper channel, so that the respective authorities may report on them.

Finally, in the hypothesis that Mr. Hughes, the author of the Resolution which is to be debated in the House of Commons, states, "that up to quite recently cargoes of slaves have been disembarked on the Cuban coasts, with the knowledge of the Spanish authorities, His Majesty's Government cannot now stop to refute a statement as wanting in foundation as it is injurious to the good name of its delegates in the Colonies, and against which it confines itself to protesting, and declaring it in all ways offensive and inexact. And in the event (also hypothetical) of Mr. Hughes employing the same or similar phrases to enunciate his mistaken views on the subject, the Spanish Government would leave the judgment of such a strange proceeding to the elevated discernment of the English Parliament and the well-known sense of the English people.

Madrid, March 24, 1872.

No. 23.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 24, 1872.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th of February last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General and Judge

in the Mixed Commission Court at Havana representing the difficulty which has always existed of obtaining proofs of the landing of slaves in Cuba.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 24.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 25, 1872.

SOME of the newly-elected Deputies to the Cortes for Puerto Rico have announced their intention to submit to the Assembly a motion in favour of the immediate abolition of slavery in that island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 25.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 28, 1872.

SEVEN Deputies, Señores Molini, Portela, Angelada, San Romé, Pasaron, Peralta, and Gomez Marini—the four latter-named gentlemen being Deputies for Puerto Rico—have submitted to the Congress an amendment to the Address in answer to the King's Speech in the following words:—

“ Pending the desired pacification of Cuba, the Chamber is of opinion that the obligations of honour contracted by the Revolution of September ought to be fulfilled by giving Puerto Rico the reforms mentioned in Article CVIII of the Constitution in force, and by declaring the abolition of negro-slavery in conformity with the constant exhortations of the inhabitants of that island, which is exceptionally prepared for the definite solution of its social questions.”

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 26.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 6, 1872.

SEÑOR LABRA, a Deputy, stated yesterday in the Congress, that he had learnt from reports published in the newspapers, that a project had been presented to the Minister of the Colonies relative to the emigration of Abyssinian negroes, supposed to be freemen. He consequently asked for a copy of that project and of other documents necessary to enable him to deal as he proposed with “the social question of Cuba,” amongst others a list of the emancipated negroes in Puerto Rico, together with a classification of the sexagenarians and those under two years of age; another of those freed by their masters, another of the slaves taken and confiscated from the insurgents in Cuba, another of the slaves emancipated in Cuba for having given assistance to the troops; the instructions given by the Government to the authorities of Cuba and Puerto Rico for the bringing into force and putting into execution of the preparatory Law of Abolition of 1870; the information of the same authorities respecting the execution of this Law, and the slave census of 1871.

No Member of the Government gave any answer to Señor Labra's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 7, 1872.

I AVAILED myself of an opportunity last night, to speak to Marshal Serrano on the subject of slavery, and to remind him of the desire that he had expressed to me, that the institution should be at once abolished in Puerto Rico. His Excellency replied, that he still entertained the same opinions as regards the feasibility of dealing with the question in that Island, but that, unfortunately, it had become somewhat complicated by the feeling hostile to Spain, which had shown itself amongst a certain party there, claiming to be abolitionists. He promised me, however, that he would speak at once on the subject with his colleagues, and ascertain what the Government could do. I told his Excellency that an early announcement by the Ministry of a measure for the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico would, I was convinced, produce an excellent impression in England and in the United States, and would be highly favourable to himself as head of the Government. His Excellency asked how the slave-owners could be indemnified in the present state of the Treasury. I reminded him that the Puerto Rican Deputies had themselves suggested, that the indemnity required should be paid out of the revenues of the Island, and that the small number of slaves in Puerto Rico, which he agreed with me in estimating at below 30,000, required a comparatively small sum to ensure their freedom. I had understood that some English capitalists had some time ago offered to advance the sum necessary, if the interest upon it were secured upon the revenues of the Island.

As yet, no Minister of the Colonies has been named, Señor Ayala still refusing to accept that office. I will not fail to recur to this subject again when conversing with Marshal Serrano, but I much fear that, owing to the lateness of the season and the state of the Cortes, the Congress not having even yet, after being six weeks in session, voted the address in answer to the King's speech, nothing will be done in the question of slavery before the autumn.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 28.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 7, 1872.

I HAD an opportunity of communicating to-day to Señor Ulloa, who is for the present in charge of the Ministry of the Colonies as well as Minister for Foreign Affairs, the substance of my conversation with Marshal Serrano, on the subject of slavery in Puerto Rico, referred to in my preceding despatch of to-day's date. In speaking to his Excellency on this subject, I used the same arguments that I had addressed to Marshal Serrano, and urged upon him the importance, to the good understanding between Spain and Great Britain and the United States, of fulfilling the promises and pledges which had been on so many occasions given to his predecessors through me to Her Majesty's Government. Señor Ulloa's declarations to me were, as far as they went, satisfactory. His Excellency stated to me, that when he held the office of Secretary-General in the Colonial Department, he had come to the opinion, that slavery could be abolished in Puerto Rico without difficulty or risk, and that it would be greatly to the advantage of Spain to deal with the question in that Island at once, the number of slaves being small and free-labour abundant. He was, he said, still of the same opinion. With regard to Cuba, the question was, unfortunately, placed on altogether different grounds, and he did not believe it possible to touch it in that colony whilst the insurrection lasted. Several schemes, he went on to say, had been put forward for the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico. It remained to be seen which was the most practicable. For the first time, the Government were about to submit to the Cortes for examination and discussion the budgets of Cuba and Puerto Rico; an opportunity might thus be furnished for entering into the question of the abolition of slavery in that Island. His Excellency promised me that the matter should receive his earnest attention.

The Commission of the Congress to which the motion for the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico (mentioned in my despatch of the 28th ultimo.) was referred, according to the rules of the Cortes, has reported in favour of its being submitted for discussion to the Assembly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

SPAIN.

29

No. 29.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 15, 1872.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th instant, I have to state to you that if the information asked for in Congress by Señor Labra, in regard to the project of emigration of Abyssinian negroes to Spanish Colonies, and to the condition of negroes and slaves in Cuba, is furnished, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to be furnished with a copy of the return.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 30.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 17, 1872.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th instant, and I approve of your having brought the question of abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico under the notice of Marshal Serrano, and I have to instruct you to lose no favourable opportunity of pressing this matter on the consideration of the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 31.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received June 29.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, June 21, 1872.

I TOOK the opportunity, when seeing Señor Martos for the first time to-day since his appointment to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to call to his serious attention the question of slavery. I observed to his Excellency that when the political party with which he is connected was formerly in power, and when he himself occupied the post that he now fills, I had received the most distinct assurances from the Spanish Government, which I had communicated to that of Her Majesty, that this important matter would be dealt with in a satisfactory manner, and that measures would be presented to the Cortes for the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions, I told his Excellency that I had spoken on the subject to Marshal Serrano and Señor Ulloa during the short time that they were in office, and that they had both expressed to me their opinion that a measure for the total and immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico could be at once passed, without any risk to the tranquillity and prosperity of the island, and I remarked that Her Majesty's Government, after such a declaration from the two most prominent members of a Conservative Government, could not but expect that a Government calling itself Liberal would put an end to the institution in that Colony of Spain. I further hinted to Señor Martos that a measure promptly announced for the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico might have the effect of reassuring the English Government and people as to the intention of the Spanish Government to deal with the whole question as soon as a favourable opportunity offered itself.

Señor Martos observed, in reply, that the question of slavery was one with regard to which he had very decided opinions, and that he could assure me that these opinions were fully shared by his colleague the Minister of the Colonies, Señor Gasset y Artime. He authorized me to state to your Lordship that he was prepared, at a fitting time, to carry out all the promises which he had made when previously in office with regard to the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions—a measure which was one of the cardinal points of the policy of the party to which he belonged. The new Ministry had been too much occupied, he said, during the short time they had been in office to take this question into consideration at the Council board; but he promised me that he would lose no time in bringing it before his colleagues. Nothing, he added, could be done in the matter before the dissolution of the present, and the election of the new, Cortes; and he thought that, considering the danger to the Radical party of furnishing to their enemies—

for there were no political opponents, in our sense of the term, in Spain—so formidable a weapon as the charge of “filibusterism” against the Ministry, it would be more prudent not to agitate the question until the elections were over, and the new Cortes about to assemble. “I authorize you to give Lord Granville,” he said, “the most explicit assurance that the moment the Ministry are certain of a majority, and feel themselves strong enough to deal with such a question, it will be treated in a manner which will, I trust, be satisfactory to Her Majesty’s Government.”

No. 32.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received June 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 27, 1872.

THE “Imparcial” of yesterday gives a prominent place to a statement that “the first act of the Minister of the Colonies will appear immediately in the Gazette, by the publication of the Rules for the application of the Law for the abolition of Slavery.” As this paper belongs to Señor Gasset (the Colonial Minister), this announcement may be considered official.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 33.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 4, 1872.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st ultimo, reporting a conversation which you had held with Señor Martos on the subject of slavery in the Spanish Colonies, and I have to instruct you to state to his Excellency that Her Majesty’s Government have taken note of, and acknowledge with much satisfaction, the assurances conveyed to you by his Excellency relative to the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonial Possessions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 34.

Mr. Ffrench to Earl Granville.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Madrid, September 5, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship’s information, copy and translation (by Mr. Seymour) of the regulations for the carrying out of the Law of July 4, 1870, relating to the abolition of slavery in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

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

Inclosure in No 34.

Regulation respecting the Execution of the Law of the 4th of July, 1870, for the Abolition of Slavery in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

(Translation.)

Article I. In accordance with Article XIII of the Law, and the others which refer to patronage, there shall be established in each jurisdiction of the Island of Cuba, as well as in each civil district of that of Puerto Rico, a Junta for the protection of the freed slaves, under whose protection all those declared free by the dispositions of the said Law shall be. Moreover, there shall be a central Junta in the capital of each Island.

Art. II. The “Juntas protectoras jurisdiccionales” shall consist of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction in Cuba, of the “Corregidor” of the District in Puerto Rico, who shall be the Presidents, and of the first syndic of the municipality of the

capital of the district (cabecera), or of the sole syndic, should there only be one; of four members, two of them non-slaveowners; of four supernumeraries, in the event of illness, absence, or other impediment, two of whom shall likewise not possess slaves, and a Secretary without a vote.

The substitution of the members shall be so effected that in no case shall there be less than two members, non-slave-owners.

Art. III. The post of a member of these Juntas shall be gratuitous and obligatory, except in the case of those above the age of sixty, or in cases of physical infirmity.

Cannot be members:—

First. Foreigners, who have not obtained naturalization papers.

Secondly. Minors.

Thirdly. Those who can neither read nor write.

Fourthly. The military and public employés on active service.

Fifthly. Those who have suffered criminal penalties.

Sixthly. Those who by virtue of a judicial sentence are subject to the surveillance of the authorities.

Seventhly. Those who at any period have been condemned for infringement of the regulations which govern slavery, or for those actions which the decree on the Slave Trade punishes.

The post shall last two years, being renewed by halves each year, the two members and two supernumeraries who shall go out at the expiration of the first two years being determined by lot.

Art. IV. To constitute the "Juntas jurisdiccionales," the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors in Cuba, and the "Corregidores" in Puerto Rico, shall draw up a list of the respective chief towns and districts (cabeceras) which shall comprise sixteen of the largest taxpayers of the jurisdiction, whether or no they be residents thereof, half being non-slaveowners, in order that the superior Civil Governor choose from among them the four members of the Juntas in question. In subsequent years the lists shall solely comprise eight individuals, who combine the necessary qualifications, in order that the superior Authority shall name the two members who shall replace the outgoing ones.

Art. V. The "Juntas jurisdiccionales" having been constituted with the two natural members (vocales natos), which Article II prescribes, and the four members elected in accordance with Article IV, they shall proceed to form a proposition for the nomination of eight taxpayers, residents in the jurisdiction, half of them non-slave-owners, and shall submit it to the superior Civil Governor in order that he may appoint the four supernumerary members, who have to replace the (ordinary) members. To fill up the annual and successive vacancies caused by the renewal of half of the supernumeraries, the Juntas shall alone propose four taxpayers, who combine the necessary qualifications, in order that the Superior Authority shall choose two of them.

The Juntas cannot come to any determination without the assistance of the half plus one of the members.

Article 6.—The following are the attributions of the "Juntas protectoras jurisdiccionales."

1. To take care that the obligations imposed on the Patrons by Article 7 of the Law respecting the freedmen comprised in Articles 1 and 2 of the same be observed, in accordance with the state of culture and local circumstances, as well as the nature of the work which may hereafter have to be done in the town or urban properties, shall permit in each case.

2. To beware that the payment of the wages which Article 8 of the Law prescribes be made to the freedmen who have reached their eighteenth year; to determine the amount thereof; and receive the half destined to form the purse of the same. In order to estimate the wages of the freedmen, the average wages assigned to them shall be in proportion to what the freedmen earn, according to their class and duties.

3. To take care that the patronage ("patronato") over individuals who have reached the age of twenty-two cease, according to Article 9 of the law. Whenever the patronage ceases, owing to either of the three causes expressed in Article 10 of the Law, the married couple shall remain under the protection of the Juntas until the boy shall have reached his majority, and the Juntas shall endeavour, without doing violence to their wishes, to cause them to remain in the capacity of farmers ("colonos") with the patron of the mother. In the other two cases, the minors shall be placed by the Juntas under the patronage of such persons as may be deemed competent, the wages being lessened according to that which is stipulated in the second attribution ("attribution").

4. To assist the freedmen comprised in Articles 3 and 5 of the Law, as well as those who were not in the patronage, while endeavouring that the contracts or stipulations

which they may enter into shall be as favourable to them as possible, as well as to the development of agriculture and the interests of public order.

5. To exercise all the functions of guardianship, according to right, over minors under the age of twenty-two, not being under patronage, as well as over those who being under the age of twenty-two enjoy rights contrary to those of their patrons, representing them judicially and otherwise, by means of persons whom they may appoint to that end.

6. To intercede, with their consent, in the stipulations and acts of transmission of the patronage, as well as in those which tend to restore the freed parents the ownership of their children, and approve the indemnifications which they consider just, as shall hereafter be laid down.

7. To keep registers of the individuals whose protection has been confided to them, as well as of the changes which they may undergo in their situations and residences, mentioning separately those who are under patronage and those who are freed labourers.

8. To take care, according to the tenor of that which is laid down in Article 14 of the Law, that the patrons act up to their obligations respecting the freedmen above the age of sixty, who may remain in the houses or estates of their former masters, and intervene in the disputes which may occur between them.

9. To impose, in the name of each party interested, the amount which is to be collected towards the formation of his purse in the public Savings' Bank, established in the Havana, and in San Juan, in Puerto Rico, or in their branch establishments.

10. To hear cases of renouncement on the part of the patrons, allowing those which the Juntas may consider just and proved; but in no case shall the renouncement have the effect of separating the son under the age of fourteen from his mother. Moreover, this separation cannot be permitted in cases of transmission of the patronage.

11. To order the change of patronage, hearing the patron, when the minor, who may show any special aptitude, expresses a wish, either himself or through another person acting on his behalf, to change his calling, provided such translation be desired to another spot, where the patron could not exercise his rights, or where the latter may not have consented to a change of occupation.

12. To appoint the patrons, and form the lists and registers which may be necessary for the carrying out of this Law, or which may be provided for in this regulation, while carrying out whatever may be laid down therein respecting the documents in question.

13. To propose the nominations of a Secretary and other officials, which are to be made by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors in Cuba and the "Corregidores" in Puerto Rico, and which must be approved by the superior Civil Governor.

14. To form the list of the officials of the jurisdiction, determining the amount of their salaries as well as that of the Secretary, and submitting it to the approval of the superior Civil Governor, who shall take cognizance of it previous to its being given to the Central Junta.

15. To decide the reclamations which may be made respecting the exclusion or inclusion in the lists of the freedmen.

16. To adjust and decide all questions which may arise between masters and men, as well as all others which may occur with respect to the application of this regulation, while keeping in view the course of procedure of which Article 18 treats.

Article 7. In case the opposite or contending parties should not be satisfied with the decision of the judicial Juntas, they may have recourse to the Central Junta within the period of thirty days, which shall decide the case without appeal.

Article 8. Whenever a party shall feel himself aggrieved by the definitive decision of the Central Junta, he may take administrative or judicial proceedings against it, as he may think fit.

Article 9. The line of procedure in cases of appeal, to which the former Article refers, shall be in conformity in the administrative suits with the existing dispositions for others of a like nature; and in judicial suits with cap. 24, part 1, of the Law of civil judicial procedure in force in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Article 10. The slaves who may be declared free in conformity with Article 17 of the Law, shall be confided to the care of the protective Juntas, who shall proceed with respect to them in the same manner as with respect to the others, and which is determined in the regulation, especially in No. 4 of Article 6.

Article 11. The protective "Juntas jurisdiccionales" may delegate their attributes for each one of the parts of their jurisdiction to one of the persons comprised in the proposition to which Article 5 refers, while designating another one for the post of substitute, both residents in the district ("pastido"); and their nominations, at the sugges-

tion of the Juntas, shall be made by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Cuba, and the "Corregidor" in Puerto Rico, being submitted to the Superior Civil Governor for his approval. The delegates and substitutes shall always act under the authority of the Juntas, so that solely the latter shall decide and settle all questions which may arise, the delegates limiting themselves to carrying out their orders.

Article 12. Persons charged with such duties shall be considered public functionaries with administrative attributes, and will be subject to Government and judicial responsibility, corresponding to that status. Such duties shall be gratuitous, and cannot be renounced, except in cases where the resignation of the members has taken place.

Article 13. The Central Protective Junta shall reside in the capital, and shall consist of—the Superior Civil Governor, who shall be its President; of a Vice-President, named by said authority; of the first Syndics of the municipality of the same; of sixteen members, being landed proprietors, half of them being non-possessors of slaves, chosen by the Superior Civil Governor from among 150 of the largest taxpayers of the whole island, whether or no residents in the capital; of sixteen substitutes, eight of whom shall be non-slave-owners, for cases of absence or illness; and of a Secretary, proposed by the Junta and appointed by the Superior Civil Governor. The latter authority may delegate the functions of President in exceptional cases to any person whom he may deem fit.

The substitution of the landed proprietors shall be so contrived that in no case shall the number of members, being non-slave-owners, be less than eight.

Article 14. As soon as the Junta shall have been constituted, a list of thirty-two of the taxpayers shall be made, being residents in the capital, in order that the Superior Civil Governor may choose the sixteen substitutes who have to replace the landed proprietors.

Article 15. This Junta shall be renewed by halves every year, it being determined who shall go out at the conclusion of the first.

The renewal of the members, being landed proprietors, shall be made by the Superior Civil Governor in accordance with Article 13, and that of the substitutes shall also be made by that Superior Authority, in conformity with Article 14.

The office of a member cannot be renounced except in the cases mentioned in Article 3.

Those cannot be members who are comprised in any of the classes 1 to 7 of the said Article.

Article 16. The following are the attributes of the Central Junta:—

1. The creation of a Patron-General of the slaves.

2. That of the lists and registers of the freedmen of the whole island which it may be deemed necessary to form now or hereafter, contingent on the approval of the Superior Civil Governor, a general résumé of said lists and register must be published in the "Madrid Gazette."

3. To hear and settle the reclamations which may be presented to them against the finding of the "Juntas jurisdiccionales," and to take cognizance of the reports "consultas" which the Juntas may send to them.

4. To give the necessary instructions to the "Juntas jurisdiccionales," taking care that the obligations imposed on them by this Regulation be duly observed.

5. To submit to the Minister of the Colonies, through the Superior Civil Governor of the island, whatever they may consider opportune for the more efficient carrying out of the Law, and to remove the difficulties which might give rise to disputes or annoyance, either to the slaves or freedmen, or to the masters and patrons.

6. To keep in legal form an account of the amounts which each of the "Juntas jurisdiccionales" collects for half the wages, destined to form the purse of the freedmen.

7. To propose to the Superior Civil Governor for his appointment the nominations of the Secretary and other officials, who may be indispensable, as well as the salaries which they are to enjoy, and the estimate of expenses of the said Junta.

8. To collect the estimates of expenses of all the "Juntas jurisdiccionales," and to intervene in the giving in of the accounts of the same; to draw up the general account, forwarding it in the established form, according to existing regulations, to the competent Tribunal for its approval.

Article 17. In order to get the money necessary for the indemnities set forth in the Law, and to pay the estimates of expenses of all the Protective Juntas, the Central Junta shall, after calculating and ascertaining the total amounts of the indemnities and expenses, submit to the Superior Civil Governor of the island the tax which is to be imposed on the slaves from age of 11 to 60 inclusively.

The Superior Civil Governor shall forward the above project, together with his Report, to the Minister of the Colonies, in order that he should determine what he may consider most opportune.

Article 18. The Superior Civil Governor, after hearing the Central Junta as well as

CLASS A.

the Administrative Council in Cuba, or the Provincial Deputation in Puerto Rico, shall draw up the Regulations to which the Junta, the "jurisdiccionales Juntas," and the delegates of the districts in their various protective functions, and their relations with the Superior Civil Governor shall have to conform, strictly conforming to the Law of the 4th of July, 1870, as well as to this Regulation.

Article 19. Those slaves who may have served under the Spanish flag during the insurrection in the Island of Cuba, and may remain hereafter on active service, shall not be confided to the care of the Protective Juntas as long as they are so employed as freedmen, and the fact of that employment shall be notified by the Superior Civil Governor to the "Junta jurisdiccional" under which they would have come as slaves. The Junta shall also be informed of the discharge of these men.

The former rules shall not comprise minors, who, in everything which does not refer to military affairs, must be protected by the respective Juntas.

Article 20. Those freedmen who, by reason of their bad disposition, evince an indisposition or disinclination to work, or who should be incorrigible, shall be abandoned by the Juntas to those to whom they belong; and the Juntas, with the approval of the Central Junta, shall withdraw their protection from them, the Authorities being apprised thereof for their guidance, and any steps which they may deem proper.

Article 21. The freedmen who, by virtue of the dispositions of Article 3 of the Law, may have to indemnify their former masters, shall not receive their papers as such until their position shall have been examined, in order to fix the amount of the indemnity before the Protective Junta of the jurisdiction to whom the slaves belonged. The Juntas shall take care that the valuations be made immediately, as well as the above-mentioned examination, in order not to delay a moment the declaration of freedom as well as the remittal of the corresponding paper.

Article 22. The valuation of those individuals subject to indemnity shall always be made before the corresponding "Junta jurisdiccional," previous to the judgment of two experienced persons, named, the one by the Public Treasury for every case which may occur, and the other by the person to whom the indemnity may be owed, or his representative. In case of disagreement between the two experienced persons, the Junta, having previously heard a third person named by it, shall decide as in the former case as to the amount of the indemnity. All proceedings relative to one and the same individual shall be made in one document, the valuation, as given by the Juntas, being submitted to the approval of the respective financial Administrator.

Article 23. Those who may still be in the service of the army, and who should remain incorporated as soldiers in another jurisdiction, shall present themselves, subject to the authority of their superiors, before the Junta of that district, in order that it should fix the amount of the indemnity, while duly informing the former master of the freedman, or his representative, in order that he should name an experienced person to act in his name, who shall be present at the act of valuation, which, however, must not be omitted, owing to the absence of the party interested.

Article 24. In cases where the representative of the master should fail to appear, the Junta shall irrevocably fix, with the approval of the financial administrator or chief, the amount of the indemnity, while hearing the experienced person and the individual named by that same Junta. The decision thus arrived at shall be brought to the knowledge of the master or his representative, and communicated to the protective Junta of the jurisdiction to which the freedman belonged when a slave.

Article 25. Those masters whose slaves may have served under the Spanish flag, and died in the field, or from the result of wounds subsequent to the publication of the Law in the "Madrid Gazette," and prior to the carrying out of this regulation, have a right to the indemnity to which Article 3 of the same refers, and shall, to that end, receive the amount of 1,500 pesetas for each slave.

Article 26. The indemnities which the parents, legitimate or natural, shall pay, in order to recover the ownership of their sons comprised in Articles 1 and 2 of the Law, shall be regulated in such a way that they shall represent the difference between the amount of the expenses of maintenance and education which the patron has incurred for the freedman, and that of the services which the latter has gratuitously given to the patron.

Cap. II.—*Respecting the Patrons, Lists, and Registers intrusted to the Protective, Central, and the "Jurisdiccional" Juntas, and the issuing of Certificates to the Freedmen.*

Article 27. Those solely shall be considered as slaves who are registered as such in the last general census respectively in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico by the Central

Protective Junta. Said census shall be considered as conclusive whenever it shall have been made according to the dispositions contained in the Law of the 4th of July, 1870, as well as the instructions issued by the Minister of the Colonies for its execution and fulfilment.

Article 28. The "Juntas jurisdiccionales" shall keep a special register of those born after the 4th of July, 1870, the date of the publication of said Law. In this register, besides the circumstances which were borne in mind in the general one of slavery, and which is applicable to them, the name, profession, and domicile of the patron shall be entered, who has to exercise the duties of guardian.

Article 29. Those born of a mother under patronage, according to the Law, shall be duly included in the register to which the former Article refers.

Article 30. Reclamations respecting the application of the benefits of the Law to individuals whose names have been omitted from the censuses or respective registers, may be produced at any time. Those of* exclusion shall solely be admitted when they have been presented before the expiration of thirty days, to count from the publication of the lists which are formed in the respective jurisdictions, and may be produced at any time. Those of* exclusion shall alone be admitted when they shall have been presented within the period of thirty days, to count from the publication of the lists which may be made in the respective jurisdictions; these appeals being understood to be without prejudice to the responsibilities arising from former dispositions. Slaves not comprised in the census made in the Island of Puerto Rico on the 31st of December, 1869, a date anterior to the publication of the Law, although registered in that of the 31st of December, 1867, will be considered as free; but the masters will have a right to the indemnities which shall be due to them when the Cortes shall grant them that right.

Article 31. The Superior Civil Governor shall order the Protective "Juntas jurisdiccionales" to deliver with all haste, by means of one of their members, the respective certificates, both to the freemen above the age of sixty and to the patrons of minors. The member delegated for this purpose shall draw up the certificate, which he shall authorize with his signature, that of the patron or his representative, and two witnesses.

Article 32. The delivery of the certificates of those born subsequent to the 4th of July, 1870, shall be carried out with the same formalities mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article 33. The census mentioned in Chapter 19 of the Law shall not interfere in any way with the responsibilities and rights laid down in the Decree ("con fuerza de Ley") of the 29th of December, 1866, and the Ordinance of June 18, 1867.

Article 34. The Protective Juntas, comparing the above-mentioned Law of 1866 with the general question of slavery, shall take care to exclude from the latter all those who may not be included as slaves in the old census, only excepting those born subsequent to the date on which they ought to be free according to the Law.

Article 35. The above-mentioned Juntas shall also draw up a register of all the persons declared free by the effect of the Law of the 4th of July, 1870.

Article 36. The proof of the services referred to by Article 3 of the above-mentioned Law may be submitted to the protective Juntas, in order that they may arrange in concert with the authorities for the liberties of the slave. The Superior Civil Governor shall decide definitely, according to his judgment, reserving to the parties interested the appeals to which they think they may have a right against the decisions of the above-mentioned Authority.

Cap. III.—Of the Patronage.

Article 37. All persons who, being declared free agreeably to Articles 1 and 2 of the Law, were born since the 17th of September 1868, or may be born hereafter, shall remain subject to the patronage of the masters of the mothers. Those who have reached the age of 60, in the case of Article 14 of the Law, and do not claim their freedom, shall likewise belong to the patronage Article 38. The rights which our laws concede to guardians with respect to minors, the patrons shall exercise with respect to freed persons, being their lawful representatives.

Article 39. Freed persons owe obedience and respect to their patrons as to their parents, and can neither buy, sell, cede nor alienate (property), under pain of such act being declared void, without their consent.

Article 40. Patronage is transmissible by all the means lawfully recognized, and may be renounced owing to some just cause, in conformity with Article 11 of the Law. Neither the transmission nor the renunciation can be made so as to separate the freed child, under the age of fourteen, from its mother.

* *Sic in orig.*

Article 41. The patrons are bound to maintain, dress, and assist, in cases of illness, such persons as are confided to their protection, and to instruct them in the principles of religion and morality, while inculcating into them a love of work, submission and obedience to the laws and love for their neighbour; and must defray the expenses arising from their baptism and burial. These duties of the patron merely refer to those persons declared free, and comprised in Articles 1 and 2 of the Law.

Article 42. They must also impart to such persons the necessary instruction to follow their trade or calling, dedicating them to whatever business they may show most aptitude and inclination, until they shall have reached the age of puberty. The zeal which the patrons may show on this head shall be considered as of an exceptional and meritorious nature.

Article 43. The patron, by way of an equitable remuneration of the duties imposed on him by the former Articles, and of the expenses which he may incur in favour of the freed person, has a right to avail himself of his labour, without any remuneration whatsoever, until such person shall reach the age of eighteen.

Article 44. The patron shall give to the freedman, from his eighteenth to his twenty-second year, half the wages of a free labourer, according to his station and calling, while keeping in view, in thus valuing the amount of such wages, that which is laid down in part 2 of Article 6. These wages shall be divided into two parts, of which the one shall be handed over to the freedman, and the other to the protective Junta of the jurisdiction, to form a purse for the same.

Article 45. The patron of any minor who may not have given him the necessary instruction for the exercise of a regular trade or calling as the state of culture of the country and local circumstances shall admit of, and as a return for the labour which the freedman may have furnished on the property, either in town or country, shall be bound to give to such minor, from the age of 18 to 22, the whole wages which would belong to a free labourer, provided such omission be owing to the fault or negligence of the patron.

Article 46. When the freedmen, being of the age of 60, shall have elected to remain in the house or property of their former masters, they shall acquire the character of patrons.

Article 47. In cases where the freedman or the former master should refuse to perform the respective obligations laid down in Article 14 of the Law, the protective Juntas shall, after having heard both parties, adopt the measures which may be necessary for their observance, and shall endeavour to provide work, according to circumstances, for the freedmen.

Article 48. The protective Juntas shall take especial care not to provide for the freedmen work of a different nature to which they had been performing up to that time, keeping those who were in the fields, those who had formerly been there, without, however, restricting their liberty.

Article 49. The patrons have a right to correct the errors which the freedmen may make. The Superior Civil Governor, on hearing the Protective Central Junta, shall assign in a regulation the punishments which the patrons may inflict.

Cap. IV.—Of the manner of effecting the Embarkation of the Freedmen, comprised in Articles 3 and 5 of the Law.

Article 50. Those comprised in Article 3 of the Law shall, on receiving their certificates of freedmen, as well as those especial certificates of which Article 5 of the same treats, be consulted by the Junta from whom they receive them, as to whether they wish to return to Africa. Their wish shall at the same time be entered in the corresponding lists, as well as in the certificate with which they shall be provided.

The right of election conceded to these freedmen shall be made once for all, and within seventy days, to count from the date of the certificate of freedom being handed over to them.

Article 51. Those who may elect to return to Africa, shall immediately be placed at the disposal of the Protective Junta of the jurisdiction, until all those belonging to the same shall have been united, when the Superior Civil Governor, having been previously informed of their number and circumstances, shall order their transfer to a place of embarkation, which he shall choose.

Article 52. The emigrants hailing from the jurisdictions having been assembled in the port of embarkation designated for that purpose, shall be conducted on board the vessel which has to transport them, the commander of which shall receive them from the Government authorities of said port, being delegated to that end by the Superior Civil

Governor, a record of the embarkation, containing the names of the emigrants, shall be drawn up in triplicate. Each copy of this record shall contain the names of the Authority, already mentioned, of the naval commander or captain of the port, and of the commander of the ship which receives them. The latter shall keep one copy until the duties thus confided to him shall have been discharged, and the two others shall be forwarded to the Superior Civil Governor, the one being destined for his Government Secretary, and the other for the Ministry of the Colonies, certified copies of said record being furnished to the "Negente" and "Fiscal de la Audiencia" of the district.

Article 53. Emigrants shall be allowed to take their personal effects and purse with them, as well as their tools, at the order of the commander of the vessel.

Article 54. The emigrants shall be transported to such place in Africa as the superior Authority may designate, in accordance with the instructions which His Majesty's Government may have given it, and all requisite measures being taken for their delivery in the port of disembarkation.

Article 55. As soon as the emigrants shall have been disembarked in the port to which they have been destined, they shall remain in complete liberty.

Article 56. The Superior Civil Governor of the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico shall submit to the Ministry of the Colonies any doubts respecting the application of this regulation, provided a measure on the part of the Government or Legislature be necessary for their solution; while forwarding in the same manner, for the approval of the Supreme Government, the dispositions which it may conceive it necessary to order for the exact carrying out of the one and the other.

Given at St. Sebastian, August 5, 1872.

(Countersigned) EDUARDO GASSET Y ARTIME, (Signed) AMADEO.
Minister of the Colonies.

No. 35.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord,

Madrid, September 28, 1872.

ALTHOUGH the Ministry of Señor Zorrilla has not included a Law for the abolition of slavery in the political programme which it has submitted to the country, the question will be taken up in the Cortes by independent members. Señor Castro has already presented a project for the extinction of slavery; and yesterday, Señor Salmeron, a Republican deputy, presented to the Congress a petition from the Spanish Abolition Society, demanding that a Law should be presented to the Cortes for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 36.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 4, 1872.

THE draft of the Address in answer to the King's Speech was read yesterday in the Congress. The only paragraph in it which may have any interest for your Lordship is the following relating to Cuba and Puerto Rico:—

"Our Colonial affairs claim the greatest attention and the most careful management; and the Congress considers it most prudent that an effort should be made towards remedying the economical crisis which has been pressing so heavily upon Cuba, by infusing method into the Administration as well as into the Government of our Colonial provinces. It is to be hoped that measures calculated to strengthen the action of the Government will at once be passed and put into operation, and that a moral tone may be infused into the administration of all the branches of its service, to such a degree as to put a stop to complaint, and close the path to suspicion and distrust. In the meantime, the conduct of our brave army, and the proved skill of our fleet, and the patriotism and resolution of the volunteers, will pacify Cuba, and frustrate the designs of those who attack the integrity of our dominions. The Congress is very anxious that the fratricidal strife which is now desolating the island should be promptly terminated; and to obtain this end will shrink

from no sacrifices that may be thought necessary of money or soldiers—sacrifices which it is our sacred duty to make in order to cause our right to be triumphant.

“When this shall have been done, the island pacified and our honour saved, and when our reforms will no longer be regarded as proofs of weakness, or indulgences demanded and taken by force, the Congress and the Government are desirous that Cuba should enjoy liberty and rights, and that the promises given by the Constituent Cortes should be loyally fulfilled.

“In Puerto Rico, where peace has not been disturbed, and where the full enjoyment of political rights and the abolition of slavery will not lead to its disturbance, the promises of the Revolution will doubtless soon be completely realized, as the Congress desires.”

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 37.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 5, 1872.

I ASKED Señor Martos yesterday whether the Spanish Government intended to take any steps to fulfil the promises which it had given to that of Her Majesty with regard to the abolition of the Slave Trade. His Excellency replied that, from motives of prudence, and considering the state of public opinion with regard to this question, as connected with the insurrection in Cuba, the Ministry had not touched upon it in the King's Speech, but he called my attention to the paragraph in the Address in answer to the Speech, a translation of which I had the honour of sending to your Lordship in my despatch of yesterday's date. He said that this paragraph had been inserted with the consent of the Ministry, and that they considered it as a pledge that slavery should at once be abolished in Puerto Rico. As regards Cuba, he added, the present Government, like previous Governments, found itself in the absolute necessity of deferring all reforms in the Government of the Island, as well as any measure for the abolition of slavery, until the insurrection had been suppressed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 38.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 8, 1872.

THE Minister of the Colonies presented yesterday to the Senate statistical returns relating to slavery in Puerto Rico; I will endeavour to obtain a copy of them as soon as possible to send to your Lordship. Señor Gasset stated at the same time that he had directed a full inquiry to be made into the number and condition of the slaves in Cuba, and that as soon as he received the returns he had called for, they should be presented to the Cortes. They would, he said, enable the Senate to enter fully into the question of slavery in Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 39.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 17, 1872.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, reporting your conversation with Señor Martos regarding the abolition of the Slave Trade, who states that the paragraph in the Address in answer to the King's Speech, inclosed in your despatch of the 4th instant, had been inserted with the consent of the Ministry, by whom it is considered as a pledge that slavery should at once be abolished in Puerto Rico.

I have to instruct you to express to the Spanish Government the satisfaction of Her

Majesty's Government at this pledge given as regards the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico; and they hope that the time is not distant when the assurance of the Spanish Government will be realized as to the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 40.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 13, 1873.

IN a discussion which took place yesterday in the Congress on the subject of the elections of Puerto Rico, Señor Zorrilla made a speech of some importance with reference to the reforms, including the abolition of slavery, to be introduced into the Spanish Antilles, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation. Your Lordship will perceive that the President of the Council reiterated in the most solemn way the declaration made by the present and all previous Spanish Governments, that "no reform, social, economical, or political," would be conceded to Cuba, so long as a single rebel remained in the island; and that, until the insurrection was suppressed, "the sword would be met by the sword." With regard to Puerto Rico, Señor Zorrilla's speech appears to me to be very unsatisfactory; it scarcely even contains the vague promises to which we have unfortunately been too long accustomed. His Excellency's speech meets with the approval of the Spanish press, with the exception of the Republican portion of it, and especially of the Alfonsist and Carlist newspapers, which are notoriously in the interest of the slaveholders. As I have frequently had occasion to remark to your Lordship, there is only one question upon which at this moment all Spaniards appear to be agreed, and that is, the determination to put down the insurrection in Cuba at any cost or sacrifice before introducing the Constitution and dealing with the question of slavery in that island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Speech delivered in the Cortes by Señor Zorrilla, October 12, 1872.

(Translation.)

IT is my duty, Gentlemen, in view of the post which I occupy, to take part in the debates in answer to the Speech from the Throne. As soon as the Deputies on both sides of the House shall have spoken, I shall refer to the question of the Colonies, as well as all others, but I am told that the mails for the Antilles leave to-morrow, and it is of importance that what I may have to say should reach those islands at the same time as the speech made by Señor Sanroma, some of whose statements I must rectify, though briefly.

Señor Sanroma has spoken of Cuba, if not in the same sense as with respect to Puerto Rico, in the sense that the Cortes, or the Government, might propose certain reforms there. With respect to this, I must explicitly state that the Government will neither contemplate nor propose anything as regards Cuba as long as a single rebel is to be found there, in arms. We alone intend taking the initiative as regards providing men and means, and we shall likewise accept the initiative of the Deputies, should it be necessary. (Applause.) Absolutely no reform, neither social, economical, nor political; the sword must there be met with the sword, as long as a single rebel is to be found there with the cry of "Death to Spain."

I do not say this with a view to answer certain calumnies which have been uttered on former occasions, nor with a view to conciliate certain elements on this or that side of the seas, but because it is the expression of my feelings, as I am confident it is that of Señor Sanroma, and that of every man with Spanish blood in his veins.

The question of Puerto Rico is perfectly distinct, and this has been insisted on by the Government, and the commission in the Speech from the Throne, as well as in the answer to the same; we shall here discuss what is best for the country and the tranquility of this country, which has been so severely tried, considering that a premature measure might jeopardize the interests of those whom we are taught to look upon favourably in the Antilles. We shall examine the questions which concern Puerto Rico, we

shall hear its Deputies; but the same with this as with everything else, I shall speak with sincerity as my conscience dictates, I believe that my colleagues in the Government, and the majority of both legislative Bodies, are of the same opinion; anything which might prejudice the territorial integrity, must not be attempted by us, nor must we propose or attempt it; everything which might favour the integrity of the country, we must do, propose, and aim at. And as regards the fulfilment of the promises by the revolution, they are made; and the men who voted in favour of them must not state that they do not wish that they should be kept. Should they think that they were mistaken, they would say so; but they do not think so, and they are ready to keep and fulfil those promises.

But does Señor Sanroma conceive it possible to advance as quickly as he would wish? Have we not done all that is possible? Is not everything that has been accomplished, from the dynasty to the last conquest of the revolution, on record? If this be true, if feelings are agitated, if opinions are as yet undecided on a variety of questions, if opinions are divided, more especially as regards the question of the Colonies, ought not those friends who think that nothing ought to be attempted there, and those friends who conceive that everything ought to be undertaken, ought they not to think, while relying on the good faith and the liberalism of this Government, that these objects ought to be attained, for the one side, the pacification of the island, defending the integrity of the country, for the other, subsequently, reforms in the Antilles, receiving the applause of those who are now clamorous for them, and of those who are now opposed to them? (Applause.)

No. 41.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 15, 1872.

IN a discussion which took place yesterday in the Senate, with reference to a petition from the Spanish Abolition Society, praying that a definite law might be passed for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico, Señor Gasset y Artime, the Minister of the Colonies, made a short speech, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation. Your Lordship will perceive that his Excellency declared that the Spanish Governments, since the Revolution of 1868, have accomplished more than those of any other country for the abolition of slavery, especially by passing the Law of 1870; and stated, to prove his assertion, that in Puerto Rico the number of slaves has been reduced within two years from 40,000 to 30,000. Señor Diaz Quintero, in reply to the Minister, maintained that this reduction was not to be attributed to the Law of 1870, but to the fact that the slaveholders themselves had an interest in giving freedom to their slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 41.

Speech of Señor Gasset.

(Translation.)

IN answer to Señor Diaz Quintero I have to say, that the Government found the Regulations for the fulfilment of the Law of 1870 already made, and hastened to send them to Cuba and Puerto Rico, with a Royal Order, which I regret not to have with me, and which I did not bring because I did not know that this matter would be touched upon; but I shall have occasion to make it public when answering, in the other Chamber, an interpellation announced on the same subject.

The Government, not resting content with this, has for the first time published in the "Gazette" the names of those who have liberated slaves in Puerto Rico; and I must say that the law is giving so satisfactory a result that, in two years, the 40,000 slaves that existed in Puerto Rico have been reduced to 30,000.

This is a fact which I think is more eloquent than the eloquent speeches of the Abolitionist Society in favour of their noble object.

No one can defend slavery. It is a blot which is happily being effaced from the Spanish territory, with better fortune and sense than in other nations. It may be said that slavery now no longer exists; that it was put an end to by the Law of 1870. What a great difference between the situation of the slaves of all nations, and that of those in the Spanish dominions! And what a great difference between the situation of slaves before

and after the Law of 1870! In Cuba, the free negroes, when seeking work, make it a condition that they should be treated in the plantations as if they belonged to the house; and this is due to that law which constitutes one of the most brilliant glories of the Revolution of September.

I think that impatience in this matter is the thing most likely to do harm. Let there be no fear of non-fulfilment of the Regulations; but if I could have any fear on that head, it would arise from the accusations which are daily made against slave-owners in Cuba, who are now doing for the fulfilment of the law more than could have been expected. I have lately listened to the remarks of the representatives of those interests, who promise, within a space of time much shorter than Señor Diaz Quintero believes likely, a solution, I will not say completely favourable to that gentleman's wishes, but favourable, indeed, to the interests of Spain and of Cuba.

No. 42.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 16, 1872.

SENOR ZORRILLA made the following statement yesterday in the Congress, in concluding the debate on the address in answer to the King's Speech, with regard to the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico:—

“As regards Puerto Rico, which is in a different position to Cuba, I have already stated, in the name of my colleagues, that we hold to the engagements made by the Revolution, but the supporters of those reforms in Puerto Rico maintain that all Governments have made the same statement, and that they wish to know when and how we contemplate making such reforms. Gentlemen, the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico is a matter both easy and simple, and is susceptible of a speedy solution; but it cannot be expected that the Government should submit this new project before any of the projects of Law now before the House have even been begun to be discussed.”

The President of the Council repeated his declaration (to which I alluded in my despatch of the 13th instant) that no reform of any kind would be introduced into Cuba until the insurrection was completely suppressed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 43.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 22, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of the petition presented to the Cortes by the Spanish Abolition Society, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico.

According to the statistics of slavery published by the Society, there are registered for this year in Puerto Rico—

Male slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,143
Female slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,898
		Total	..	..	..	31,041

In 1871 the total number amounted to 32,903, being 1,862 in excess of that of 1872.

In 1868 the numbers were—

Male slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	22,743
Female slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	20,618
		Total	..	..	..	43,361

showing a decrease of 12,320 slaves in the present year since the year 1868.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Anti-Slavery Petition.

(Translation.)

To the Senate (to the Congress),

THE undersigned President, Vice-Presidents, Members, and Secretaries of the "Junta Directiva" of the Spanish Abolition Society, have respectful recourse to the Senate (or Congress), and say: that

Seeing—

1. That the definitive Law of Abolition, mentioned in the preparatory Law of 4th July, 1870, and solemnly and repeatedly promised by the Spanish Government to the Chambers and to Foreign Cabinets, has not been promulgated.

2. That the preparatory Law of 1870, in spite of its urgent nature, has been in suspense as to its principal Articles until the appearance of the Regulation published in the "Gazette" of 18th August, 1872.

3. That the said Regulation not only ignores completely the very important Report of the Captain-General of Cuba concerning the fulfilment of Article 5 of the preparatory Law, but also, on account of the nature of many of its dispositions, calls for another "explanatory" Regulation; and that, on the other hand, it creates institutions, with regard to the insignificance of which there can be no doubt.

4. That the slaves free by right (because the Cuban insurgents have renounced their ownership, and because the State, which now possesses them by confiscation, cannot, according to Article 5 of the Law of 1870, hold slaves,) remain, nevertheless, in slavery.

5. That the non-fulfilment of the preparatory Law has been followed by the promise of many Cuban slaveowners to send to the Government a project of Abolition (according to official telegrams of 2nd and 15th July, 1870), which promise has, up to this time, remained unfulfilled.

6. That there are constantly appearing in the official "Gazette" of Puerto Rico concessions of liberty graciously made by masters to their slaves, who, numbering 43,361 in 1868, are now reduced to 31,041.

7. That the Cuban insurrection has produced the dispersion or death of two-thirds of the slaves of the Central and Eastern Departments, who in 1862 amounted to nearly 100,000.

8. That, according to official declarations, the basis of the Cuban insurrection consists of runaway slaves and coolies.

Considering—

1. That "slavery is an outrage to human nature, and a blot upon the nation which alone in the civilized world maintains it," according to the eloquent and manly declaration of the Supreme Revolutionary Junta of Madrid, on 15th October, 1869:

2. That slavery is altogether incomprehensible in the dominions of a people which, like that of Spain, procuring for itself the political Constitution of 1869, has recognized the existence of the natural rights of man:

3. That whenever our Antilles have been consulted, they have proposed the abolition of slavery, as is proved by the Reports of the Commissioners of 1866, and by the projects presented and supported by the Porto Rico Deputies in every Congress to which they have been called:

4. That, as the question of slavery is now a question of the Right of Nations, the Ministers and most of authoritative Representatives of the great free nations have protested against it, and against the conduct of the Spanish Government; and that at this moment in foreign countries a great movement of public opinion is being commenced against our attitude, the result of which movement we must forestall, for we cannot accept such shame:

5. That the bad result of the preparatory Law cannot surprise those who know the history of the emancipation of labour, which shows that measures of such a nature have not always fallen through, the legislators having to take other radical measures, such as immediate abolition, as was the case in Jamaica, St. Thomas, the French Colonies, and is now the case in Brazil:

6. That the abolition of slavery can, at the present time, be a highly politic measure for concluding the Cuban insurrection, as its postponement may constitute a motive for resistance, as was the case in 1793 and 1804 in San Domingo:

SPAIN.

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The undersigned beg the Senate to proceed to discuss and vote a Definitive Law of immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Madrid, September 22, 1872.

(Here follow the signatures.)

No. 44.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received November 4.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 31, 1872.

THE Spanish Government has recently published in the "Official Gazette," lists of slaves who have been liberated by their owners in Puerto Rico, adding that "the King has directed that thanks be given in his royal name" to those persons who have thus given freedom to their slaves. I inclose a list, which appears in this day's "Gazette," of thirty-seven slaves who have thus received their liberty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Extract from the "Official Gazette" of October 31, 1872.

DON RAMON IRIZARRY Y NAZARIO, á su esclava Monserrate.
Doña Margarita Alers, vecina de Añasco, á seis esclavos de su propiedad.
Don Miguel Rodriguez, vecino de Sabana la Grande, á su esclavo José Dolores.
Don José Antonio Amaral, á su esclava María Dominga.
Don Francisco J. Gonzalez, vecino de la Moca, á su esclava Juana.
Don Manuel Solistru, vecino de Aguadillas, á su esclava Manuela.
Don Juan Buzó, vecino de Naguabo, á su esclavo Pedro.
Don Antonio Arana, vecino de Arecibo, á su esclava Ignacia.
Doña Belen Torres, vecina de Vega, á su esclava Ana Maria.
Don Ambrosio Angleró, vecino de San German, á su esclava Catalina.
Doña Juana E. Goicoechea, vecina de Quebradillas, á su esclava Petrona.
Don Juan Ferrer, vecino de San German, á su esclava Leonor.
Don Serafin Noya, vecino de Humacao, á su esclava Natalia.
Don Pablo J. Curbelo, vecino de Hatillo, á su esclava Clemencia.
Don Francisco Prieto, vecino de Ponce, á su esclavo Jacinto.
Don Bernardino Fernandez Sanjurjo, Don Gabriel Pittar Cabrera, y Don Maximos de los Santos Gil, á sus esclavas Juliana Arizabalo, Adelina y Cármen.
Don Eduardo Quiñones, vecino de San German, á sus esclavos Eustaquio, Tomas, José, Dolores y Cárlos.
Doña Maria Asuncion Vizcarrondo, vecina de San German, á su esclavo Fabras.
Los señores sobrinos de Llera é Isla, vecinos de Cayey, á su esclava Sabina.
Doña Juana Francisca de la Fuente, vecina de Arroyo, á su esclava Marcelina.
Don Jaime Iglesias, vecino de Quebradillas, á su esclavo Teodoro.
Don José Maria Nazario y la sucesion del mismo apellido, á su esclavo Ramon Gonzalez.
Don Juan B. Isern, vecino de la capital, á sus esclavos Angel y Ramon.
Doña Carlota Colon, vecina de Arecibo, á su esclava Belen.

No. 45.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Madrid, November 22, 1872.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing your Lordship that Señor Martos told me last night that the Ministry had determined to propose to the Cortes, at once, a scheme for the better Government of Puerto Rico, to include the immediate abolition of slavery in that Colony.

I told his Excellency that I felt sure that Her Majesty's Government would hear this with much satisfaction, especially if I could inform your Lordship that the measure

relating to slavery would be a broad and liberal one, and such as to afford the assurance that it would be extended to Cuba as soon as the state of that island permitted. Señor Martos said that he had every reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government would be satisfied with the measure contemplated by Señor Zorilla's Ministry, but as the question had only as yet been discussed in the Council, he could not communicate the details of it to me.

As your Lordship is aware, I have done my utmost to induce the Government to abolish slavery in Puerto Rico, being convinced that if a measure to this effect be once fully carried out in that Colony, the abolition of slavery in Cuba must of necessity soon follow, and that, in the present state of Cuba, and with the feeling in Spain with regard to the insurrection, it did more harm than good to call upon the Spanish Government to deal with the question in that island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 46.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, November 23, 1872.

SEÑOR MARTOS, whom I saw yesterday at his usual Friday reception of the Diplomatic Body, again referred to the question of Puerto Rico and the abolition of slavery. He said that it was the intention of the Government to assimilate the administration of that island to that of the Peninsula. The Military Captain-General will be replaced by a Civil Governor, with an officer in command of the troops under him. The local administration will be confided to "Ayuntamientos," as in Spain. As regards the question of slavery the Government, Señor Martos said, were determined to deal with it as a question of principle, as an institution incompatible with the free institutions of Spain, and one which was to cease in all the dominions of Spain at the earliest possible moment that its general abolition could be safely conceded. The Government were still considering the nature of the measure to be applied to Puerto Rico. He could not yet tell me what its details would be, or whether it would have an immediate or gradual effect. Opinions, he said, were divided upon that point, and it was necessary to consult, to a certain extent, the interests of the island.

I urged upon Señor Martos the importance of so passing the contemplated measure, that the shortest time possible should elapse before every slave in the island was released. He replied that he believed that, under any circumstances, in four or five years no slave would remain in the colony.

Alarming reports have been current in Madrid lately as to the state of Puerto Rico, but I have not been able to obtain any reliable information on the subject. The opposition newspapers state that a conspiracy against the Spanish rule has been discovered in the island, and that some of its principal inhabitants have been exiled by the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 47.

Earl Granville to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 3, 1872.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, reporting the substance of a conversation which had passed between Señor Martos and yourself relative to the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico and Cuba, and I approve of the language you held on that occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

SPAIN.

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No. 48.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 3.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, November 30, 1872.

A PROTEST has been addressed by the Spanish Colonial Committee of Madrid (Centro-Hispano-Ultramar de Madrid) to the Spanish Government against the reforms proposed to be introduced into Puerto Rico, and especially against the immediate abolition of slavery. This protest, coming from a very influential and powerful body, and having been published by the Conservative and other opposition papers, and being warmly approved and supported by them, and information having reached me that great efforts were being made by the pro-slavery party to prevent the Government introducing the measure referred to in my despatch of the 2nd instant, into the Cortes, I called upon Señor Martos yesterday afternoon to ask for some explanations on the subject. His Excellency said at once that the information which I had received was correct, and that unfortunately the efforts of those who were opposed to the abolition of slavery threatened to be successful. The measure for the reform of the administration in Puerto Rico, especially that part of it providing for the immediate abolition of slavery, has divided the Cabinet.

Señor Martos asked me whether Her Majesty's Government would consider a measure for the gradual abolition of slavery satisfactory. I replied that without knowing the nature of the measure I could not express an opinion upon it, but that I was convinced that Her Majesty's Government, especially after the distinct pledges given by successive Spanish ministers on this subject, would not be satisfied with a law which put off the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico to an indefinite period, and which, as in the case of Señor Moret's law, could and would be evaded by the slave holders and by the Spanish authorities themselves. Moreover, I observed, I had reason to believe that the Government of the United States would not accept as satisfactory a law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico.

Señor Martos said that he was entirely of my opinion. He was convinced that a law for gradual abolition would be productive of nothing but mischief; it would be evaded; it would cause constant agitation in Puerto Rico and in Cuba, and it would bring Spain into difficulties with England and the United States.

No. 49.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 3, 1872.

THE Republican Deputy Señor Navarrete has submitted a Project of Law to the Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and Señor Sanroma one for the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico. I inclose copies in translation of them.

If the Government bring in their promised measure for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, these Projects of Law will probably not be discussed in the Cortes, but I have nevertheless considered it to be my duty to communicate them to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Project of Law by Señor Navarrete for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

(Translation.)

Article 1. Slavery is abolished in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Article 2. For the exact fulfilment of the preceding Article, shall be free from the promulgation of this law:—

1. All females.
2. All males below the age of fourteen and above that of sixty.
3. Males from the age of fourteen to sixty years of age, who desire to leave those islands for eighteen months.

Article 3. From the day of the promulgation of this law, the officers charged with this duty shall begin to draw up the registers of the blacks from fourteen to sixty years,

who do not wish to leave the islands, which registers shall be published as supplements in the official papers of the Peninsula and of the said Colonies, and which must be concluded in the unprolongable period of one month.

Article 4. The negroes to which the former Article refers, shall be classed according to age, from the greater to the lesser, in three groups, those comprised in the first group being declared free six months subsequent to the day of the prolongation of the present Law; those comprised in the second six months later, and six months later those included in the third.

Article 5. The owner of slaves who should maliciously conceal any one on the drawing up of the register, of which Article 3 treats, and any person who should purchase a negro after the promulgation of this Law shall be punished according to Article 496 of the Penal Code.

Article 6. Eighteen months subsequent to the promulgation of the present Law, there shall not exist a single slave in the Spanish dominions on account of birth ("en concepto de ningun linage").

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Project of Law by Señor Sanroma for the Abolition of Slavery in the Island of Puerto Rico.

(Translation.)

Article 1. Slavery is abolished in the island of Puerto Rico.

Article 2. The present possessors of slaves shall be indemnified.

Article 3. The municipalities and deputation shall provide those who are invalided, and who cannot remain with their former masters, the support which is given in analogous cases to the other labourers of the island.

In the same manner minors of both sexes shall be educated.

Article 4. The freedmen remain subject to the police regulations applicable to other labourers of the island.

Article 5. The indemnification shall be proceeded with by individual valuation, which shall be done in each locality by two experts respectively named, the one by the master and the other by the Syndic, as representative of the slave, and a third expert named by the Provincial Deputation, who shall decide in cases of disagreement.

The valuation in question shall be effected simultaneously in the whole province.

The average of the valuation shall not exceed 200 dollars per individual; should the average exceed that sum in any locality, the valuations shall be lessened by *pro rata*.

The slaves known as "coartados" shall in no case figure in the valuation with a higher sum than that at which that arrangement was made.

Article 6. Shall alone be considered as slaves for the effects of the indemnity those comprised in the last register of this class. The doubts which may arise as to the period of birth, and as to those above the age of sixty, shall be determined on examination of the baptismal papers, and of the registers of former years, and should they not suffice, on proof by witnesses.

Article 7. The superior civil Governor and provincial deputation of Puerto Rico are authorized to make a loan or issue bonds of indemnity, on the guarantee of the nation at 6 per cent. interest for the sum of 7,000,000 dollars to cover the total amount of the valuation laid down in Article 5.

Article 8. For the payment of the interest of this sum and for its amortization, the amount of 600,000 dollars shall be consigned yearly in the budget of expenditure of the island, which shall be paid by the Treasury till the extinction of the debt of amortization.

The Provincial Deputation is, moreover, empowered to establish in a legal form the lottery to levy so much per cent. on intestacy, collateral inheritance, and to adopt whatever other means patriotism may suggest with a view to increase the funds of amortization, and to accelerate the extinction of the debt.

Article 9. All administrative and judicial steps to which this law may give rise, shall be official.

Article 10. The Government of His Majesty shall take the necessary measures for the carrying out of this law, so that within the period of six months subsequent to its date abolition shall be effected, and the indemnification of the owners also made simultaneously by one or other of the means laid down in Article 2.

SPAIN.

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No. 50.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 5, 1872.

THE paragraphs in the Message of the President of the United States relating to Cuba and slavery, which reached Madrid by telegraph yesterday, have been commented upon with much anger in the press. I inclose an article upon the subject from the "Epoca," the best written and most moderate of the Madrid newspapers.

The Spanish Abolition Society has presented an address to the Government praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, as a counter-manifest to one presented by the Spanish Colonial Junta against the contemplated reforms in that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

 Inclosure in No. 50.
Extract from the "Epoca."

(Translation.)

FOR those who know what political affairs are in the North American Confederation, the paragraphs written in the Message of General Grant to Congress relative to the condition of the Island of Cuba, as well as the question of slavery, are easily explained. The party which supported the candidature of Horace Greely, already deceased, contained, as one of its elements, those who, in conjunction with the direction of the "New York Tribune" had carried on a long and severe campaign against slavery in the United States; and it is intelligible, though it is impossible to justify it, that President Grant has endeavoured to flatter it by spreading the abolitionist flag. On the other hand, an exact knowledge of the internal affairs of foreign nations is not more general in the United States than in several countries of Europe, for which reason we are not surprised that President Grant, in judging that which is happening in Cuba by that which happened in his country, should imagine that slavery is the principal cause of the discord and civil war in the Spanish province.

No, it is not the cause of the conflict, and the proof is that, notwithstanding the decrees of Cespedes and of the so-styled Cuban Assembly, there are not a few Creole proprietors in that island, more or less addicted to the insurrection, who have not emancipated their slaves. The principal cause of the rebellion is the spirit of sedition and the craving to command; the incurable vanity of some bad descendants of Spaniards, who do not hesitate to change Cuba into a second Hayti, provided they can command, and can succeed in seeing the riches which loyal and industrious subjects have created, destroyed.

Apart from these considerations, we absolutely deny the United States, its President, and Assembly, the right to mix themselves up in the internal affairs of other peoples with whom they are on friendly relations. Europe knows that less than eight years ago the United States was the first slave State in the world; that it possessed 4,000,000 of slaves (ten times more than Cuba and Puerto Rico together); that in order to perpetuate this forced labour, the country was divided into slave-raising States ("criadores") and producing States; and that immediate abolition, which has cost the South more than 40,000,000,000 reals, and has completely ruined the sugar produce, was a consequence of the war, and not because either the North or President Lincoln made it an indispensable condition for the submission of the Confederate States; on the contrary, it is known that, until he proclaimed victory, Lincoln always repeated that the integrity of the Union was what was necessary, and abolition a secondary matter, and he showed his readiness to come to an arrangement with and maintain and guarantee slavery, provided the Union were restored. England took seventy-six years to abolish the Slave Trade, and thirty years more to arrive at the suppression of slavery in her Colonies. English subjects of India still pay and encourage the Slave Trade, by the extermination of the native race in the east of Africa and through the port of Zanzibar, and capture the Fiji negroes to transport them as free labourers to Queensland. With what right, then, is Spain denied the time and elements necessary to abolish slavery when she is not rich, and when she has to suppress an insurrection, and must strive to avoid a deathblow at her scanty commerce?

The Spanish Government would have a founded right to protest, in the most energetic terms, against the language of President Grant, which, though it may be

palatable to American parties, is wanting in that mutual respect which is owed to friendly nations, and treats of Spanish Cuba as it might do of the territories of the Confederation. Spanish abolitionists may rest satisfied. When they merely called themselves reformers, they introduced civil war into Cuba; now that they disguise themselves with the cloak of abolition, they have not stopped until they have procured us the ignominy that the head of a foreign nation should, without authority or any right whatever, take upon himself to lecture another, which neither requires nor deserves it. The unhappy Spanish nation owes this to them.

No. 51.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 6, 1872.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose copy and translation of an article from the "Imparcial," the Government newspaper, upon the paragraphs with reference to Cuba in the Message of the President of the United States.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Extract from the "Imparcial" of December 6, 1872.

(Translation.)

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from our Minister in London informs us of the opinions of the English press on the Message of President Grant to the Congress of the United States, as far as the Cuban insurrection is concerned.

It may, perhaps, have surprised our readers that, on publishing the telegram four days ago, with the text of the paragraph, we should not have given our impressions thereon, nor even the fears or protests which several of our colleagues have thought proper to indulge in, according to the peculiar complexion of each, touching Colonial questions.

The reason is that we did not find anything extraordinary in the language of President Grant, much less anything offensive or menacing to our dignity and our interests. We waited, therefore, in order to learn the entire text, in order to be able to form an opinion with respect to the needless alarms and protests of a few journals.

In the first place, the English press, which must now know the language made use of by General Grant in greater detail than ourselves, far from finding anything which might be prejudicial to the legitimate rights and interests of Spain, on the contrary, understands that it is directed against the insurrection, which it begins by considering impotent.

It must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that in all the Messages from 1868 to the present date, a few paragraphs have been devoted to the condition of Cuba, which have had a strong accentuation for two years past, which, as was subsequently seen, did not influence, nor could it influence, the conduct which the Spanish Government thought it opportune and convenient to pursue for the pacification of that disturbed province.

It appears to us that, if political passions do not place themselves above the light of reason and the duties of patriotism, it will be impossible that any one should see in the declarations of the President of the North American Republic anything which could wound our susceptibilities or inspire fears of any kind.

No. 52.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 7, 1872.

THE pro-slavery party is making every effort to prevent the Government bringing in a Bill for the reform of the administration and immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico. To this end petitions from the principal ports and towns of Spain are daily presented to the Cortes against the proposed law, and the whole of the opposition press, except the Republican, is writing against it. I have no reason to believe, however, that Señores Zorrilla and Martos will yield to this outcry, got up by the agents of the slave-

holders, and I believe that the Government will proceed with their proposed measure without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 53.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 14.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 11, 1872.

AN appeal has been addressed to the Spanish people by the Committees of the Hispano Colonial Societies ("Centros Hispanos Ultramarinos") established in the principal cities of the Peninsula, calling upon them to resist the attempts of the Government to introduce reforms (*i.e.*, to abolish slavery) in Puerto Rico. It is signed by the Marques de Manzanedo and other influential persons. I inclose a copy of this somewhat remarkable document, and a translation of its most important parts.

An influential deputation waited upon Señor Zorrilla last week to ask for explanations as to the intention of the Government to submit to the Cortes a law for the immediate abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, and Señor Zorrilla gave the deputation to understand that such was their intention, and, as far as I can learn, no change has as yet taken place in the determination of the Cabinet. The pro-slavery party are, however, having recourse to all manner of intrigue, menace, and bribery, to prevent the introduction of the measure, and there is no doubt that they have succeeded in forming a strong party against it in the Cortes, including many of the usual supporters of the Ministers.

Last night a meeting was held of the Conservative—or, as they now call themselves, "Constitutional"—party, at which Señor Sagasta presided, and which was attended by Admiral Topete and other influential political men. It was unanimously resolved that the most determined opposition should be shown to any law proposed by the Government for the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, and a committee was formed, including General Serrano, Admirals Topete and Malcampo, Señors Sagasta, Ayala, Herrera, Belaguer, and several others who have been members of former Ministries, to meet to-day the committee of the "Circulo Hispano-Ultramarino" to offer it the support of the whole Conservative party. The "Iberia," Señor Sagasta's newspaper, in reporting the result of the meeting, says:—"The very rumour of the intention of the Government (to abolish slavery in Puerto Rico) has raised a general cry of indignation, which, re-echoing from every part of the Peninsula, has embodied itself in thousands of manifests protesting against the conduct of the Ministry. The whole of Spain—we say it with pride—has risen as one man. Telegrams come in from every part of the Peninsula, and the sons of the north unite with the sons of the south in one cry of 'Viva Spanish Puerto Rico! Viva Spanish Cuba! Viva Spain!' . . . If anybody should attempt to dictate to the Spanish nation, the people of the 2nd of May will drive them out of the Peninsula; for in Spain, now and for ever, there must be none but Spaniards."

These facts will afford your Lordship some idea of the unscrupulous opposition which is now being organized against the abolition of slavery even in Puerto Rico.

Inclosure in No. 53.

Appeal addressed to the Spanish people by the Hispano Colonial Societies.

(Translation.)

THE national existence in the Antilles being menaced by a rebellion which, openly in Cuba, and in a latent manner in Puerto Rico, aspires to cast out from America the flag which we declared so loudly we will maintain erect and cause to be respected; as if that danger were not sufficient, the announcement of inopportune and violent reforms, obtained by the entreaty of our knavish enemies, and, according to public report, protected by the Government, come to render worse the situation of those islands, to encourage treason there, and to give a heavy blow to loyalty.

With the deceitful excuse of setting on foot in those lands innovations, of which our adversaries will make use to wound our country deeply, with a tenacity covering evil intentions or fatal obstinacy, resulting to our detriment, with entire forgetfulness of the duties of patriotism, and listening to the hypocritical lamentations of those who make use

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of humane ideas, and pretend, in hatred to our race, to feel pity for another race which is in a disadvantageous position; there are persons who, deaf to the voice of reason, wish to carry to Cuba and Puerto Rico new and fatal elements of discord, to increase hatred, to heat passions, and to cause the loss of those valuable provinces, and with that loss, the destruction of our glory and future.

Those who wish this are not ignorant, unless fanaticism or ignorance completely darken their intellect, that the childish reply that Cuba is not at all affected, and that such erroneous plans only touch Puerto Rico, is a sarcasm which offends those who demand a temporary postponement until peace and concord reign in the two Antilles, for the establishment of prudent modifications which may not destroy the security of the territory; they are not ignorant that, the very grave social and political problems of the two sister islands being solved by prejudging in one that which affects the other in an equal degree, an open and irritating injustice is committed, which shows the force of pressure exercised by our treacherous adversaries, and the contempt for those who, across the sea, in order to save the rights of the mother-country, spend their fortunes, shed their generous blood, and die in war, defending a soil which, as we now see, may possibly in days to come refuse burial to their corpses, and on which the Spaniards will be a foreigner.

When the Antilles are lost, the industry of Catalonia, which already excites the fear of foreigners, will languish; Castile will not have natural markets for its agricultural produce; Biscay, Santander, and the Balearic Islands will feel their traffic diminish, and Andalusia its greatness; Galicia, Valencia, the Asturias, and all districts, the importance of which is bound up with the Colonies, will soon suffer irreparably. Our vessels, lying useless in port, will disappear, and our agriculture and manufactures, soon going backwards, will tell the world that which has been done by the error into which the spirit of school or sympathy for our unworthy cause has led a nation which has a title to be again respected and again powerful, and to regain its former prestige and riches.

The Undersigned are not held back by the announced exigence of Governments, which, it is said, have the pretence of mixing themselves up in our internal affairs or in the direction of our people. Since when does the Spaniard calmly submit to the outrage of foreign dictation? Where is our dignity? What has become of our national independence? Has the time already come when the interested will of other Powers is a law for us?

Should such an ignominious pretension be made, we should have enough to cause us proudly to reject it, not only in the conviction of our right, but also in the recollection that we descend from the people of Saguntum and Gerona, and in the pride that our blood is the blood of the brave men of Baileu and Zaragoza.

No; worthy and noble countrymen, listen to us. Unite with us to prevent by energetic protests and firm petitions the carrying out of those projects now—of those projects, which, before long, would cause us to abandon the New World, that World which our fathers discovered, and to drag, beaten down, on leaving the Antilles, our flag and glory, and to show in our faces the brand of ignominy and shame.

And if an inconsiderate Government, neglecting its duty, should enter into compacts leading now or hereafter to the loss of Cuba and Puerto Rico, upon that Government's head, together with the contempt and curse of all persons, be the misfortunes caused by in ignorance or malice, the violence to which its acts may lead the Spanish nation, always jealous of its rights and glory, the blood that may be shed in internal struggles, the orphan state of families, and the hatred and execration of Spain cast down and outraged.

No. 54.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 14.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 12, 1872.

SEÑOR MARTOS stated last night in the Cortes that it was equally the determination of the Government to persist in proposing reforms for the Island of Puerto Rico, and to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions, an announcement which was received with much cheering by the Democratic and Republican sections of the Chamber.

SPAIN.

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No. 55.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 13, 1872.

IN reply to a question yesterday addressed to the Government by Señor Cisa, a deputy to the Congress, as to whether the report that orders had been given for the sale of slaves belonging to confiscated estates in Cuba was true, Señor Gasset, the Minister of the Colonies, stated "that the Junta, or Commission of the Public Debt of Cuba, had proposed to the Intendente of the island to sell such slaves as well as movable property ('bienes muebles') which might suffer damage, but that the Government had by telegraph refused to authorize the sale of the slaves, and were about to write to the authorities to sell movable property."

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 56.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 13, 1872.

A NUMEROUS and influential deputation, composed of representatives of the Madrid Hispano Colonial Committee, and of the provincial Committees of the same association, waited yesterday upon the King to urge His Majesty to refuse his sanction to the law for the reforms in Puerto Rico about to be proposed by the Government to the Cortes.

After listening to the statements addressed to him by the Marquis de Manzanedo and others, His Majesty replied that he would refer the matter to his responsible Ministers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 57.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 14, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to state that I received yesterday from Señor Gasset, the Minister of the Colonies, the most distinct and positive assurances that orders have now been sent to the Havana for the immediate publication of the Royal Decree of the 5th of August last, containing the regulations for carrying out the law for the abolition of slavery passed by the Constituent Cortes, and for the strict enforcement of that law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 58.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 14, 1872.

SEÑOR MARTOS informed me yesterday that the King had that morning signed the Decree for the introduction of municipal reforms into Puerto Rico, and that the mail to that Colony had been kept back twenty-four hours, in order that the decree might be sent to it at once. It appears in this morning's official "Gazette." It is too long for me to send your Lordship a translation or résumé of it by to-day's post. I will endeavour to do so on Monday.

This Decree does not touch the question of slavery, which requires to be dealt with by a special law, but it is a defiance to the pro-slavery party, who have been doing their very utmost to prevent the promulgation of these reforms, and an earnest of the intention of the Government to persevere in their policy with regard to immediate abolition in Puerto Rico. On this point I have again received the most distinct assurances from Señor Martos. It is most probable that in a few days the Ministers of War, Finance, and the Colonies, who are opposed to their colleagues on the question of the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, will retire from the Cabinet. The names of their successors are already

mentioned in the newspapers. The new Ministers will probably belong to the Democratic party, of which the Ministry will then be almost exclusively composed. It remains to be seen whether, in spite of the opposition in the Cortes, and the efforts of the pro-slavery party, the Government will command a sufficient majority by the aid of the promised support of the Republicans to carry through these measures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 59.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid December 18, 1872.

YESTERDAY, Señor Bugallal, a Deputy of the Alfonsist party, asked Señor Zorrilla in the Congress whether, notwithstanding the alarm which existed in Barcelona, Cadiz, Santander, Bilbao, and other mercantile centres in the Peninsula, and the general feeling of anxiety in the country, the Government persisted in its intention of introducing reforms in the administration of Puerto Rico, and of presenting a Bill to the Cortes for the immediate abolition of slavery in that island. Señor Zorrilla availed himself of the occasion to deliver an able and eloquent speech on the policy of the Government with regard to the Antilles, which was received with frequent bursts of applause from the majority and the Republican Deputies. He said that it was not the Ministry who, by introducing necessary and promised reforms in Puerto Rico, were the enemies of Spain, and desired to destroy the integrity of her territory by separating from her Cuba and Puerto Rico, but those who were endeavouring to prevent those reforms, and were for that purpose fomenting an unscrupulous opposition to the Government, and exciting the Colonies themselves, as well as the Spanish populations, to insurrection. He traced the exaggerated reports which had been spread, not only in Spain but abroad, as to the alarming condition of Puerto Rico, as to Carlist and Republican successes and victories, and as to the general state of this country to Cuban gold; he "declared to the Cortes and to his country that, on giving reforms to Puerto Rico, the Government had obeyed a desire, an idea, an aspiration to preserve the union of the Colonies with the mother-country," and that the Government had not contemplated the extension of similar reforms to Cuba before the insurrection in that island had been suppressed, as falsely asserted by the opposition, and he concluded by announcing that it was his determination to persevere in his policy of introducing reforms into the island of Puerto Rico, and of asking the Cortes as soon as possible to pass a Bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in that island.

A motion was then submitted to the Congress by Señor Becerra that "the Assembly had heard, with profound satisfaction, the words of salvation and reform for Puerto Rico which the President of the Council has just pronounced." Upon a division, a majority of 182 against 7 decided that this motion should be taken into consideration, and it will be discussed to-day. If carried (as there is every probability that it will be) it will, of course, amount to a vote of confidence in the Government, and will, it is hoped, encourage them to introduce at once into the Cortes a measure for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico. As, however, the Budget has not yet been voted, and there is other business of importance pending in the Chambers, it is scarcely probable that this measure will be submitted to them until after the Christmas holidays.

It would be difficult to convey an idea to your Lordship of the violent and unscrupulous nature of the opposition to the abolition of slavery got up here and elsewhere by the slaveholders. As I have often had occasion to observe to your Lordship, they know full well that abolition in Puerto Rico must very soon lead to abolition in Cuba; no stone has consequently been left unturned by them to intimidate the Government and to prevent it proceeding with this measure. Petitions with this object have been pouring into the Cortes, and deputations from the principal seaports have arrived at Madrid. Attempts have been made, and are probably being still made, to disturb the peace of Madrid, Barcelona, and other places, in order to frighten the public and the Government; and it is not at all improbable that the pro-slavery agents may endeavour to incite the Spanish populations in Cuba and Puerto Rico to resist by force the introduction of the proposed reforms into the latter Colony. Even persons of calm and impartial judgment have told me that they believe that abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico will lead to the separation from Spain of that island and Cuba, to the fall of the dynasty and to civil war in Spain. The supporters of the ministers, who wished to hold a public meeting in Madrid in favour

of the measures of the Government, have been actually refused the use of a room for the purpose in one of the principal hotels; a deputation of the "defenders of the honour of Spain and of the integrity of her territory" having since waited upon the landlord to thank him "for his noble and patriotic conduct."

It is deeply to be regretted that the Conservative (Constitutional) opposition should have united itself with the pro-slavery party, in order, if possible, to damage and overthrow the Government. If Señor Zorrilla maintains his determination to pass the law for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, which he will be able to do if the Republican party in the Cortes are faithful to their promise to support it, he will deserve no little credit for the firmness and good faith which he has shown in this most important question. I have, however, reason to believe that before the Law is introduced into the Cortes, the Ministers of War, Finance, and the Colonies will resign their places in the Ministry. In that event they will be replaced by men of more determined and advanced political opinions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 60.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 21, 1872.

THE new Ministers presented themselves yesterday to the Senate and Congress. Señor Zorrilla made a statement to both Chambers as to the policy of the Government, and declared his intention of bringing in at once a Bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico.

In the Senate, Señor Juarez Juelan accused the Government of acting under the dictation of England and the United States, and of the Cabinets of Berlin and Rome, which led to a scene. This morning the opposition Press, of all opinions, denounce the Ministers for their subserviency to foreign Powers, and specially to the United States. A violent article upon passages in President Grant's Message, relating to Cuba, which appears in the "Gobierno," calls upon Spain to resist this interference in her internal affairs, to collect all her strength for a popular war, and to call from her soil and from her seas, soldiers and privateers who will be able to raise in a manner worthy of Spain, her national flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 61.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 22, 1872.

THE Congress adjourned for the holidays last night, after an important and interesting discussion upon the vote of confidence in the Government, which was carried by a large majority—214 against 12. The policy of the Ministry with respect to the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, was the question really at issue. Señor Castelar made one of those speeches, which have gained for him in Spain the reputation of being the most eloquent of orators. He declared that the abolition of slavery was an essential part of the Republican programme, and that he and his party would, to a man, support the Government in their measures for that object. Señor Martos, who has considerable powers as a parliamentary debater, made an effective speech. He declared "that Señor Castelar was the greatest orator on the earth, and that it was an honour to Spain that the most inspired words which were heard in the world came from a Spanish Deputy, and from the Spanish Tribune. After the great oration which they had heard, he exclaimed, the debate might be considered closed—the last word spoken—the slaves of Puerto Rico were already free." These words were received with loud and prolonged applause. Señor Martos then met with much cleverness the charge brought against the Government, of having acted under the coercion of England and the United States, and denied that any communications from those Powers, justifying it, existed in the archives of the Spanish Foreign Office. He ended by announcing, that the Chamber would be called upon, at once, to discuss the law giving immediate freedom to the slaves in Puerto Rico. The Congress will probably meet again on the 15th of next month. In the Senate a vote of confidence in the Government was carried on the previous day by a majority of 51 to 5. This Chamber will not adjourn

before to-morrow, Tuesday, and I am informed that, before it breaks up, the Bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico will be presented to it by Señor Zorilla.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 62.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 24, 1872.

SEÑOR CASTRO, a Senator, stated yesterday in the Senate that a Frenchman, named Beaupierd had come to Puerto Rico to buy slaves for sale in Cuba, and that he had already succeeded in sending off two lots, and was about to embark a third, when a Syndic, named Don Pablo Padilla, interfered, but was obliged to buy some children about to be put on board the mail-steamer, as there were no other means of retaining them in the island. Señor Castro asked the Government whether they had received information of these abuses, and whether they had taken any steps to prevent them in future. Señor Martos replied that he had not heard of the particular occurrences mentioned by Señor Castro, but in the anticipation that attempts would be made by slave-dealers to export slaves from Puerto Rico to Cuba as soon as the intention of the Government to pass a Law for immediate abolition was known, the most peremptory orders had been sent by telegraph to the authorities of Puerto Rico to prevent any such attempts, and he was persuaded that those orders would be strictly carried out.

Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico will, no doubt, inform your Lordship if, notwithstanding Señor Martos' statement, the slave-dealers are exporting slaves from that island to Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 63.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 24, 1872.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of the Law recently promulgated by Royal Decree for the reform of the Administration in the Island of Puerto Rico. I have looked through this Law, and, considering its length and its entirely local character, I have not thought it necessary to send your Lordship a translation of it, especially as the gentlemen in my Chancery have been too much occupied to make one. Should your Lordship, however desire to have a translation, I will have one sent home as soon as it can be made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Précis of Municipal Law for Puerto Rico.

Division I.

Cap. 1 divides Puerto Rico into municipalities, gives definition of a municipality and of a municipal district, and gives rules for the creation and modification of the same.

Cap. 2 treats of the different categories into which the inhabitants of municipal districts are to be divided. Foreigners will enjoy the rights due to them by Treaties, or by the special Law relating to foreigners ("Ley de Extranjería").

Division II.

Treats of the organization of municipalities. The Councillors will be divided into Alcaldes, Deputy-Alcaldes and Regidores. Foreigners cannot be Councillors unless naturalized. This Division also treats of the municipal elections.

Division III.

Cap. 1 treats of the attributes of municipalities. They will watch over the exact fulfilment of primary instruction.

Cap. 2 treats of the internal rules for municipalities; and Cap. 3, of the administrative functions of the Alcaldes, Deputy Alcaldes, Regidores. These two Caps. do not appear to contain matter of general interest.

Cap. 4 treats of the municipal estimates. They shall provide for the maintenance of worship and of the ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.

Cap. 5 contains the routine for the collection, distribution, and accounts to be kept of municipal funds.

Division IV.

This Division treats of appeals against, and responsibility incurred on account of, acts of municipalities.

Division V.

Treats of Government intervention municipal districts. The Superior Civil Governor may send a delegate to prevent abuses.

Additional Division.

Treats of the local administration of towns attached to a municipal district.

All previous orders for the municipal rule of Puerto Rico are abrogated.

The Provincial Deputation shall name the towns which, in conformity with this Law, are able to constitute municipalities; and the election of Councillors shall be made when the Government shall so determine it.

No. 64.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 29.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 25, 1872.

THE Project of Law or "Bill" for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico was yesterday presented to the Congress, and was received with great cheering by the Deputies who had been brought together. I have the honour to inclose a translation of it. Señor Zorrilla had intended to read the Bill in the Senate on Sunday. At the last moment it was found that, as it contained a grant of money to indemnify the owners of slaves, the Constitution required that it should be first voted by the Congress. Accordingly, that assembly was called together at twenty-four hours' notice, Señor Zorrilla being determined to keep his pledge, that the Bill should be submitted to the Cortes before their adjournment for the Christmas holidays.

The preamble, which always accompanies a Bill submitted to the Chambers, is in this instance peculiarly solemn in its tone. It commences by declaring that, "In the name of God, and in respect for reason, morality, justice, public convenience, and the national dignity, the Government, in the performance of the most sacred of its promises, and of the most humane of its duties, proposes to the Cortes a project of law for the immediate abolition of slavery in the province of Puerto Rico." It laments that the ardent desires of the Government have not been realized by the extension of the same inestimable blessing to the Island of Cuba, in consequence of the madness ("insensatez") of a few pertinacious rebels. It states that gradual abolition, which may one day be the necessary form of abolition in Cuba, does not offer one advantage to recommend it in Puerto Rico. It reminds the Cortes that, by a happy coincidence, which would appear to be providential, this Project of Law has been submitted to them on the day consecrated by Christianity to the commemoration of the birth of Him who broke the chains of all men, and made them equal before God.

The law is to consist, as your Lordship will observe, of five Articles. The first declares that slavery is entirely and for ever abolished in Puerto Rico, and that all slaves will be absolutely free four months after the publication of the law in the official "Gazette" of the province. The second Article provides that the proprietors of the slaves shall receive an indemnity. The third determines the process by which the amount of this indemnity is to be ascertained. The fourth fixes the portion of the indemnity to be actually received by the proprietors of slaves at 80 per cent. of the sum assessed, half of which is to be paid to them by the State, and half by the province of Puerto Rico; the remaining 20 per cent. is to fall upon the proprietors themselves; and by the last Article the Government is authorized to take the necessary measures to carry out the law.

Señor Zorrilla informs me that it is his intention to commence the discussion of the

Bill as soon as the Cortes meet again on the 15th of January, and that he hopes that it will become law within six weeks. He anticipates, however, that every means will be used by the pro-slavery party and their political allies to upset the Government, in order to prevent the passing of this measure, and that to this end attempts will be again made to disturb the public peace. All parties in opposition to the Government (except the Republican), without reference to their political opinions, including Alfonsists and Carlists, have united to form what is called "The National League for the Defence of the Integrity of the Territory." Almost the whole press of the kingdom, even that part of it which usually supports the present Ministry, has been bought over. Appeals are made through it to the national pride, and the most shameful misstatements are circulated to influence the people against the Ministers, who are accused, amongst other things, of having received money from the filibusters to sell Spanish territory, and of acting under the coercion of England and the United States. Some of the most influential generals, including Marshal Serrano, General Caballero de Rodas, the Marquis de la Havana, his brother, the Marquis del Duero, and General Lersundi, have joined this "National League," and it is hoped by the slaveholders that they will carry the army with them. A number of grandees of Spain, at a meeting held yesterday in the house of the Duke of Alba, also decided upon joining the National League. Against this formidable opposition the Government have an overwhelming majority in the Cortes, and the support of the democratic and Republican parties of the country to rely upon.

Señor Zorrilla having stated in the Cortes that the King had expressed, when giving his sanction to the introduction of the Bill, his satisfaction at this measure for the abolition of slavery in his dominions, His Majesty comes in for no small amount of abuse, and is now accused of having violated his Constitutional duty by expressing an opinion upon this subject.

Should Señor Zorrilla have to give way, and to resign, as he declares that he will do should he find himself unable to pass his Bill, the state of affairs will be very grave. Under the pretence of prudence, and of the time not being opportune for abolition, all other parties, except the Republican, have now committed themselves to the slaveholders, and, consequently, to the maintenance of slavery.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Project of Law.

(Translation.)

To the Cortes,

IN the name of God, and in respect for reason, morality, justice, public decorum, and the national dignity, the Government, in fulfilment of the most sacred of its promises, and the most humane of its duties, submits to the approval of the Cortes the Project of Law for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico.

The warmest desires of the Government would be realized, as its most delicate scruples are satisfied, if the senseless conduct of a few obstinate rebels did not prevent it from affording to Cuba the same priceless benefit, with the modifications which would be rendered advisable thereby, the different organization of labour, the dissimilarity of the density of population, the enormous difference in the number of slaves, and the other great differences of its social condition as compared with that of Puerto Rico.

The Government would fear to offend the wisdom of the Cortes by endeavouring to justify before them its generous determination. Unhappy are those the silence of whose conscience renders it necessary for them to use the cold language of reason!

It is a moral law, as well known as it is consolatory, that that which is politic, and that which is just always go hand in hand; but the Government must proclaim at this solemn moment that, having examined the reform in every light, they have only found new and powerful reasons which prove both its justice and its convenience.

Gradual abolition, which will perhaps some day be the necessary form of emancipation in Cuba, offers no advantage as to Puerto Rico. There the population of African origin is small in comparison with the inhabitants of European origin. Almost all the negroes have been born in the island. Of the 31,000 who are in slavery, less than 10,000, perhaps less than 8,000, are used for working in the fields. The rest live in a kind of domestic servitude, as useless for the enriching of the owners as it is favourable for the education of the slaves, or else they are dedicated to mechanical trades. There is, therefore, no danger in the number nor quality of those who can one day pass from the sad condition of things to the most noble condition of freed men.

Then let that happy day dawn, and let Spain pay the debt of honour she owes to

modern civilization. A chance, which appears providential, places the presentation of this project on the day devoted by Christianity to the commemoration of the birth of Him who was to change the face of the world by breaking the chains of all slavery, and preaching the equality of all men in the sight of God.

Let us contribute to His works by bringing about a new progress for the benefit of humanity and of our country. Slavery is a monstrosity not less fatal to the imposer than to the sufferers. All great human and patriotic interests clamour loudly for its disappearance, which will at the same time redound to the benefit of the released and to the honour of the releaser. Religion demands it, because among the sons of the common Father there should be neither oppressors nor oppressed. Morality demands it, because there is no meritorious action where there is no free will, and the soul of the slave is almost always closed to all idea of duty and all sentiment of virtue. Right demands it, because there is no injury that can be compared to the mutilation of the human being in the most noble and essential of its attributes. Utility demands it, because the labour of the slave is the least intelligent, the least active, and the least productive. Patriotism demands it, because apathy, weakness, and corruption are the ordinary punishments of those nations which, wrapped in effeminacy, abandon to slave hands the multifarious applications of labour, that eternal law of our nature and eternal companion of our dignity. Politics demand it, because domestic habits have so intimate a connection with public customs that where there are slaves it is difficult that there can be citizens fit for the hard exercise of liberty. Prudence demands it, because the inconsiderate prolonging of any abuse makes its remedy more difficult, and its correction more violent. In fine, it is demanded by the necessities of the Government, the system of our representative institutions being such as it is, because in free nations no resistance can prevail against the force of opinion, and in Spain opinion is, fortunately, frankly and resolutely declared against this barbarous monstrosity, the supposed benefits of which consist in reducing to gold the sweat, the tears, the blood, and the soul of an unhappy race condemned until now to the lash and to the chain.

For such high considerations, the undersigned Minister, in conformity with his colleagues, and previously authorized by His Majesty, has the honour (which he considers as the greatest of his life) to submit to the deliberation of the Cortes the annexed

Project of Law.

Article 1. Slavery in the Province of Puerto Rico is totally and eternally abolished. The slaves shall be entirely free at the end of the four months following that of the publication of this Law in the official "Gazette" of that province.

Art. 2. The owners of the freed slaves shall be indemnified in the time mentioned in the foregoing Article, according to the dispositions of this Law.

Art. 3. The amount of the indemnification mentioned in the previous Article shall be fixed by the Government, at the proposal of a Commission composed of the Superior Civil Governor of Puerto Rico, as President, the "Jefe Economico" of the province, the Fiscal of the "Audiencia," three persons named by the Provincial Deputation, and three others named by the five proprietors holding in the island the largest number of slaves.

The decisions of this Commission shall be arrived at by majority of votes.

Art. 4. Of the sum fixed as indemnity 80 per cent. shall be handed over to the owners of the freed slaves, half by the State and half by the Province of Puerto Rico; the remaining 20 per cent. shall fall upon the owners themselves.

Art. 5. The Government is authorized to procure the resources necessary for, and take such measures as it may think conducive to, the exact fulfilment of this Law within the time specified in Articles 1 and 2.

Madrid, December 23, 1872.

The Minister of the Colonies,
(Signed) TOMAS MARIA MOSQUERA.

No. 65.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received December 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 27, 1872.

THE newspapers representing the Republican party in the Cortes are not satisfied with the Project of Law for the immediate abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, submitted by the Government to the Cortes. They condemn the delay of four months, to

CLASS A.

date from the publication of the Law in the Puerto-Rican official "Gazette," and demand that slavery shall cease in the Colony as soon as the law is voted by the Cortes. There is no doubt that, if the present Ministry should fall before the publication of the law in the Puerto-Rican "Gazette,"—and no one can count upon the existence of a Ministry in Spain for any period however short,—their successors could, and probably would, find abundant pretexts for deferring its publication to an indefinite time. I am told that there is a prospect of the Project of Law being altered in this respect by the Commission or Committee, to which it will be referred.

The Republican party further declares itself opposed to all compensation to the owners of slaves, as immoral and as degrading to the negroes themselves. But upon this point neither the Government nor the Commission would probably be able to give way.

It is to be hoped that no differences will take place between the Radical and Republican parties in the Cortes, which might have the effect of endangering the passing of this most important Law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana*.

No. 66.

Consul-General Dunlop to Earl Granville.—(Received February 9.)

My Lord,

Havana, January 22, 1872.

MR. CRAWFORD, our Vice-Consul here, visited some sugar estates near this recently, and has given me some interesting information respecting one of them, where it seems there are some free negroes who had formerly been slaves on the property, and who, though they had purchased their freedom, choose to remain and work for wages.

The negroes on this estate had for long been kindly and judiciously treated, and were always well fed and not overworked. Mr. Crawford therefore begins to think that, were speedy emancipation to be accorded to the slaves in Cuba, those who had been well treated on carefully managed estates, would, if freed, elect to remain as labourers on condition of regular pay, and continued humane guidance.

This is not the general opinion of the slavery party here, who demur to the idea of the negro remaining as a labourer in the sugar field, if he can obtain a living by any other kind of work.

Mr. Crawford says: "It has been my opinion for some short time back that immediate emancipation of the slaves in Cuba would not be followed by serious and lengthened disastrous consequences, provided the planters accepted emancipation in its true light, and lent a willing hand to carry it out under wise and proper regulations which would prevent abuses.

"What I have just seen confirms me in that idea. I do not think that those planters or proprietors who have been, and are now, in the habit of treating their slaves well, would find much difficulty in inducing their negroes to continue with them after emancipation; in fact, I believe that these negroes, being accustomed to be well cared for, would prefer to remain on the plantations, and would, on receiving wages, work cheerfully, and with a zeal formerly unknown to them. The attachment of the kindly-treated negro slave to his master, to his pen, and to the plantation, where he has probably a lawfully-wedded wife, and legitimate offspring, cannot be overrated.

"Upon an estate I recently visited, many of the negroes had considerable sums of money deposited with their master, the produce of their sales of corn, pigs, and poultry—more than sufficient to purchase their freedom—and a few of them had freed themselves, but continued to labour on the plantation for moderate wages, and to perform the same work and live in the same manner as they did when they were slaves.

“Upon those plantations where cruelty and bad treatment have been practised, there would probably be considerable difficulty in persuading the negroes to trust their masters under the new state of things; but if, as I said before, the planters accepted the situation, and by kind treatment and regular payment of wages judiciously instilled into the negroes the fact that they were free men, and no longer slaves or mere beasts of burden, the negroes would, I feel convinced, receive their freedom without creating permanent perturbation, and would, if properly managed, continue to labour on the plantations for a very moderate rate of wages, in addition to their customary allowances of food, clothing, and medical attendance.

“The question of labour, which is of such vital importance here, is, therefore, entirely in the hands of the proprietors themselves, and there cannot, consequently, be any apology for the Madrid Government’s continuing slavery in Cuba any longer.

“To carry out this change, however, it would be only just and necessary for the Government to remove all restrictions as to Chinese or other free immigration, to repress the import duties on all primary articles of food, such as corn, flour, rice, lard, salt fish, salted meats, and jerked beef; to reduce those on all other necessaries required by the planters; and to enact the rigid enforcement of proper regulations, which, whilst securing the rights of the freed man, would likewise prevent abuses and vagrancy. This small sacrifice of revenue would stand in lieu of pecuniary compensation to the planters, and would not only benefit them, but the whole population of Cuba.”

Many influential persons at Madrid, and throughout Spain, believe that complete and speedy emancipation of the Cuban slaves would involve the island in pecuniary difficulties, and at once put a stop to the enormous tribute to the mother-country paid, in many different ways, by Cuba, but if Mr. Crawford’s ideas are just (and no one knows the island better), then the fears of these individuals are unfounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. GRAHAM DUNLOP.

No. 67.

Viscount Enfield to Consul-General Dunlop.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 31st of December last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty’s Minister at Madrid,* reporting a conversation which he has held with Admiral Malcampo relative to the rumoured slave-landing in Cuba, referred to in your despatch above mentioned.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 68.

Consul-General Dunlop to Earl Granville.—(Received March 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 12, 1872.

I BEG leave to state to your Lordship that since receiving instructions to furnish information for Mr. Layard regarding the Cuban emancipados I have continued careful inquiries respecting them.

For the last six weeks the weather has been unfavourable for cutting and grinding the sugar-canes; the planters, therefore, are rather behindhand with their crop, and are naturally redoubling their efforts to secure it. The amounts paid for the hire of ordinary slaves (field hands) has therefore, of late, generally increased, and 35 dollars per month is readily offered and paid to the owner of an able-bodied slave by the planter, who also feeds and clothes him for the time. This is 84*l.* sterling per annum. The price-value of an active slave being about 250*l.* sterling in the market at present, the letting out of these bondmen is, therefore, very lucrative to those who possess them.

Reverting to the emancipados, they, of course, are also much in demand for the above reasons; and the contract with the emancipado is now augmented. These so-called contracts have been alluded to and explained in my previous Report, and in some of

Mr. Crawford's. They are now issued and signed by Señor Aristegui, who is acting as Colonial Secretary, and to whom I have alluded in several recent despatches.

The number of the emancipados now remaining in Cuba is as difficult as ever to come at with exactness, from so many having been changed for negro slaves who have died; and they are still variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,500; but I think there may be in all about 6,000. They are still being let out, under nominally voluntary contracts, for a term of years, at the rates (also nominal in reality, on account of truck system) of from 6 dollars to 10 dollars per month wages.

Thus, when able-bodied slaves are worth to their owners 35 dollars per month, an immense advantage accrues to those who can in any way procure good emancipados at even 10 dollars per month. The system of traffic in the distribution of emancipados which was organized some years ago under General Caballero de Rodas, therefore, still prevails.

No. 69.

Consul-General Dunlop to Earl Granville.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 24, 1872.

ABOUT a month ago, repeated rumours circulated in Havana, that two large cargoes of negro slaves had been landed, one near Guantanamo, on the southern, and one at Remedios, on the northern, shore of Cuba.

The details reported were then so circumstantial that I feared the rumours were true, and instituted careful inquiries on the matter, both through the Vice-Consuls and through other persons.

Several of my brother Consuls here believed the reports, and informed their Governments that the landings had taken place, and I yesterday conversed with a Consul-General, who assured me that he still thought there was "more truth than fabrication in the rumours."

But, after sifting all the evidence before me, I confess to have doubts respecting the successful landings, and have, till now, no convincing testimony that they really took place.

There seems some probability that a screw steamer (with "numbers of negroes on board") was seen off the outer reefs at the east end of the Bahama Channel, about a month ago. But I am disinclined, at present, to think that she disembarked slaves in Cuba.

Should further facts come before me, I shall lose no time in reporting them to your Lordship, and write to-day in case the rumours may have already reached London.

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

No. 70.

Viscount Enfield to Consul-General Dunlop.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 25, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the Regulations published in the "Gaceta de Madrid,"* for the carrying out of the Spanish Law of July 4, 1870, relating to the abolition of Slavery in the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, which have been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, and I am to request that you will furnish his Lordship with a report whether, in your opinion, these Regulations are satisfactory.

You will return the inclosed paper with your Report.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

* Inclosure in No. 34.

No. 71.

Commissary Judge Dunlop to Earl Granville.—(Received October 7.)

(Extract.)

Havana, September 16, 1872.

THE rumours of negro slaves landing in Cuba, which I had the honour to report to your Lordship on the 24th July, still prevail here, but are discredited by the authorities, and I have no means of testing their truth. They are generally vague and contradictory, and then sometimes become so circumstantial that it is difficult to form an opinion regarding them. They have not ceased to circulate, and the American press adopts their authenticity. There is nothing to prevent their being true; for, since I have studied the subject, it has appeared certain to me that little importance can be attached to the frequent contradictions received, for forty years, from both our civil and naval officials on the African Coast, of "no slave embarkations taking place." The answer to this is, the patent fact of so many thousands of African-born slaves being still alive in Cuba. It is everywhere difficult to blockade a long line of coast, even with a double line of cruisers, and the African coast is an unusually hard one to guard; every kind of cargo is also more easily smuggled out of any country than run in, unless under successful preparations being received and imported; and these preparations have, *au reste*, been always accomplished in Cuba. During the last three years fewer successful importations of slaves must have occurred in the island than before that, owing, however, entirely to circumstances connected with the "insurrection," not to special vigilance on the part of the authorities, as against Slave Trading.

A French ship arrived here last week from Macao with Chinese. She took on board 300, but only landed 235. There had been a mutiny soon after leaving China, and probably some of them lost their lives during its suppression. The matter creates no public interest here, nor do I hear of any official investigations. Since 1st January last upwards of 5,000 Chinese bondmen have been landed in Cuba, and many cargoes are at present expected.

Besides these Chinese, it is now intended to import largely from the coast of Auàm, and from the Cambodia and Cochin-China districts.

Señor Ibañez, a wealthy planter, has already contracted to receive 5,000 of these people. I do not know in what ships they are expected to arrive, probably under the French, American, or Russian flags.

Of course these unfortunate people will all be "contracted" for an indefinite term of years as soon as they arrive, and, like the Chinese labourers, will be in every respect "slaves;" for, in spite of recent legislation, all Chinese here, who have arrived since 1861, and have fulfilled their bond, are still, practically, obliged to re-contract; and as long as negro-slavery exists in Cuba, all "contracted bondmen" are, virtually, slaves.

I may here remark that, at Macao and elsewhere, Chinese coolies are entrapped on board ships for Cuba, under pretence that they are going to the Mauritius or the British West Indies, the Portuguese authorities winking at this cruel deception.

I venture to inclose a précis of information furnished to me by a resident here, who has had many years' experience of different parts of Cuba, and although a man of moderate opinions and speech, he takes serious views of the prolonged existence of slavery:—

"The wonderful prosperity of Cuba, especially during the last fifteen years, is due mainly to its proximity to the United States of America, and to the fact that these States are the principal market for Cuban sugar. The march of prosperity in America has marked the prosperity of the ruling classes in Cuba, which island yielded no revenue to Spain up to 1820; and so long ago as 1808 there were assigned, out of the revenues of Mexico, some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 dollars annually, to meet deficiencies in Cuba.

"It was only when her commerce with the United States began to assume importance that the island ceased to be an expense to the mother country.

"The entire sugar production in 1820 barely exceeded 50,000 tons, whilst in 1868 it exceeded 800,000 tons. Of this crop, the United States bought near 75 per cent.; Great Britain, 15 per cent.; the remainder went to other countries of Europe and South America; Spain herself taking less than 2 per cent.

"Thus, the wants of the United States have stimulated the production of sugar in Cuba, especially since the late civil war in America; and these demands for sugar have made necessary an increase of the labouring forces of the island. Up to about 1850-52 Africa was the sole supply of this labour; since then, and especially since 1855, China has also become auxiliary.

Previous to 1835-36, the value of an able-bodied African did not exceed 50*l.* sterling. In 1855 and before that, the slave had the right, by law, to buy his freedom for 100*l.*

sterling ; since then he has, also by law, been deprived of this right, and must now submit to a valuation placed upon him by assessors, in whose appointment he himself has no voice whatever. Thus the value of slaves has risen from about 100*l.* in 1855, to 250*l.*, 300*l.*, and, since 1860, even to 400*l.* sterling.

In former years, the low rates at which native Africans could be purchased, and the high prices easily obtained for the product of their labour, made planters in Cuba quite regardless of the lives of the slaves. So long as the supply from Africa was kept up, scarcely an effort was made to do anything towards their comfort, their happiness,—their lives.

The cost of maintenance of a slave did not exceed 10*l.* sterling a year, the average hours of labour, during crop time, were eighteen out of the twenty-four (this season lasting for fully five months), and the average duration of the life of an imported slave on sugar-estates did not exceed five years. These slaves were imported chiefly under the American flag, but also under the Spanish flag, in some cases.

It is now estimated (1872) that fully one-third of the slaves at present employed on sugar estates in Cuba are natives of Africa. Those public men in the United States who favoured (or favour) the annexation of the Island of San Domingo, declare themselves persuaded that, so long as America depends on Cuba for its main source of supply of sugar, it is entirely useless to expect that anything will be done towards ameliorating the condition of the enslaved classes.

It has also been stated that this is one of the principal motives for the (American) acquisition of San Domingo, *i.e.*, a desire, or rather determination to make the United States independent of the slave-labour of Cuba. Indeed, a disposition has been manifested to discriminate, by heavy duties, against slave-grown products ; but some American statesmen fear that the "most-favoured-nation clause" in Treaties between America and Spain might stand in the way of such "duties" (?)

The commercial traffic between the United States and Cuba leaves a yearly balance of trade amount, of from 10,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.* sterling against the former,—the Cuban sugar and tobacco being much more valuable than goods brought from America into Cuba ; this vast amount of money either finds its way to Europe in the natural course of exchanges, or is remitted in gold (partly, of course, to Cuba itself), and may be regarded as a balance paid annually in coin, or its equivalent. Those in America who favour the acquisition of San Domingo, declare that this perpetually-recurring balance of trade in favour of Cuba, amounts in truth and reality to a yearly "subsidy," which the United States pays to Spain to perpetuate slavery.

The Cuban slave-owners understand this position of things perfectly well, and while they would be glad to find other markets for their sugar, they are quite aware that, at any rate for many years to come, they must depend on the United States ; and also that, deprived even for a year of this convenient market, the consequences would be most injurious to their interests.

The emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Islands, followed as a sequence by the legislation of Parliament, which taxed their products as highly as the slave-grown sugar of Cuba (a legislation which the rest of the world regarded as inconsistent, if not unprincipled), had, of course, a hurtful effect on the British colonists for long years—and, in some of the English islands, is still injurious—but this strange legislation had also the effect, more than any other measure, of perpetuating slavery in Cuba, by making slave labour greatly more valuable than before. It tended to exclude the products of the English Islands from their natural markets, at a time when the British planters could not, under a free labour system, compete with the slave labour of Cuba and the Brazils.

At the present time, the Madrid Government is unable to enforce any measure, however judicious, for Cuba—not approved by the ruling classes in the Island—and this is specially true since 1870 ; these classes to-day are none other than the old slave-dealers (now the chief slave-owners), whose names have been "familiar" in the annals of the Traffic, during the past thirty years. They naturally oppose, and will oppose to the bitter end, every measure of emancipation, or abolition of slavery.

The law of emancipation of 1870 is a dead letter ; and it would be well if the Governments of Spain, of America, and of England thoroughly understood this fact. Then, the representative of Spanish authority in Cuba (however bold the Captain-General may be) dare not to attempt to enforce the said law ; he has not troops enough on whom he may depend, to back him ; in fact, he could not enforce the law without the co-operation of the very classes most interested in perpetuating slavery.

The said classes (the slave-owners) control the whole of the Volunteer organization of the island ; and as all the regular forces left, saving some in the fortified places, are

scattered among the insurrectionary districts, the Volunteers are almost omnipotent in all the large town and ports of Cuba; no measure of any importance can be put in force without their sanction; and it may well be said that they are (as it were) a self-constituted oligarchy, having one sole political object in view—not the reform of abuses in Cuba; not the advantage and prosperity of the general public in the island; not peace and quietness and goodwill among the inhabitants, Spanish and foreign; not education and charity and Christianity; not security of life and property,—but the one sole object of making Slavery perpetual in Cuba, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the civilized world, and in spite of the (hitherto) timid legislation at Madrid towards its extinguishment.

This oligarchy comprises a very small portion of the population of Cuba; their centres of reunion are generally the casinos in the towns, especially Havana, in which sections of the members are supposed to form a special committee, and meet (sometimes almost in secret) to thwart liberal measures for the rule of the island, which the Madrid Government may probably be willing to adopt.

In no country in which slavery has been abolished, not even in the United States, have the initiatory steps towards abolition or emancipation ever been taken by slave-owners.

The masses of the Cubans (whites) are, in many cases, opposed to the continuance of slavery; and equally so the rule of the oligarchy already referred to; and slavery may now be considered the real bone of contention between the Cubans (even those not in insurrection) and the mother-country. Were this cause removed, the two classes might again easily be made to harmonize, as in past years, and before 1868. The slave-owners would, were speedy emancipation effected, no longer have any powerful motive for maintaining their supremacy through the dictatorial volunteer organizations. They would no longer have any reason for opposing the needed reforms, or objecting to a system of representation throughout the island, long ago promised. They would no longer have any inducement to keep up the marked distinction between the Spaniard born in Spain and the Spaniard born in Cuba. The Cuban insurrection would then cease—and many think it will not cease till then.

In the interests of Spain and of Cuba, slavery should be abolished at once and unconditionally, for any other measure is impracticable in the present organization of rule in the island. Indeed, reconstruction under such a system would be easier than through the operation of any measure of gradual emancipation, which, in truth, would never be carried out in good faith; nay, could not, without the co-operation of the slave-owners of Cuba, which no sensible man can ever expect from them.

Such are some of my friend's views on present affairs here.

They may be summed up in his arguments that America and England encourage and aid the perpetuation of slavery in Cuba; the first, by purchasing nearly all the slave-grown sugar of the island, and the latter, by permitting such sugar to enter England under the same duties as our own free-grown sugar; which he characterizes as a "yearly subsidy from England to the Cuban slave-owners;" that were slavery at once abolished, the Cuban insurrection against Spain would cease; and, until it is abolished *bonâ fide*, the insurrection will be kept alive. And, he added to me in conversation, his strong conviction from his knowledge, though a foreigner, of the politics at Washington, where he has of late often been, that were the Madrid Government to make a distinct law abolishing slavery at once and for ever, the American Government would see that it was properly obeyed in Cuba, and would conscientiously help Spain to dominate over her present opponents (*viz.*, the slave-owners), in doing what is right; and that the whole matter would be more easily and quickly arranged than has hitherto been thought possible, if only the Madrid Government would act vigorously and promptly.

These views have appeared to me to be of sufficient interest, just at present, to place before your Lordship; in many of them I am inclined to coincide.

A well-known and influential slave-owner here has gone to Madrid some days ago, deputed by the leading men of the pro-slavery party, to forward their interests in Spain. He has been often there before on similar missions, and is well acquainted with the various parties in Madrid, who may be able to aid him. He is said to have "full powers" from the wealthy clique who send him, and, being rich himself, has no doubt also a full purse.

No. 72.

Consul-General Dunlop to Earl Granville.—(Received November 18.)

(Extract.)

Havana, October 26, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Mr. Hammond's despatch of September 25, instructing me to report to your Lordship regarding the Royal Decree of August 5, published in the Madrid "Gazette" of August 18, which had been forwarded to your Lordship by Mr. French.

The Decree is in reality, merely the ordinance, or regulation, for (ostensibly) carrying out the Emancipation Law of the Spanish Cortes, announced more than two years ago, which has not gone into effect, it is so assumed, for want of the Regulations now decreed.

The Decree is a very complicated and cumbersome document, which will little tend to facilitate emancipation: and it may be questioned whether the Law itself would be of any present practical benefit to the slave, even if honestly enforced: its chief provisions liberate only those of sixty years old; and a slave of this age has no protection or redress if his owner is disposed to assert that his age is only fifty or fifty-five, which the planter will be very likely to do if the slave should be still able to work.

There has never been a time in the history of this island when slaves were held at higher prices than to-day, or when their labour was more profitable to their owners.

Last week ten able-bodied field negroes were purchased near Matanzas for 14,780 dollars in gold, an average price of about 300*l.* sterling each. The demand for Cuban sugar is increasing, especially in the United States, and this operates practically as a great inducement to the Cuban planters to hold on to the slavery system in all its branches.

The situation of the enslaved classes of Cuba, as regards any action of the Madrid Government, has not appeared to me, during my four years' residence here, more hopeless than at present.

No. 73.

Viscount Enfield to Consul-General Dunlop.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 17, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,* inclosing translations of a Project of Law submitted to the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and another for its abolition in Puerto Rico.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Puerto Rico.*

No. 74.

Consul Cowper to Earl Granville.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, March 26, 1872.

THE interest felt in the abolition of slavery, should be rather enhanced than diminished by the efforts now making by the principal countries in which it still exists to erase it from their institutions.

* No. 49.

As I have before observed, this rich, populous, and prosperous Island offers the best, the easiest, and perhaps the only safe field for the experiment of total and immediate abolition; the small number of slaves, the large number of free labourers, the wealth of the proprietors are causes which combine to render the experiment sure of success, by the security afforded that the supply of labour will not be seriously affected, or property to any extent injured.

The disproportion of slaves to free men in Brazil, their vast amount, the sub-division of property would render immediate emancipation impracticable there, from the inability of the Government to compensate the proprietors, the terrible shock to the labour system of the country, the ruin of the small proprietors, and the too probable relapse into barbarism of the emancipated slaves amongst the boundless wilds and forests of that Empire; indeed, no one could, unless blinded by unscrupulous fanaticism, contemplate such a course of policy in such a country without the most dreadful forebodings, and the gradual emancipation adopted in Brazil appears to be dictated alike by prudence and humanity.

But here no such considerations need arise, the worse that could happen to labour would be the withdrawal of women from field work; and if the proprietors were compensated, as they undoubtedly should be, I believe that twelve months after emancipation not a complaint would be heard, and a successful example of general emancipation would be offered to the world, which could not fail to be followed elsewhere, particularly in Cuba.

As the great difficulty rests in obtaining the means of compensating the proprietors, I have thought that it would not prove uninteresting to your Lordship if some idea could be formed of the amount of money which would be required to emancipate the slaves in Puerto Rico.

It will be remembered that in June 1870, a preliminary Law of Emancipation passed the Cortes, having a retrospective operation of two years, by which all slave children born at or after the date of General Prim's revolution in 1868, and all slaves over sixty years of age, became free; this law was not carried into effect in Puerto Rico until November 1870, and as the actual amount of slaves was very uncertain, I have since gone minutely into the question, and, taking them at the very highest computation to have reached 40,000, I have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. PROBABLE Amount of Slaves existing in Puerto Rico, their Ages and Sex, at the Time of the Preliminary Act of Emancipation.

Between—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	5,235	2,623	2,612
5	4,669	2,344	2,325
10	4,270	2,150	2,120
15	7,602	3,717	3,885
25	6,096	2,944	3,152
35	4,648	2,262	2,386
45	3,374	1,635	1,739
55	2,250	1,075	1,175
65	1,290	597	693
75	493	217	275
85	71	29	42
95	3	1	2
	40,000	19,594	20,406

2. NUMBERS that should have been Emancipated.

1. Take the medium of age betwixt 0 and 5 as the amount of children living under 2	4,952
2. Ditto, betwixt 55 and 65 for those who have reached 60	1,770
3. Add those above 60	566
Those who should have been emancipated under the Act	7,288

A very considerable addition, however, must be made to these, arising from the fact that when the Government in 1870 ordered that all slaves should be registered many persons abstained from doing so, supposing that the registration was called for for purposes of taxation; and when the real object was made known, and the owners then wished to register, the Government declared that it was too late, and that all unregistered slaves were free; these probably amounted to 2,000 or 3,000, to which may be added a

CLASS A.

considerable number who were registered as being much older than they really were, and the authorities refused to allow of any rectification; we may, therefore, calculate that the amount of slaves actually existing is between 25,000 and 26,000, thus—

Emancipated at the passing of the Act	..	..	..	..	..	7,288
Ditto, unregistered slaves, say	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Ditto, registered older than they were	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Ditto, those who have reached 60 years since 1870	..	..	..	..	..	3,500
Ditto, who have since freed themselves	..	..	..	..	..	788
						<hr/>
						14,576
						40,000
						<hr/>
Remaining slaves	..	.	..	..	..	25,424

Thus, 25,424 slaves remain to be emancipated, who represent in fact the whole slave-labour of the island, for the loss of the services of the very young and the very old was rather a present gain than a loss to the owners.

The Spanish Government has promised to bring forward a project of law to complete the emancipation of the slaves. I confess that I do not attach much importance to this promise, the subject is so surrounded by political difficulties; but supposing that I am mistaken, and a law is proposed, with a *bonâ fide* intention of carrying it, and it is confined to Puerto Rico, it might possibly pass in spite of the opposition it is sure to meet with, and which would be invincible, if the project extended to Cuba.

It is consoling, however, to bear in mind that, if the preliminary law is unsatisfactory in extent of operation, it has overcome the proverbially difficult first step, and that its exhaustive process of beginning at both ends by freeing the young and the old, must sooner or later consume the body, and slavery will cease to exist; and the question is, when will that time arrive? In all probability at no very distant period. All is ebb and no flow.

1. The emancipation of the future born stops the supply.

2. The natural decrease by death decreases the existing stock by at least 2 per cent. per annum.

3. Slaves reaching 60 years would exhaust it by 5 per cent. more.

4. And the emancipation of slaves by their own exertions by 2 per cent. per annum more.

If, therefore, the numbers of slaves were annually reduced by 9 per cent., slavery would become extinct in this island in eleven years; and this course would, no doubt, suit the Spanish Government, as it would be attended with little risk, and render compensation to the proprietors unnecessary.

But the question of immediate emancipation is too pressing to be shelved, and various methods have been proposed of compensating the owners of slaves. It has been suggested that they might receive so many apprenticed Coolies for so many slaves, but this would be a crying wrong to both slaves and Coolies, the latter would become slaves for the whole period that slavery can now possibly exist, and the former would be cast upon an unknown world for support, to find the sources of labour already occupied by others. Another proposition has been to tax the estates, and thus to pay the proprietors. But, to say nothing of the objection to making a man pay himself, it is reasonably doubted, if the tax were actually raised, if it would be applied to its original purposes, and that the owners would thus, not only lose their slaves, but their money.

But there is an existing and available source, at once the most natural, just, and simple of execution, by which immediate emancipation in Puerto Rico can be accomplished, but which, owing to certain political exigencies, has never yet been proposed. Let the island itself do justice at once to the proprietors and to the slaves, by freeing the one and paying the other from her own resources.

The number of slaves to be freed is 25,424, and their average value—a value which one of the largest and most influential proprietors assures me would satisfy them all—is 60*l.*, and I consider the estimate moderate, as the existing slaves are the very strength of the class, weeded of its weakness by the emancipation of the young and old; the total value of all the slaves in the island at this time would, therefore, be 1,525,440*l.*, and this amount is daily reducing by the operation of the Preliminary Act of Emancipation.

The surplus revenues of the island at the commencement of this year amounted to 1,200,000 dollars, or 240,000*l.*, and the annual surplus may be estimated at half that sum. Here are ample means for raising a loan for the specific purpose of emancipation, secured by the hypothecation of these revenues, and of paying, not only the interest of 76,272*l.* at 5 per cent., but of gradually liquidating the principal.

The course appears to me so just, proper, and feasible, that I take the liberty of presenting it to your Lordship in detail, in case you should think fit to present it to the Spanish Government for approval, or in any way encourage a loan, which I should think only requires to be publicly offered to be eagerly taken up in England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 74.

Examples.

(Translation.)

BY a private letter, which upon inquiry has proved worthy of credit, it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency the Captain-General, that in the District of Yanco various individuals have been enrolled in the last census of slaves illegally. In consequence of this denunciation, the necessary examinations were ordered, and resulted in proving that Maria de la O. Adolfo, Paulina, Damaso, Juliana, and Nicaso, belonging to Don José Semidey, Prudencia Francisco, and Marco Antonio of Don Pascual of the same name, were not entered in the census called for in 1868, but only in those of 1870 and 1871. That Juana of Doña Anna Aymard, and Martin of Don Angel Franceschi have not been enrolled at all, and that Edwarda of Doña Anna Francheschi, and Maria of Doña Herodia Castellon, appear in the census of 1870-71 but not in that of 1869.

In consequence of this, his Excellency decrees that the above-mentioned individuals are free, as comprehended in the benefits of the law upon the partial abolition of slavery, giving notice to Regent of the Royal Audience (Chief Justice) of charges to be brought against the Registrar of Slaves in the District of Ponce, and the Alcalde of Yanco, who sanctioned the above registrations and aided in a criminal cause, for which offences they shall be proceeded against in the Courts of the said city, in virtue of the orders of this Government of the 11th of January last.

Which is published in this periodical for general information.

2. The wealthy family of Cabaça, proprietors in the district of Cabo Roja, registered several of their slaves as being older than they were, in the erroneous idea that the Government called for the registration with a view of taxing by capitation, and supposing that the old would be less taxed than the young; upon finding out the real object of the Government, they wished to rectify this, but the Captain-General refused, and freed twenty-two of their slaves who were under 60, many very considerably so.

Puerto Rico, March 5, 1872.

(Signed) ARTINO SORIA,
Secretary of the Government.

TURKEY.

No. 75.

Earl Granville to Mr. Rumbold.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 24, 1872.

I INCLOSE herewith under flying seal a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Kirby Green,* approving the steps which he took for securing the freedom of a negro named Surur, and I have to instruct you to procure and send to me a copy of the Vizirial letter placing restrictions on the manumission of slaves, which was cited by Subhy Pasha in this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 76.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 13, 1872.

MR. CONSUL CUMBERBATCH forwards to your Lordship the copies of his despatches to me respecting the slaves brought in the Austrian and Egyptian steamers.

Upon receiving from Mr. Cumberbatch intimation that there are slaves on board a steamer expected at Constantinople, I take the necessary steps to ensure their liberation on their arrival, and considerable numbers have been manumitted in this manner.

The Traffic is not, however, carried on at all to the extent that your Lordship has probably gathered from Mr. Cumberbatch's despatches, a large proportion of the blacks whom he imagines to be sent up here for sale proving, on investigation, either to be slaves belonging to some private household, or free blacks brought for domestic service.

I may mention two out of many recent cases.

In the month of May Mr. Cumberbatch reported that there were on board an Egyptian steamer twenty African slaves undoubtedly destined for sale.

I caused the matter to be inquired into, and even demanded the punishment of the captain of the vessel, but, on investigation, it appeared that, out of nineteen negroes found on board, five belonged to two private individuals, and fourteen to the family of the mother and sister of Halil Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna. Not being satisfied with this answer, I desired Mr. Casolani to inquire further into the case, and he has now reported that the fourteen blacks had been for some years in the service of Halil Pacha's mother and sister.

The next case that I will mention occurred a few days ago upon my receiving a telegram from Mr. Cumberbatch stating that there were about thirty slaves on board of an Egyptian steamer, the arrival of which was consequently watched, when it appeared that only twenty were found, the whole of whom had been previously liberated in Egypt and came here as servants, ten being engaged in the family of Kiasmil Pacha, the President of the Council of State, five in that of Mustaffa Pacha, and the remainder in those of other Turkish families.

There may be, and no doubt is, some deception practised in the assurances given here about these blacks, but it is an undoubted fact that the proportion of free persons employed in the Turkish establishments is daily and greatly increasing, and that the number of slaves really brought for sale by the Austrian and Egyptian steamers is very much less than it has been represented.

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

TURKEY.

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No. 77.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received August 30.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 18, 1872.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th instant, I now transmit to your Lordship a copy of the last telegram that I received from Mr. Cumberbatch, announcing the transport of African slaves by an Austrian steamer, accompanied by the Report of Mr. Dragoman Casolani upon the case.

Before receiving Mr. Casolani's Report, I had spoken to the Austrian Minister of the frequency of the complaints against the captains of the Austrian Lloyd steamers for the conveyance of slaves.

Count Ludolf assured me that the orders upon that point were very strict, and although it was not practicable always to ascertain the position of the blacks for whom passages were demanded, he had no reason for believing that the captains of those vessels, who are for the most part officers of character and respectability, wilfully disregarded them. It was, therefore, possible that slaves for sale were occasionally brought in the Lloyd steamers, but certainly not with the frequency to be inferred from Mr. Cumberbatch's Reports.

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

Inclosure in No. 77.

Consul Cumberbatch to Sir H. Elliot.

(Telegraphic.)

Smyrna, August 10, 1872.

THERE are six African slaves on board Austrian steamer 'Hungolia,' arriving Monday morning, Constantinople.

Referred to Mr. Casolani, for inquiry and report.

It appears, on inquiry, that two Africans only arrived by the "Hungolia," that these are slaves already manumitted, and now employed as servants with private families.

(Signed) R. CASOLANI.

No. 78.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received September 14.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 30, 1872.

I LAST week received a telegram from Vice-Consul Henderson stating that fifty slaves had been embarked at Tripoli in a Greek vessel for Constantinople.

I communicated the information to the Greek Chargé d'Affairs, in order that proper proceedings may be instituted against all concerned, upon the arrival of the vessel, and I directed Mr. Dragoman Casolani to inform the police authorities of the case, in order that they might be on the look-out.

Mr. Casolani tells me that he finds the new Minister of Police well disposed to check the traffic, and that having learnt from his Excellency, that there was a considerable amount of slave dealing that took place through Malta, he had at once forwarded to Sir Philip Francis some information with regard to the Maltese steamers which have recently arrived with slaves on board.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the communication which I have received from Sir Philip Francis, and of my answer to him.

If the facts are as represented, it will be rather startling to find the traffic carried on to this extent through a British possession, and it will also show that the trade may be so disguised, as to prevent it from being a matter of surprise if it is not altogether stopped in the vessels coming from Egypt.

I do not doubt that, with the amount of misery at this moment prevailing at Tripoli, the negroes would most of them prefer continuing as slaves to being sent back to that port.

The measures taken here will ensure their being provided with proper manumission

TURKEY.

papers before they leave the ship, in the event of it proving that fictitious papers, which they most probably had at the time of their embarkation, had been taken away from them.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

Sir P. Francis to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir,

Constantinople, August 28, 1872.

MR. DRAGOMAN CASOLANI communicated to me, on Monday last, a Memorandum with regard to slaves imported through Malta in the Maltese steamers "Rachele," and "Pio Nono." The former has left this port. But I sent for, and have seen the captain of the latter; and his explanations are as follows:—That the negroes were brought on board on the authority of the agent or owner of the vessel, a certain Moré d'Abayons; that he believes the papers of all the passengers were in order, and that the police, on this occasion, came on board; asked the negroes if they wished to proceed with their padrone (*i.e.*, the slave-dealer), informing them at the same time that they were free, if they pleased to assert their freedom. He says, they all, nevertheless, desired to proceed on the voyage; for, at Tripoli, the people are dying of starvation in the streets; and to escape from famine they willingly accept the condition of slavery. Some of these statements may be, and probably are true; and if we had merely to deal with this case in the point of view of humanity, we might be willing, under the existing circumstances, not to interfere with the large traffic which at present undoubtedly (I may say confessedly), is being carried out through Malta. Large numbers are imported thither, and transhipped for Constantinople, and other places. But there is a consideration which affects the British Government, and I think ought not to be lost sight of, *viz.*, Does the Malta police connive generally at this Slave Traffic?

A few months ago, a person upon whose testimony I have great reliance, informed me, that in the ship he sailed from Malta, he observed many slaves, persons who, according to his experience, were not negro members of travelling families, according to the usual story of slave-dealers, but obviously a heterogeneous number of slaves. He drew the attention of the police to this, but he was answered with a smile and a shrug, and an allegation that they might be passengers, or words to that effect, leaving on my informant's mind the impression that the police was not very desirous to interfere.

It will become shortly, I fear, a scandal to our Government, that one of its dependencies is made use of for a traffic, for which, whatever excuse may be offered under exceptional circumstances, is one declared to be, in the eye of the British Government, abominable.

It would not be right to bring an accusation against the Maltese police on the foregoing statements; but I think your Excellency may see fit to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject, with the view of its being investigated,

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

Sir H. Elliot to Sir P. Francis.

Sir,

Therapia, August 29, 1872.

I HAVE received your report upon the importation of slaves that appears to be going on from Tripoli through Malta, and shall forward it by the first opportunity to Her Majesty's Government.

In the meantime I have to request that, upon the arrival of Maltese steamers, you will take measures for ascertaining whether there are on board persons appearing to be slaves, and for seeing that any such are provided with proper papers of manumission.

I need not add that, in the event of there being sufficient suspicion to justify the institution of criminal proceedings either against the captain of the vessel, or any British subject looked upon as the master of or dealer in negroes, any steps which the circumstances may warrant, should immediately be taken against them.

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

TURKEY.

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No. 79.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 28, 1872

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th ultimo, I transmit to your Excellency, under flying seal, a despatch which has been addressed to Mr. Consul Cumberbatch,* relative to his reports regarding the passage of slaves from Smyrna to Constantinople, and you will forward this despatch to its destination.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 80.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 14, 1872.

COLONEL STANTON has sent your Lordship a copy of his despatch to me respecting the Abyssinian slaves on board the Turkish steam-vessel "Shereef Rhessan."

Upon receiving from him a telegram stating that these slaves would shortly arrive here, I caused information to be given to the authorities, in order that the proper steps might be taken with regard to them.

Mr. Dragoman Casolani has now reported to me, that the police state that they have been informed by the Captain of the "Shereef Rhessan," that, in consequence of his representations, the slaves in question had been landed in Alexandria.

Only one African, who was at once to receive papers of manumission, was found on board.

I have desired Sir Philip Francis to ascertain from Mr. Cumming, the Master of the ship, all the particulars he can, in regard, not only to this case, but to the general practice which seems to prevail of carrying slaves for sale in the ships from the ports in the Red Sea, and when I have received his report, I purpose addressing a note to the Turkish Government calling upon them to require their authorities in those ports to be more vigilant in preventing a traffic which is illegal and contrary to the orders of the Porte.

It appears to lie rather with the Turkish than the Egyptian Government, to take the requisite steps in the matter, as it seems questionable whether the latter is at liberty to interfere with the persons who may be found on board a Turkish ship.

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

No. 81.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 29, 1872.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 18th of August, I have to acquaint you that I pointed out to Mr. Cumberbatch that a large proportion of the Africans, whom at various times he reported to have been sent to Constantinople for sale, had proved, on investigation, to be slaves belonging to some private household, or free blacks brought for domestic use; and I suggested that he should, for the future, make as minute inquiries as possible into the condition of negroes passing Smyrna.

I now transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch† which I have received from Mr. Cumberbatch in reply.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

* No. 11i.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Damascus*.

No. 82.

Consul Green to Earl Granville.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Damascus, March 25, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a despatch, together with its inclosures, which I have this day had the honour of addressing to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople on the subject of the liberation of a negro lad who took refuge in the Vice-Consulate.

I have taken the liberty of drawing Mr. Rumbold's attention to the fact revealed by his Excellency Subhy Pasha that the Porte has lately issued orders placing restrictions upon the liberation of negro slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 82.

Consul Green to Mr. Rumbold.

Sir,

Damascus, March 25, 1872.

IN the early part of this month a negro lad, named Surur, about sixteen years of age, took refuge in this Vice-Consulate, on the plea that he had been liberated six months ago by an order emanating from the proper Law Courts, and that his former master, a slave-dealer, was now endeavouring to regain possession of him, with the express object of selling him at Sidon.

Having examined the decree on which Surur based his right to freedom, and considering it valid, I brought the matter verbally under the Governor-General's notice; but perceiving that there was an inclination on the part of his Excellency to ignore Surur's claim, from the very fact that he had appealed to me, I was obliged to press the case upon his Excellency in writing.

The inclosures marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are copies of the correspondence between us on the subject, and Inclosure No. 4 is a translation of the Decree which I maintained accorded Surur his liberty.

Subhy having in a manner admitted the force of my arguments by compounding with the slave-dealer for Surur's liberty, I did not think it advisable to pursue the question any further. I beg, however, to draw your attention to that portion of his Excellency's letter to me in which he alludes to a late Vizirial general order, imposing restrictions upon the manumission of negro slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 82.

Consul Green to Subhy Pasha.

Excellency,

Damascus, March 18, 1872.

I HAVE already had the honour of bringing several times under your Excellency's notice the case of the negro Surur, who has taken refuge in this Vice-Consulate, and appealed to me to cause his rights to freedom to be acknowledged by the local Courts. In order to avoid any misunderstanding in this matter, I think proper to place before your Excellency the following statement of Surur's case. He was bought eight years ago in the slave-market of Mecca, on account of Suleyman Effendi, the Chief Clerk (Bash Khatib) of the Damascus Zaptieh (police). Surur remained with Suleyman Effendi until his death, and shortly afterwards was sold by the heirs to Ismail Hanawee, a merchant and

slave-dealer. With the latter he served another term of four years, when Ismail Hanawee's wife becoming pregnant, he publicly declared that if it pleased God to bless him with a male child he would liberate Surur. In course of time a boy was born; but Ismail Hanawee failing to accomplish his vow, was summoned before a competent tribunal, and, after a hearing of the case, a sentence was issued declaring Surur free. He remained so for six months; but when all the principal authorities were changed, Ismail Hanawee thought it a favourable opportunity to open afresh his claim to Surur, on the plea that he had manumitted him without due authority, as he was never *bond fide* his property, having merely been confided to him by the heirs of Suleyman Effendi to sell on their account.

Surur perceiving that there was an inclination of the new Judges to question the decision given by their predecessors, took refuge under my roof; and although I have no wish to trench upon habits and institutions so intimately connected with private life in these dominions, I deemed the present case required that it should be clearly placed before your Excellency, and I doubt not that your Excellency will at once check this attempt to deprive the poor negro of his liberty through the fortuitous circumstance of a change of Administration.

Your Excellency has asked that Surur should be sent to the proper Court, in order to explain the manner in which he obtained the sentence conceding him liberty, and which Decree I placed in your Excellency's hands. I expressed my readiness to fall in with your Excellency's wishes; but two summonses having been addressed to this office by the police, demanding the delivery of the negro, in order that he might be handed over to the person who claimed him as a slave, I thought it prudent to confer first with your Excellency, and I now send Surur to you under charge of my dragoman, Mr. Selim Meshaka, on the clear understanding that he is to return to this Vice-Consulate, should the sentence of manumission not be confirmed, in order that I may have every opportunity to exhaust all the means in my power of proving that Surur was legally liberated.

I beg to tender to your Excellency my best thanks for the kind manner in which you have already received my representations on behalf of the unfortunate negro, and to express my conviction that he also may count upon your Excellency's support, whereby justice will be done to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. RIGBY GREEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 82.

Subhy Pasha to Consul Green.

M. le Vice-Consul,

Damas, le 18 Mars, 1872,

JE viens de recevoir la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date de ce jour, au sujet du noir Surur qui s'est réfugié dans votre honorable Vice-Consulat avec l'intention de faire valoir ses droits à la liberté.

Vous motivez votre intervention dans cette affaire sur ce que le dit Surur est détenteur d'une sentence d'après laquelle il serait affranchie de la condition d'esclave et que vous avez bien voulu me remettre.

J'ai soumis à un examen légal la dite sentence: il en est résulté que cet acte n'est pas conforme à la loi, et loin de justifier les prétendus droits de Surur il est de nature à les compromettre.

Il existe en outre dans les archives du vilayet une lettre Vizirielle adressée, il y a un an, aux Gouverneurs-Généraux et concernant l'affranchissement des noirs, dans laquelle on prescrit des dispositions qui doivent écarter les nombreux inconvénients qui pourrait faire naître l'application rigoureuse d'une mesure qui, dans ce pays, touche de si près aux relations privées les plus intimes.

L'interprète de votre honorable Vice-Consulat en vous remettant la pièce sus-mentionnée vous fera connaître les dispositions que je compte prendre pour vider cet incident d'une manière satisfaisante.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) SUBHY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 82.

Consul Green to Subhy Pasha.

Excellency,

Damascus, March 20, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 18th instant, and to state that, as my dragoman, Mr. Selim Meshaka, has informed me that you have decided upon securing the liberty of the negro Surur, and offering him a situation as servant in your service, no further intervention on my part in his behalf is necessary.

Lest my advocacy of Surur's case should hereafter appear to have been undertaken without due warranty, I must record that it was entirely based upon the sentence, which has now been declared adverse to Surur. I have only to point that it was not supposed to bear this unfavourable construction when it was issued in writing at the express request of Surur, and that he was able to enjoy his liberty on the strength of it for a period of six months.

I further must respectfully remark that I do not think the recent Vizirial letter, placing additional restrictions upon the emancipation of negro slaves, and alluded to by your Excellency, should be allowed to affect the position of those who have already been fortunate enough to obtain their manumission.

I have informed Surur that by entering your Excellency's service he does not become your property, and that his freedom will now be irrevocably acknowledged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN

Inclosure 5 in No. 82.

Sentence according Freedom to Slave named Surur.

(Translation.)

AFTER the legal trial, Surur ben-Abdalla pleaded, in presence of him who is authorized to hear the following lawsuit, against his proprietor, Ismail ben-Mustafa Hannawee. Both of them have this day been present in the Mejlis, and it has been stated that four years before this date the Defendant (Hannawee) bought for himself the Plaintiff (Surur) with a certain sum of money, and that, before this date, relieved him from slavery for the sake of God. Surur, therefore, requested that no objection be raised to his being a free man.

The Defendant (Hannawee) has been interrogated, and replied that he did not buy Plaintiff (Surur) with a sum of money for himself, but for his father, Mustafa, who is not present in the Mejlis, and has a right to claim the Plaintiff (Surur). And it was added also that certain individuals demanded to purchase the Plaintiff (Surur). The Defendant said to them that he had no right to him and that the Plaintiff (Surur) was free.

The Judge, therefore, made him know that the Defendant had no right to claim Surur, the one who pleaded against slavery. This decree (Ilam) has been written at the request of the Plaintiff (Surur).

Dated Jemad 20, 1288 (August 24, 1871).

On the part of the Court of Justice,

(Signed)

MOHAMMED JAUKHADAR.

(L.S.)

No. 83.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Green.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 24, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the steps which you took for the liberation of a negro slave, as reported in your despatch of the 25th ultimo.

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople will be instructed to communicate with the Porte upon the subject of the original letter quoted by Subhy Pasha.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ENFIELD.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Damascus*.

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No. 84.

Consul Green to Earl Granville.—(Received July 30.)

My Lord,

Damascus, July 5, 1872.

SEVERAL weeks ago a negro slave named Almaz presented himself at my house with a petition stating that he had faithfully served his master, Si Said Kuwatlee, for eighteen years, and that he was now not only being treated with cruelty, but that he was also neither subsisted nor clothed by his master. He therefore prayed that I should obtain for him his liberation.

On inquiring into the matter, I found that Almaz had already applied to the Emir Abdel Kader and to the Chief Mufti Mahmound Effendi el Hamzee, and it was on their failure to induce his master to liberate him that they advised the slave to have recourse to my good offices.

I consequently brought the case under the notice of the Governor-General, and, after some pressure, Si Said Kuwatlee was induced to manumit Almaz.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 85.

Consul Green to Earl Granville.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Damascus, July 21, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a despatch I have this day had the honour of addressing to Sir Henry Elliot on the subject of certain circulars of the Porte to its Governor-General concerning the Traffic in, and manumission of, negro slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 85.

Consul Green to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir,

Damascus, July 21, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd instant relative to the Vizirial Circular alluded to by Subhy Pasha as having been sent to him, placing certain restrictions upon the manumission of negro slaves.

In compliance with your Excellency's instructions I showed to the Governor-General the copy of the Vizirial letter forwarded to me in your despatch, and asked his Excellency whether that was the communication to which he had wished to allude. Subhy Pasha, after attentively reading the circular, said frankly to me that it certainly was not the instruction to which he had referred, as the present imposed severe penalties upon those trafficking in slaves, and the other placed certain limitations upon the liberation of negro slaves.

His Excellency explained that the circular he had quoted directed that no slave should be liberated unless he could prove that the value of his past services had already repaid his master the amount expended in his purchase, and that any sale effected by a slave-owner to another which had not been objected to by the slave whom it concerned should be considered legal and binding.

I asked Subhy Pasha if this did not imply that the slave might limit the time of his servitude by causing his services to be valued, and whether he had not the right of veto in the negotiation of his sale. His excellency replied that this was expressly said in the circular, but that, at the same time, from its tone, it had to be inferred that it was not intended that slaves should be generally informed of the advantages implied in their favour. He considered that the advantage apparently secured by the document to the slave was more in order to be within religious precepts than otherwise.

I pointed out to Subhy Pasha that the Porte had informed your Excellency that no other instruction on slavery had been issued by it than the circular of which it had furnished you a copy. His Excellency replied that he presumed he had committed an

indiscretion in admitting the existence of other regulations, but that he trusted to your Excellency's and my reticence for not bringing upon him any unpleasant results.

I stated I was so impressed with the advantages which might be secured for negro slaves through the uncommunicated circular that I thought it highly probable your Excellency would order me to avail of it in all occurring cases, without thinking it necessary, for the present, to further trouble the Porte on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

No. 86.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received January 22.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, January 12, 1872.

ON the 8th instant, I received information that there were five young female African slaves on board the British screw-steamer "Macedonia," official No. 55,073, of Liverpool, belonging to Papayanni and Co., John W. Beggs, Master, from Malta. I desired Mr. Vice-Consul Joly to proceed on board that vessel, and he ascertained that such was the case. I immediately caused these slaves to be removed with the assistance of the local authorities. On the 9th instant, the Tribunal decided that these girls were to be forthwith emancipated, and that the two slave dealers to whom they belonged should be imprisoned. I have seen these girls this day comfortably housed, and they will be immediately placed in good situations.

These Africans declare that they were captured from their village, about ten months ago, near Zindir and Saka, and brought to Tripoli, and were shipped for Malta by their present owners, and subsequently placed on board the "Macedonia." Your Lordship can imagine the misery these human beings have suffered, and would have suffered on the voyage, thinly clad in their native dress, exposed on deck to wind and rain, with the thermometer at twenty-four Fahrenheit, after quitting their summer climate.

I have communicated a copy of this despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli, and to the Governor of Malta.

I transmit copies of the correspondence upon this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROB. W. CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

Consul Cumberbatch to Mr. Biggs.

Sir,

Smyrna, January 8, 1872.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have this day secured five African female slaves on board your vessel. I beg therefore that you will inform me from whence these slaves proceed, and who placed them on board your vessel. I beg to refer you to the Slave Trade Act, 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, sections 10 & 11, for your further information and guidance.

I shall transmit a copy of my despatch, with your reply, to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROB. W. CUMBERBATCH.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Smyrna.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

Mr. Beggs to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir, *Steam-ship "Macedonia," Smyrna, January 8, 1872.*
 IN reply to your letter, stating that on board my ship there were five slaves, and asking for an explanation, I beg to inform you, there were no such people on board to my knowledge, and the only explanation I am able to give is, that they came on board with a ticket as deck passengers to Constantinople, and not having come from a slave country, but from the British port of Malta; therefore, if there is any blame attached to any person or persons, I must refer you to the authorities there, who must be aware of such people having landed, as one of the rules of port is, that the names, nation, and destination of all passengers on board all vessels touching at Malta be furnished to the captain of the port.

Your, &c.
 (Signed) JOHN W. BIGGS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 86.

Consul Cumberbatch to Hamdi Pasha.

Excellency, *Smyrna, January 8, 1872.*
 I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that there are five female Africans, apparently slaves, on board the British steamer "Macedonia," and to request that you will take the necessary measures for the liberation of these persons, if they are found to be slaves, and for that purpose I forward them to your Excellency.

Begging, at the same time, that you will cause the slave dealer concerned in this traffic to be punished according to law,

I have, &c.
 (Signed) ROB. W. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 87.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received February 26.)

My Lord, *Smyrna, February 14, 1872.*
 I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that fifteen African slaves left this port on the 13th instant, in the Egyptian steamer "Tantah" from Alexandria bound to Constantinople. I could not precisely discover to whom these children belonged, but I believe the attendants of Khourchid Pasha were interested in their sale at Constantinople.

They were evidently recently purchased, and not servants, as they wore the usual African garments.

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

No. 88.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Smyrna, March 8, 1872.*
 I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, on the 26th of January, I discovered that there were five young African male slaves on board the Austrian steamer "Espero" from Alexandria, I immediately acquainted my Austro-Hungarian colleague, who proceeded on board, and delivered the slaves over to the Turkish authorities.

The result has been that the said slaves have been legally emancipated, and are free to engage themselves as hired servants.

Some delay took place in giving the decision of the Turkish Tribunal on account of the feast of Corban Bairam.

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

No. 89.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, and to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the steps which you took for the liberation of the five African slaves from the Austrian steamer "Espero."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 90.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1872.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 5th of December, last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna,* respecting the alleged conveyance of slaves in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Aquila," for any observations which you may have to make upon the case.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 91.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, April 4, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Apollo" arrived on the 9th March from Egypt, with two female and one male slaves on board, destined for Constantinople. I immediately acquainted my Austrian colleague, who delivered up these persons to the Ottoman authorities.

The case having been inquired into, the Tribunal decided that they should be emancipated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 92.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received April 18.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, April 6, 1872.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch dated 26th of March last, transmitting copies of a despatch and its enclosures from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, respecting the alleged conveyance of slaves in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Aquila," for my observations, I have the honour to state that with regard to my omission to acquaint the Austrian-Hungarian Consul-General of the presence of these slaves on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Apollo" (not "Aquila"), was fully explained to that gentleman, as I had also the honour to explain to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 5th December, 1871. An error also arose in the name of the steamer from a clerk in the Austrian Lloyd's Office, who wrote the name "Aquila," in lieu of "Apollo," which was also published in Lloyd's List.

With regard to the last paragraph of the Austrian Government despatch, addressed to Her Majesty's Representative at Vienna, I can most positively affirm that I have not yet accused the Captains of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers of having, in any way, neglected their duty; neither have I brought forward any imputations or accusations against them. I have considered them equally unblamable with the Captains of the British steamers from

* No. 1.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Smyrna.

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whom I have secured slaves; the negligence appears to me to proceed from the Egyptian officials, who evidently connive at the transport of slaves.

As the subject has been alluded to in the Austrian Government despatch, I cannot but mention from what I have been assured, that an attentive observer might be able to perceive a considerable difference between the condition of the free men on board and those whom I have proved to be slaves. I will not, however, occupy your Lordship's valuable time by entering further into the arguments of the Austrian Government despatch, but conclude by assuring your Lordship that my representations to the Austrian Hungarian Consul-General have received the utmost attention, and that I am convinced that no misunderstanding will arise between Dr. Scherzer and myself, in the execution of your Lordship's instructions.

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

No. 93.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the steps which you took for the liberation of the slaves brought to Smyrna in the Austrian Lloyds' steam "Apollo," as reported in your despatch of the 4th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 94.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, April 18, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I discovered, on the 16th April, that there were several African slaves on board the Egyptian steamer "Missir" bound to Constantinople. I could not, however, discover the names of the owners of these slaves before the vessel departed. I immediately notified the fact to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.

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

No. 95.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 7, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that his Lordship approves of your having notified to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople the fact of your having discovered that the "Missir," an Egyptian steamer, bound thither, had African slaves on board, as reported in your despatch of the 18th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 96.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received May 7.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, April 26, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Egyptian steamer "Djaferie" from Alexandria left this port on the 23rd instant for Constantinople with three girls and two boys, African slaves, on board, belonging to a Persian slave-dealer. From what I discovered there can be no doubt that it was intended to sell these slaves on the first

favourable opportunity. I immediately acquainted Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires of the circumstance.

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

No. 97.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 10, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that his Lordship approves the steps you took, as reported in your despatch of the 28th ultimo, with regard to African slaves on board the Egyptian steamer "Djaferie."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 98.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, May 9, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of despatch dated the 20th ultimo, and to express my gratification at your Lordship's approval of the steps I took to liberate the slaves found on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Apollo."

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

No. 99.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, May 10, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Egyptian steamer named "Negileh" arrived in this port on the 7th May, with fifteen African slaves on board, four of whom were landed during the day, and were secured by the Police Authorities at my instigation; five others appear to have been clandestinely landed during the night, at a place near Smyrna, but up to this moment their hiding-place has not been discovered by the Police Superintendent, who assured me that he would do all in his power to arrest the persons concerned in this illicit Traffic.

The remaining six slaves were conveyed to Constantinople, of which I gave timely notice to Her Majesty's Embassy.

Owing to the secret manner in which these slaves were conducted and treated on board, it was impossible to discover the persons engaged in this transaction during the brief period the vessel remained in port.

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

No. 100.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, May 14, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Urano" arrived at this port on the 10th instant with ten African slaves on board.

Two of these slaves were given up by the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General to the Authorities, as the captain of the "Urano" had taken the slaves from their owners on account of the ill-treatment they had received. The Turkish Authorities, however, replaced these slaves on board, to be conveyed, with the others, to Constantinople, for the case to be investigated there.

My Austrian colleague telegraphed to the Austrian Internuncio respecting these slaves.

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As so much willingness to act energetically was displayed on the part of my colleague, I took no further steps in the matter.

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

No. 101.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, May 23, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, on the 21st May, the Egyptian steamer "Dussuk" left this port with twenty young African slaves on board, having arrived the day previous from Alexandria with the said slaves. I immediately acquainted his Excellency the Governor-General, who gave orders that a guard should watch the steamer during the night to prevent the landing of these slaves.

These slaves had been offered for sale on board during the voyage, but immediately the steamer arrived at Smyrna the slave-dealers disappeared.

I acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador, by telegram, respecting these slaves, as there could be no doubt that they were destined for sale.

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

No. 102.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, May 31, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Austria" arrived in this port on the 25th instant, from Egypt, with several slaves on board. I immediately acquainted my Austrian colleague of the fact, who took steps to ascertain the number of slaves on board. He assured me that there were only six individuals who would come under the denomination of slaves. The other Africans appear to have been purchased by private individuals as servants.

The vessel being over-crowded, and the hour of her departure being at hand, it was impossible to discover any further details. Dr. Scherzer telegraphed the fact of these slaves being on board to the Austrian Legation.

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

No. 103.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 13, 1872.

I AM directed by Lord Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the steps which you took on the occasion of the arrival at Smyrna of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Austria" with slaves on board, as reported in your despatch of the 31st ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 104.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received June 24.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, June 13, 1872.

IN acquainting your Lordship that I discovered, on the 7th instant, twelve African slaves, without any owner, on board the Egyptian steamer "Negilleh" from Alexandria, I have the honour to state that I informed his Excellency the Ambassador of the circum-

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stance, as well as the local authorities, who took measures to prevent a clandestine landing during the short time the said steamer was in port.

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

No. 105.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, June 27, 1872.

ON the 21st June I acquainted his Excellency Sir Henry Elliot that there were twelve slaves on the Egyptian steamer named "Dussuk," from Alexandria. I have the honour to state that, from the information I received, there can be no doubt that these slaves would have been landed at Smyrna if the authorities had not taken steps to secure them in the event of their being landed, of which the slave-dealers became acquainted.

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

No. 106.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, June 28, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 22nd instant the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Juno" arrived in this port with slaves on board, bound for Constantinople. I apprized my Austrian colleagues of the fact, who immediately telegraphed to the Austrian Minister.

The exact number of slaves could not be ascertained, as the steamer did not remain many hours in port; and there were many young Africans on board, who had already become the servant slaves of their owners.

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

No. 107.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, July 17, 1872.

I HAVE the honour of acquainting your Lordship that the Austrian steamer "Aurora" arrived in this port on the 13th instant with above twenty-five African slaves on board for Constantinople. I immediately acquainted my Austrian-Hungarian colleague of the circumstance, who, I believe, acquainted his superiors at Constantinople.

On the 16th of July, the Egyptian steamer "Missir," arrived from Alexandria with fourteen young female slaves on board bound for Constantinople, of which circumstance I acquainted his Excellency Her Majesty's Ambassador by telegram, and also apprized the local authorities.

It would appear, my Lord, that the increased exportation of slaves from Alexandria must be connived at by the Egyptian authorities, who refuse to execute the orders of the Khedive.

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

No. 108.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 1, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Egyptian steamer "Missir" arrived on the 30th of July last with about thirty slaves on board.

The said vessel sailed that day for Constantinople, having these slaves on board, with

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna*.

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the exception of two, who were sent on shore by the Captain of the "Missir," when the vessel was about leaving, I believe, on account of his having been informed that they were slaves; these individuals were forwarded to the local authorities, and will receive their certificate of emancipation.

The remainder of these slaves were conveyed to Constantinople, of which I acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador by telegram.

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

No. 109.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 17, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I was apprized on the 9th instant, that there were six young African slaves on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Hungaria." I immediately acquainted the Acting Austrian Consul-General of the circumstance, who caused a search to be made, and reported to me that only four African women, with their husbands, were on board.

As I have the declaration of two persons who saw the young slaves on board, in charge of an African slave-dealer, and who were informed of the presence of these slaves by passengers on board, I can only conclude that the slaves had been clandestinely landed previous to the search made by the order of my colleague; however, I presume the fact would be ascertained on the arrival of the vessel at Constantinople.

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

No. 110.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 17, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I was informed by an English gentleman that there were four Circassian girls on board the Egyptian steamer "Missir," bound from Constantinople to Alexandria; upon making enquiries, I found that I had been correctly informed, and I immediately acquainted Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria of the fact by telegram.

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

No. 111.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 27, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you, with reference to the reports which you have from time to time sent home of slaves passing Smyrna in ships bound to Constantinople, that it appears from inquiries his Lordship has made, that the Egyptian Government are really exerting themselves to put a stop to this Traffic. It has been suggested that the detection and punishment of the parties concerned in this Traffic would be facilitated if you were to supplement, whenever possible, the statements you sent to Constantinople and Alexandria in regard to the number of slaves on board a particular steamer, by giving their names, as well as those of the intending sellers, stating at the same time whether the Turkish authorities could be moved to send back to Egypt both the slaves and their masters. The masters would then, not improbably, be severely punished for having offended against the civil and religious law by selling slaves whom they had freed. You will adopt this course whenever you are able to do so.

I am at the same time to point out to you that Lord Granville learns from despatches received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople that a large proportion of the Africans whom you have at various times reported to have been sent to Constantinople for

sale, prove, on investigation, to be slaves belonging to some private households, or free blacks brought for domestic use. I am, therefore, to inform you that, while giving you full credit for the zeal which you display in this matter, his Lordship suggests that you should make as minute inquiries as possible into the condition of the negroes passing Smyrna.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 112.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, October 10, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, on the 5th instant, I discovered three female slaves on board the Austrian steamer "Pilade," destined for Constantinople. I immediately acquainted my Austro-Hungarian colleague of the circumstance, who took the necessary steps for informing the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, as the Consul was fully convinced that the individuals in question were slaves.

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

No. 113.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, November 6, 1872.

IN acknowledging the receipt of despatch dated 27th September last, I have the honour to state that I shall not fail to act in accordance with your Lordship's instructions whenever it is within my power. I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that it frequently occurs that steamers from Alexandria arrive late in the day, and in a very crowded state, with 500 or 600 persons on board, and that it is almost impossible to make minute inquiries respecting the slaves reported to be on board; but I am fully convinced that I have never reported that slaves were on board without being informed of the fact, my informants being passengers, my guards, and the passport superintendent. It is very true that after hearing that the slaves on board were destined for Constantinople, I have discovered that they had been clandestinely removed during the night and confusion, or just on the departure of the steamer, or have been landed at Mitylene or the Dardanelles, and in some instances they have been placed on board of other steamers bound for Syra and Salonica. For the above reasons it is generally impossible to discover the names of the Arab girls and boys, and they only speak the different Arabic dialects, and communication is almost impossible; the owners are frequently not on board, but appear to claim the slaves at Constantinople. I have also discovered that slaves are frequently conveyed with servant slaves and families, in order that their owners may come within the limits of the Order, but, nevertheless, these slaves are subsequently sold at Constantinople, having been brought for that purpose from Alexandria; in fact, every deception is practised to mislead the authorities. The Turkish authorities at Smyrna for the last two years have been very energetic respecting the arrest of slaves landed at Smyrna; but they generally refuse to take slaves out of the steamers, preferring to notify the fact of their being on board at Constantinople.

I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship that for the last six weeks only two cases of slaves have been brought to my notice, and that I have been assured by passengers that the steamers are examined at Alexandria, also that the slave-dealers are prevented shipping slaves. If this regulation is honestly carried out in future, I feel convinced that my Reports will altogether cease,

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

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No. 114.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, November 6, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Egyptian steamer named "Mahallah" arrived here on the 4th instant, with six young female slaves on board. I immediately acquainted his Excellency the Governor-General of the fact, and requested him to take possession of the said slaves, but he refused to do so, or to make any inquiries respecting them, or the two slave-dealers who accompanied them, and as I was unable to discover their names myself, I regret not to be able to furnish them to your Lordship.

The Governor-General at my request placed a guard at the stern of the steamer during the night, to prevent the clandestine landing of these slaves, and I ascertained at the last moment that they were still on board; I therefore ventured to telegraph to Her Majesty's Ambassador that these slaves were on board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. WM. CUMBERBATCH.

No. 115.

Consul Cumberbatch to Earl Granville.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, November 8, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, copies of two despatches I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti relative to this service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROB. W. CUMBERBATCH.

Inelasure 1 in No. 115.

Vice-Consul Biliotti to Consul Cumberbatch.

M. le Consul,

Scio, le 30 Octobre, 1872.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que Samedi dernier une negresse Africaine nommée Ghiulfida, venant de Tcheshmé, a demandé la protection de ce Vice-Consulat pour obtenir du Gouvernement de Chio sa carte de liberté.

Elle a servi pendant l'espace de onze années, chez un Musulman, habitant de Tcheshmé, après quoi le maître ne voulant plus d'elle a cherché de la vendre à Sanderli; mais là n'ayant pas trouvé d'acquéreurs il la ramena à Tcheshmé, où il la laissa au milieu de la rue demi nue, lui ayant retiré tous ses habits en la conduisant à Sanderli.

Ghiulfida craignant qu'il ne prit encore envie à son maître de la vendre s'est rendue à Chio dans l'espoir de pouvoir plus facilement ici se faire émanciper.

Sur l'exposition que j'ai faite à Assirée Effendi de la position de cette negresse, son Excellence s'est empressée de lui donner sa carte de liberté, et sur ma demande une lettre pour le Caimakam de Tcheshmé, que j'ai remise à M. Anamissaki, dans laquelle il lui recommande de vouloir bien se prêter, afin d'obliger l'ancien maître de Ghiulfida de lui restituer ses habits.

La negresse dit, qu'étant maintenant libre, elle pourra facilement gagner son pain; en effet on vient de me dire qu'elle a déjà pris du service ici.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) C. BILIOTTI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 115.

Vice-Consul Biliotti to Consul Cumberbatch.

M. le Consul,

Scio, le 6 Novembre, 1872.

J'AI encore aujourd'hui l'honneur de vous rapporter que Vendredi dernier j'ai réussi de faire donner la liberté à quatre esclaves femelles toutes jeunes de quinze à dix-sept ans, qui avaient été débarquées à Chio, par un trafiquant Turc verant de Tripoli de Barbarie, avec l'intention d'aller les vendre à Smyrna, en les introduisant en cette ville par terre

voie de Tchémé. Elles avaient été déjà embarquées sur un tchernok pour les faire passer à Tchémé.

Informé de la chose j'ai couru chez le Gouverneur et j'ai eu le bonheur d'arriver assez à temps pour faire arrêter le tchernok et débarquer les quatre esclaves, que leur maître, pour les dérober à la recherche des cavas du conak, les avait cachés sous des voiles du bord.

Amenées chez le Gouverneur il leur a donné la liberté, et pour ne pas laisser ces jeunes filles au milieu de la rue il s'est chargé d'une d'elles, en recommandant les autres à trois notables employés du conak qui probablement les garderont à leur service, en leur donnant un salaire, si leurs familles les trouvent convenables pour leur ménage.

Je vous, &c.
(Signé) C. BILIOTTI.

No. 116.

Viscount Enfield to Consul Cumberbatch.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 25, 1872.

LORD GRANVILLE has received your despatch of the 8th instant, inclosing two despatches addressed to you by Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti, reporting the steps which he had taken to procure the emancipation of five female slaves, and I am to instruct you to express to Mr. Biliotti his Lordship's approval of his proceeding in this matter.

I am, &c,
(Signed) ENFIELD.