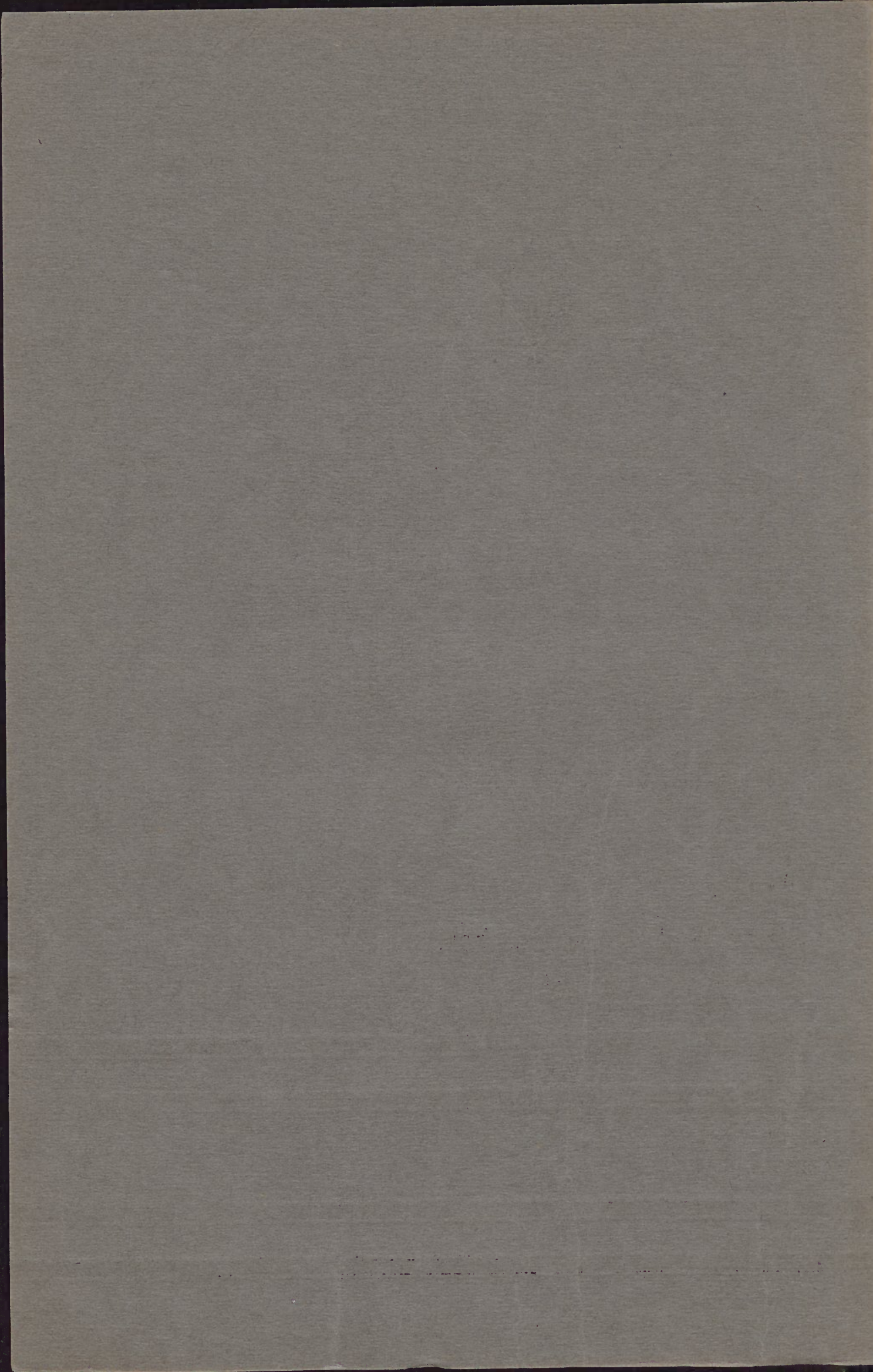


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CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

QUARANTINE LAWS,

SINCE THE

Correspondence last presented to Parliament.

*Presented by Command to the House of Commons, in pursuance of their
Address of May 19, 1846.*

LONDON:

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated May 19, 1846:—for

“Correspondence, or Extracts, on the subject of the Quarantine Laws, which has taken place with foreign Governments since the last Returns to Parliament.”

No. 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 27, 1843.

ON the 22d of July, 1838, Count Sebastiani, French Ambassador at this Court, submitted to Her Majesty's Government, a proposal on the part of the Government of France, having for its object to promote the formation of a Congress of delegates from the various European States possessed of ports in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of deliberating and agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations, which should be binding upon each and all of them with reference to each other.

On the 3rd of November of the same year, Her Majesty's Government signified to Count Sebastiani their acquiescence in this project, and announced at the same time that British deputies would be appointed to attend the conference from Malta and the Ionian Islands, as soon as Her Majesty's Government should have been informed where the conference was to be held, and what Powers were to send members to it.

I inclose herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of Count Sebastiani's letter, and of Viscount Palmerston's reply to it.*

The same proposal had been submitted nearly at the same period by the French Government to that of Austria, in a despatch from Count Molé, which was communicated to Prince Metternich by Baron Langsdorff, in a note dated the 4th of July, 1838. To that proposal, in principle and substance, but with some modifications in the details, the Austrian Government assented.

It would appear also that Naples, Rome, Sardinia, and Tuscany, had at the same time been invited by France to concur in the same measure.

This plan seems to have met subsequently with obstacles, since no trace of its further prosecution is found in the records of this office after the date of its acceptance by Her Majesty's Government as above mentioned.

Having attentively reconsidered the plan thus proposed by France, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, as a general suggestion for the removal of difficulties at present existing, it is valuable and useful; and that the present time might be favourable for resuming the consideration of it.

If such a scheme of general combination amongst the Mediterranean Powers in matters of Quarantine could be carried fully into effect, it is obvious that great benefits must result from it to Mediterranean commerce and communications.

The French proposition, as originally submitted, might still be taken as a basis of agreement, subject to such alterations in the details as in the course of the discussions might be suggested and decided upon by the majority of voices.

Prior, however, to proposing that or any scheme of arrangement to the Italian Governments, it would be clearly advisable that Great Britain, France, and Austria, should come to an understanding between themselves, both as to their own views and wishes, and as to the manner in which the proposition

* See Papers presented to Parliament, 1843.

should be submitted to the Italian Governments, and the discussions upon it conducted.

Her Majesty's Government would suggest that Austria, as more intimately connected, and having therefore more influence with most of the Italian States, should be considered as best fitted to take the lead in the deliberations of the conference. They also consider it highly desirable, if not indispensable, that Russia, not only as a Power of the first class, but also as possessed of extensive regions on the Black Sea, and in immediate contact with Turkey, which may be considered as the head-quarters of plague, should be invited to join the assembly. And Her Majesty's Government would further suggest that Genoa, as a port of a neutral character and central position, should be selected in preference as the seat of the meeting.

It is also the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the Mediterranean and Black Seas alone should be included in the contemplated regulations and arrangements to be agreed upon. A fixed and intelligible restrictive line would thus, without exciting jealousy or ill-will, be drawn with respect to the Powers who are to be called to take part in the proceedings of the conference.

I have to desire that your Excellency will communicate this despatch to M. Guizot and invite him to favour Her Majesty's Government with his sentiments upon the points on which it treats.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

[A similar despatch was addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Robert Gordon, at Vienna, on the same day.]

No. 2.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 3, 1843.

I HAVE communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ult., renewing the proposal for the formation of a Congress of delegates from the various European States possessed of ports in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations which should be binding upon each and all of them with reference to each other.

M. Guizot agreed with your Lordship in the expediency of the formation of such a Congress, but as the subject, he said, was quite new to him, he requested that I would furnish him with a copy of your Lordship's despatch, when he would lose no time in taking it into consideration, with a view to the adoption of the proposed measure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 3.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 14.)

My Lord,

Paris, September 11, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the answer which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the communication which by your Lordship's direction I made to him on the 4th of July last, proposing the revival of the project originally suggested by the French Government, for the holding of a Sanitary Congress, to be composed of delegates from those Powers who have possessions in the Mediterranean, with a view to the establishment of a uniform system of Quarantine.

The French Government, M. Guizot says, has no objection to offer to the several propositions contained in your Lordship's despatch, but they are of opinion that Paris would be the most convenient place for the reunion of the delegates of the three Powers who may be charged to prepare the business upon which the General Assembly will have to deliberate.

M. Guizot only waits your Lordship's reply in order to invite the Austrian Cabinet to unite with Great Britain and France, with a view to the speedy realisation of the project in question.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Monsieur Guizot to Lord Cowley.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 9 Septembre, 1843.

VOTRE Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de me communiquer le 4 Juillet dernier, une lettre par laquelle Lord Aberdeen exprime le désir qu'il soit donné suite au projet qu'avait conçu le Gouvernement du Roi, de réunir une sorte de Congrès Sanitaire, dans lequel des délégués spéciaux des Puissances qui ont des possessions dans la Méditerranée seraient appelés à discuter les bases d'un système uniforme de quarantaine. Lord Aberdeen pensa que la Russie devrait également être représentée dans cette assemblée, qu'il conviendrait de désigner la ville de Gênes pour le lieu de la réunion, et de laisser à l'Autriche le soin de diriger les délibérations, et enfin que la France, la Grande Bretagne, et l'Autriche, devraient préalablement s'entendre sur leurs vues respectives et les points qui seraient mis en discussion.

Le Gouvernement du Roi n'a pas varié dans son opinion sur les avantages de ce projet de conférence sanitaire, dont la réalisation n'a été ajournée en 1839, que par suite de difficultés d'exécution soulevées par l'Autriche, et nous sommes d'autant plus disposés à reprendre cette affaire que des actes récents de plusieurs administrations sanitaires sont de nature à rendre encore plus urgentes les mesures qu'il s'agit d'adopter pour régler le régime des Quarantaines sur des bases uniformes. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté n'a d'ailleurs aucune objection à élever contre les diverses propositions que votre Excellence a été chargée de lui communiquer; il lui semble seulement, que Paris serait le lieu le plus convenable pour la réunion des délégués des trois Puissances qui seraient chargées de préparer le travail sur lequel l'Assemblée Générale aurait à délibérer.

Je n'attends, M. l'Ambassadeur, que la réponse du Cabinet de Sa Majesté Britannique sur ce dernier point, pour inviter M. l'Ambassadeur du Roi à Vienne à demander au Gouvernement Impérial, de concert avec la Mission Britannique, de concourir à la réalisation immédiate du projet dont il est question.

(Signé) GUIZOT.

No. 4.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1843.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Excellency's despatch of the 11th of September last, containing M. Guizot's reply to the proposal for holding a Sanitary Congress, as set forth in my despatch of the 27th of June, by which I learn that his Excellency acquiesces in that project, but suggests that Paris would be the most convenient place for the meeting of the delegates who form the Congress.

In reply I have to instruct your Excellency to acquaint M. Guizot that Her Majesty's Government have no objection to Paris as the place of meeting, provided the Cabinet of Austria will concur in that suggestion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 5.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord,

Paris, November 13, 1843.

I HAVE communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs your Lordship's despatch of the 10th inst., relative to the holding a Sanitary Congress at Paris.

M. Guizot requested me to inform your Lordship that, although he had proposed Paris as the place of meeting, yet that if Prince Metternich preferred Genoa he should not make any objection to the Congress being held in that city.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 6.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Robert Gordon.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 20, 1843.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th of June last*, I herewith transmit to your Excellency copies of the correspondence which has subsequently passed between Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and this department, on the subject of a meeting of delegates from the various European States possessed of ports in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulation.

No. 7.

Mr. Macgregor to Viscount Canning.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, March 2, 1844.*

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, that their Lordships have recently had under their consideration the system of Quarantine as it now exists in the different ports of the Mediterranean.

My Lords are strongly impressed with a conviction of the great injury which it inflicted upon trade and communications, not merely by the unnecessary severity of the restrictions imposed by different States and the heavy expense which is thereby created, but by the uncertain and variable application which is given to their rules, and by the arbitrary manner in which these are often enforced; and my Lords are earnestly desirous of adopting some course by which there may be obtained that general revision of the system of Quarantine Law, which would be productive of so much advantage to the interests of all commercial nations.

Their Lordships are however aware that any general revision of the law in question, can only be brought about by the general concert and cooperation of all the States interested in the existence of the law. With this view, they beg to recall to the recollection of the Earl of Aberdeen, that by their letter of the 28th July, 1838, they expressed their concurrence in a proposal which proceeded from the French Government for a conference to be held at some convenient place, composed of Deputies of all the interested States, for the purpose of endeavouring to introduce a general and uniform system of Quarantine in the different ports in the Mediterranean.

* See No. 1.

A proposal in those terms was made to Austria by Her Majesty's Government, and that of the King of the French. It was readily met by Prince Metternich on the part of Austria, and having been communicated to the different States bordering on the Mediterranean, was very generally accepted by them.

The conference, however, was never called together; in consequence, it is believed, of some difference of opinion as to the place of meeting.

Since that period, the attention of the different States has continued to be directed to the question of Quarantine. A very decided tendency has been manifested on the part of the principal Powers, to assimilate in some degree the periods of detention, and at all events to relax very considerably the severity of the restrictions hitherto imposed on merchandize and vessels.

My Lords are induced by these circumstances to believe that a renewal at the present moment of a proposal for a conference of deputies from the various States on the subject of Quarantine, might be attended with greater success than that which was made some years since, and which was prosecuted for some time without leading to any practical result.

The relaxations in the restrictions of Quarantine on foreign trade, which have recently been allowed in the United Kingdom and her dependencies; the decided inclination shown by France and Austria to diminish the stringency of their regulations; and the general good understanding which now prevails between this country and foreign Powers; all unite to encourage the hope that the deliberations of such a conference as is proposed, would result in the adoption of that general and uniform system of Quarantine which is so much desired; and the establishment of which would be regarded as a boon of great value to the commercial interests of all countries.

Their Lordships, therefore, beg to suggest for the consideration of the Earl of Aberdeen, the propriety of addressing to the Governments of France and Austria, a proposal for assembling a conference composed of the deputies of all the States interested in the Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean, at Vienna or some convenient place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of remedying the abuses and inconsistencies of the present system of Quarantine, and of devising some general and uniform Code of Sanitary Regulations to be adopted by the States bordering upon or interested in that sea, and to be enforced in their respective ports.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. MACGREGOR.

No. 8.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Robert Gordon.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 5, 1844.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 27th June and 20th November of last year, relative to the establishment of a uniform system of Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean, I have to request that your Excellency will have the goodness to inform me what steps you have taken with respect to that question.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 9.

Viscount Canning to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 7, 1844.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, recommending that renewed overtures should be made to the Governments of Austria, France, and the other States bordering on the Mediterranean, for the formation of a Congress to deliberate and agree upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations.

In reply I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a despatch which was addressed on the 27th of June last to Her Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris and Vienna, which contains overtures such as those suggested by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. I likewise inclose to you copies of a correspondence which has subsequently taken place between this department and Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, on this subject, and which have been communicated to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna. It appears that the French Government are ready to agree to the meeting of such a Congress at Genoa; but as no reply has as yet been received from the Austrian Government, it has been impossible to take any further steps in this matter; but Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to bring the question again under the consideration of that Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 10.

Sir Robert Gordon to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Vienna, May 31, 1844.

I AM at length enabled to forward the reply of this Government to the proposal which I was directed by your Lordship to submit to them in the course of last year, having for its object to assemble a Congress of delegates from the different States of Europe, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean.

Without objecting to the scheme which I have been directed to propose, it appears, from the inclosed note, that the Austrian Government would consider the establishment of a conference premature, until previous information shall have been acquired and an agreement come to by the respective parties as to certain preliminary points which might hereafter form a basis for their discussions upon this important question. Some of these points are defined in the inclosed note, and it is suggested in it at the same time that a period of six months should be allowed to elapse with a view to their elucidation, after which the allied Commissioners might assemble and give effect to their deliberations.

I ought to mention to your Lordship that although no notice is taken in the inclosed note of the suggestions of Her Majesty's Government, that the port of Genoa should be selected for the seat of the meeting, I have reason to know that the Austrian Government would very much prefer that this should be held at Vienna.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Prince Metternich to Sir Robert Gordon.

Vienne, le 24 Mai, 1844.

LE Soussigné, Chevalier de Cour et d'Etat, a reçu en son temps la note que son Excellence Sir Robert Gordon, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser en date du 14 Juillet, 1843, ainsi que celle du 14 Mars de l'année courante, ayant pour objet d'appeler l'attention du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique sur l'utilité de l'établissement d'un système uniforme de Quarantaine dans la Méditerranée, en proposant à cet effet la réunion des commissaires dans un des ports de l'Italie, pour parvenir, au moyen de délibérations communes, à un concert sur les principes à adopter à cet égard.

Cette proposition relative à un objet d'une utilité générale a été prise en mûre considération, et le Soussigné n'aurait point tardé à énoncer le sentiment

du Gouvernement Impérial sur cette question, si dans la note sus-mentionnée on ne s'était référé aux bases d'un pareil concert sur le même objet proposées antérieurement par le Gouvernement Français, bases que le Gouvernement Impérial n'avait guère jugées propres à conduire au but désiré par les raisons développées dans une note adressée par le Soussigné au Chargé d'Affaires de France à Vienne, en date du 18 Juillet, 1838, qui a été communiquée dans le temps au Gouvernement Britannique, et dont il a l'honneur de joindre ici une copie.

Or, les motifs qui avait guidé le Gouvernement Impérial dans sa dite réponse subsistant encore actuellement, le Soussigné croit devoir se borner aujourd'hui à faire connaître à son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur son sentiment sur l'état de la question, ainsi que les points principaux qui, suivant son opinion, devraient être pris en considération avant que la réunion des commissaires appelés à établir un concert général sur la réforme des mesures de Quarantaine puisse être en exécution.

Le Gouvernement Autrichien reconnaît l'utilité, la nécessité même d'une réforme du système des Quarantaines afin de remédier aux abus et aux conséquences de la pratique actuelle; il juge cette réforme d'autant plus opportune que la Turquie, siège ordinaire de la peste orientale, a dans les derniers temps adopté quelques mesures contre ce mal qui, quelque imparfaites qu'elles puissent être encore, paraissent cependant assez conséquentes pour faire admettre quelques modifications des réglemens en vigueur.

Il reconnaît aussi que cette réforme, pour être efficace et atteindre le but proposé, doit être le résultat d'un concert entre tous les Gouvernemens intéressés au système des Quarantaines.

Il doute néanmoins qu'un résultat positif puisse être obtenu de la réunion de leurs commissaires, avant que les points relatifs à la partie médicale de la question ne fussent examinés et arrêtés par des hommes suffisamment instruits et préparés pour apporter dans ces délibérations les lumières nécessaires.

Le Soussigné pense que le but de la réunion devrait être restreint à la réforme des mesures sanitaires contre la peste orientale, le danger de son invasion en Europe étant à peu près permanent, et la nécessité d'une réforme étant spécialement sentie dans les quarantaines établies contre ce fléau.

L'existence de la contagion de la peste étant presque généralement admise comme principe, il s'agira avant tout de connaître l'opinion des médecins ainsi que celle des préposés aux quarantaines des divers pays sur les questions suivantes :

1°. Sur le minimum et le maximum des termes de la quarantaine à prescrire pour les hommes ;

2°. Sur les termes de quarantaine nécessaires à prescrire pour les effets et marchandises ; et

3°. Sur les meilleurs procédés à suivre pour la désinfection des objets susceptibles de contagion.

Ce n'est que lorsque l'opinion des hommes de l'art sera fixée sur ces points préalables, et afin de ne point perdre du temps à des discussions savantes et théorétiques, que le Soussigné croira la question suffisamment préparée pour procéder à la réunion des commissaires respectifs et pour s'entendre sur l'endroit où cette réunion pourra avoir lieu. Il pense qu'un terme de six mois serait suffisant pour achever ce travail préparatoire.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé)

METTERNICH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Prince Metternich to the Baron de Langsdorff.

Vienne, le 13 Juillet, 1838.

LE Soussigné, &c., a reçu l'office que M. le Baron de Langsdorff, Chargé d'Affaires de France, lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser en date du 4 Juillet, pour lui communiquer une dépêche de son Gouvernement concernant son désir de voir les Etats Européens qui bordent la Méditerranée, convenir d'un système

commun de Quarantaines qui mît un terme aux abus et aux inconséquences de la pratique actuelle, et renfermant plusieurs propositions relatives à cet objet.

Le Soussigné ne peut que remercier M. le Baron de Langsdorff de cette communication, en l'assurant que la satisfaction qu'éprouve la Cour Impériale d'Autriche en voyant le Gouvernement Français diriger son attention sur cet objet important est d'autant plus grande et sincère, qu'elle-même n'a jamais cessé de lui vouer la sollicitude la plus constante et la plus suivie.

En effet, les besoins du commerce et de l'industrie, les progrès immenses qu'ont fait dans les derniers tems les moyens de transport et de communication, la rapidité imprimée depuis l'établissement des pyroscaphes à la navigation et à toutes les relations entre les contrées les plus éloignées, réclament impérieusement une révision et, sur beaucoup de points, une réforme des pratiques subsistantes actuellement pour les Quarantaines.

Une entente générale entre tous les Gouvernemens intéressés à l'adoption d'une mesure aussi salubre que celle de la recherche des moyens propres pour opérer cette réforme et pour en assurer l'adoption, serait sans contredit un service éminent rendu à l'humanité.

Dans aucun tems le besoin d'une pareille entente n'a été senti plus vivement qu'actuellement, et l'époque d'une paix générale telle que la présente nous paraît la plus propre pour y arriver.

Déjà quelque tems avant que le Gouvernement Français nous ait fait connaître sa détermination, le Ministère Britannique nous a fait faire par l'organe de l'Ambassade Anglaise à Vienne des ouvertures tendantes au même but. C'est par une suite de ces ouvertures et de l'attention que nous leur avons vouée que le Soussigné se voit dès aujourd'hui à même de répondre à la communication de M. le Chargé d'Affaires de France, en lui faisant part des observations suivantes qu'il le prie de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance de son Gouvernement.

De tout tems l'Orient a été le siège et pour ainsi dire la source permanente de la peste, qui de là se serait répandue dans les pays de la Chrétienté si les quarantaines n'en avaient arrêté la marche. Le fanatisme religieux, des préjugés invétérés, et l'incurie des Gouvernemens Orientaux, se sont opposés jusqu'ici à l'introduction de précautions sanitaires et à l'établissement de quarantaines régulières dans le Levant. Aujourd'hui cette opposition n'existe plus.

Déjà depuis six ans des établissemens sanitaires existent sur la rive gauche du Bas Danube, qui, avec un plein succès, ont préservé la Valachie et la Moldavie de l'invasion de la peste.

La Grèce, dès que son Gouvernement s'est trouvé raffermi sur ses bases, et que ce nouvel Etat a pris sa place parmi les Etats Européens, s'est occupée de l'établissement de Quarantaines et a effectivement préservé depuis ce tems les îles et les provinces qui naguères formaient une partie de l'Empire Ottoman, des ravages de ce fléau.

Des mesures sanitaires sont depuis plusieurs années introduites dans les ports de l'Egypte, et quelque imparfaites qu'elles soient, quelque défectueuse que soit leur exécution, l'existence de ces réglemens prouve que dans ce pays on a reconnu l'utilité des Quarantaines.

Enfin le Sultan Mahmoud, si disposé à faire participer les peuples soumis à son sceptre aux bienfaits de la civilisation Européenne, vient non-seulement de manifester, par plusieurs publications, sa ferme détermination d'introduire en Turquie des Quarantaines, mais il nous a même en dernier lieu demandé plusieurs employés de nos quarantaines (qui lui ont été accordés sur-le-champ), afin que la commission de santé publique établie à Constantinople, aidée de leurs conseils mûris par une longue expérience, puisse se diriger dans l'adoption des mesures sanitaires.

Ces faits, en fournissant la preuve des progrès qu'a faits en Orient la conviction de l'utilité des Quarantaines, ne peuvent que contribuer au succès du projet en question et en faciliter l'exécution.

D'un autre côté il nous semble que du moment où il s'agit d'une entente entre les Gouvernemens des Etats Européens pour un but aussi généralement utile, il conviendrait de donner à l'invitation d'y prendre part une étendue aussi grande que possible. Ainsi au lieu de la borner aux Etats Italiens riverains de la Méditerranée et de l'Adriatique, nous proposerions d'y comprendre tous les Gouvernemens directement intéressés à l'établissement des Quarantaines. D'après ce principe nous sommes d'avis que le concours du Gouvernement Britannique serait indispensable pour compléter le succès des mesures en question. Il y est

appelé non-seulement par la suzeraineté qu'il exerce sur les Iles Ioniennes et par la possession de Malte, mais aussi par la priorité des ouvertures qu'il nous a faites à ce sujet.

Il serait difficile d'exclure la Grèce, exposée la première, par sa position topographique, à l'invasion de la peste, de toute participation aux délibérations proposées.

Par des raisons semblables la Russie ne saurait rester étrangère à ce concert. Ses vastes possessions sur les côtes de la Mer Noire, son voisinage et son contact continu avec les provinces de la Turquie Européenne et Asiatique, doivent faire attacher au Gouvernement Russe le plus haut intérêt à cette question.

Ces observations nous conduisent tout naturellement à la conclusion que l'endroit destiné à être le siège du comité chargé de ce travail doit se trouver autant que possible à portée des différens Cabinets qui y enverraient leurs délégués. Partant de ce point de vue, nous remarquons que Marseille et Trieste, les deux points énoncés dans la dépêche du Gouvernement Français, quelque préférables qu'ils fussent l'un et l'autre s'il ne s'agissait que d'un concert entre la France, l'Autriche et les Etats Italiens, n'offriraient plus le même avantage dès que l'Angleterre et la Russie devraient prendre part à ce concert. En revanche la position de Vienne nous paraît réunir toutes les conditions d'un point central entre les Cabinets du nord et du midi de l'Europe. Indépendamment des avantages de cette position, la Capitale de l'Autriche est aussi celle qui se trouve la plus rapprochée de la Turquie, siège habituel du mal auquel il s'agit d'opposer des digues. Nous nous permettrons d'ajouter que nos établissemens sanitaires de terre et de mer ayant garanti depuis des siècles le reste de la Chrétienté contre l'invasion de la peste orientale, nous nous trouvons sous ce rapport en possession d'observations traditionnelles et d'une expérience pratique qu'on trouverait difficilement réunies ailleurs.

Quant aux questions désignées dans la dépêche du Gouvernement Français, comme celles qui, de préférence à d'autres, seraient à discuter dans les conférences proposées, nous n'hésitons point à les reconnaître comme telles, nous réservant toutefois d'en ajouter d'autres à mesure qu'il s'en présentera dans le cours des délibérations communes.

Par contre, nous ne saurions, par plusieurs raisons, adhérer à la proposition du Gouvernement Français de comprendre dans le nombre des objets dont aurait à s'occuper la commission susdite, les mesures à adopter contre le choléra et la fièvre jaune. Pour arriver le plus promptement et le plus sûrement au terme désiré, la commission ne devrait asseoir son travail que sur des bases connues et qui ont déjà acquis la sanction de l'expérience. Les dispositions sanitaires contre la peste appartiennent à cette catégorie. Il n'en est pas de même pour ce qui concerne le choléra et la fièvre jaune.

Quant à la première de ces maladies, sa nature, les moyens de se préserver de sa contagion et les remèdes pour la guérir, sont encore si peu déterminés, et les opinions des médecins des différens pays sont encore si divergentes, qu'il serait très difficile d'obtenir des résultats positifs de leur mise en délibération par la dite commission.

Pour ce qui regarde la fièvre jaune, nous pensons que cette maladie aussi est encore trop peu connue en Europe pour en faire l'objet d'une délibération générale; ce sera donc aux Gouvernemens dont les Etats craignent son invasion à s'entendre à ce sujet séparément.

Telles sont les observations qui se sont présentées au Soussigné à la suite d'un examen attentif des propositions contenues dans la note de Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires de France du 4 Juillet. Il se flatte que son Gouvernement voudra bien reconnaître dans les explications dont il a l'honneur de lui faire part, une preuve du haut intérêt que la Cour Impériale voue et continuera de vouer à cet objet.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé)

METTERNICH.

No. 11.

Viscount Canning to Mr. Lefevre.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 12, 1844.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th of March last, inclosing a copy of a despatch which had been addressed on the 27th of June preceding to Her Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris and Vienna, together with copies of a subsequent correspondence with the former of those Ambassadors, relative to the formation of a Congress to deliberate and agree upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, a despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, transmitting the refusal of the Austrian Government to become a party at the present moment to such a negotiation.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 12.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1844.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, containing the reply of the Austrian Government to the proposal made to them in the course of last years that a Congress of delegates from the different States of Europe should assemble for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 13.

Mr. Lefevre to Viscount Canning.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, April 5, 1845.*

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's letter of the 12th June last, inclosing a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna of the 31st May, transmitting a reply from the Austrian Government to a proposal for the assembling a Congress of delegates from different States of Europe, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean, in which reply a delay of six months for obtaining preliminary information on certain specific points is requested; and with reference also to the following resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 23rd July last, viz. :—"That this House approves of the various relaxations of the quarantine laws and regulations which have from time to time been introduced; and desires that such further relaxations may be urged upon the attention of Foreign Governments, and adopted at home, as may be found compatible with a due regard to the public health and the commercial interests of the community;" I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to request your Lordship to move the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit copies of any further communication which may have been received from the Austrian Government on the subject, and also of any other correspondence relating to the improvements of the system of Quarantine in the Mediterranean which may have taken place since June last, between Her Majesty's Government and foreign Powers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 5.)

(Extract.)

Alexandria, March 19, 1845.

THE mail packet from Beyrout, bringing a clean bill of health, was on its arrival in this port on the 14th instant, placed in quarantine in consequence of a declaration being affixed to the bill, a copy of which I herewith transmit to your Lordship; and a circular was on the same day sent by the Egyptian Board of Health to the European Consuls-General, notifying to them the decision of the Board, that in conformity with superior orders all vessels arriving from the ports of Syria would be subjected to the term of quarantine assigned to ships bearing suspected bills of health.

A few hours after the packet entered the harbour, Mr. Consul Stoddart received a letter from the Lieutenant in charge of the Mails, protesting against the detention of the vessel in quarantine, and calling upon him to take immediate steps for its release.

An application to the same effect was made to Mr. Stoddart by the owner of the vessel, and the matter was referred to me.

After giving to the question my best consideration, I came to the opinion that although the detention of the packet in quarantine appeared to me an unnecessary measure of precaution, considering that there were at the moment several hundred pilgrims in the town, I should not be justified in resisting the decision of the Egyptian Board of Health, founded upon an order from Constantinople.

I ascertained that the decision of the Board had been taken in the presence and with the approbation of all the delegates from the European Consulates, excepting Mr. Harris, who happens to be absent from Alexandria.

I considered likewise that that decision having been publicly notified to the Consuls-General by the circular above referred to, I should force them to stultify their own deliberate act, by calling upon them to reverse their decision.

Under these circumstances I desired Mr. Stoddart to inform Lieutenant Parker and the owner of the vessel, that I regretted there did not appear to me to be sufficient grounds for my official interference to obtain the release of the packet.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

*Addition to the Bill of Health of the Mail Packet, dated Beyrout,
March 9, 1845.*

N. B.—ON déclare que l'arrivée des pèlerins de La Mecque en Syrie s'est effectuée le 21 Février dernier, quoique la santé de la caravane paraisse satisfaisante; cependant en exécution des ordres supérieurs parvenus le 4 Mars à cette administration, la Syrie doit être considérée comme suspecte jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Circular from the Board of Health to the European Consuls.

M. le Consul-Général,

Alexandrie, le 14 Mars, 1845.

L'INTENDANCE, ayant pris connaissance d'une patente de santé délivrée à Beyrout le 9 du courant, et vu l'ordre supérieur y mentionné, de considérer la Syrie comme suspecte jusqu'à nouvel ordre, a délibéré, dans sa séance de ce jour, que les provenances de cette province seraient mises immédiatement en quarantaine de patente suspecte, conformément à cet ordre.

Le Soussigné vous prie, &c.

L'adjoint au Président de l'Intendance,

(Signed)

F. HENRICJ.

Viscount Canning to Mr. Lefevre.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 17, 1845.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in which you refer to a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna of the 31st of May last, inclosing the reply of the Austrian Government to the British proposal for the adoption of an uniform system of Quarantine Regulations, and in which you request to be furnished, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, with copies of any further communications which may have been received from the Austrian Government on the subject; and also of any correspondence relating to the improvement of the system of Quarantine in the Mediterranean, which may have taken place since June last, between Her Majesty's Government and foreign Powers.

In reply I am to inform you that no later communication has been received from the Austrian Government on this subject, and that no further correspondence has taken place with other foreign Powers, relating to the improvement of the system of Quarantine in the Mediterranean.

From the contents of your letter it would appear as if the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade were under the impression that the Austrian Government had engaged to inquire into those branches of the subject with respect to which they considered information necessary, and to return a definitive reply within six months.

Lord Aberdeen doubts whether this is a correct interpretation of Prince Metternich's note, or whether it will be found that, in the absence of any further communication from Her Majesty's Government, signifying acquiescence in the views of the Austrian Cabinet, and a readiness to cooperate by procuring the opinion of medical men, and of officers of British Quarantine establishments, the Government of Austria have on their part taken those steps which they consider necessary before proceeding to a conference. And I am to observe that without a knowledge of the views of the Board of Trade upon the subject it was not in Lord's Aberdeen's power to make any such communication to the Austrian Government.

I am to add with respect to the resolution of the House of Commons of last July, to which your letter refers, that that resolution was never communicated to this department.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

Mr. Lefevre to Viscount Canning.—(Received April 26.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, April 25, 1845.*

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 17th instant, on the subject of Quarantine, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to state for Lord Aberdeen's information, that my Lords propose, before stating their views on that subject, to await the return of Sir William Pym, the Superintendent of Quarantine, from the Mediterranean, which may shortly be expected.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

Mr. Lefevre to Viscount Canning.—(Received August 25.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, August 22, 1845.*

My Lord,

WITH reference to the previous correspondence which has taken place between this department and the Foreign Office, on the subject of Quarantine and the expediency of holding a conference at some convenient place, composed

of deputies from all the interested States, for the purpose of endeavouring to introduce a general and uniform system of Quarantine in the different ports in the Mediterranean; I am now directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, the inclosed copies of communications which my Lords have received from Sir William Pym, dated the 5th and 16th June last, on the subject; and I am to request that in laying these papers before the Earl of Aberdeen you will inform his Lordship that my Lords concur in the opinion expressed in Sir W. Pym's communications, as to the advantage which is likely to result from a Quarantine Congress, and as to the course which such Congress should follow in their deliberations; and in case Lord Aberdeen should concur with my Lords in this opinion, they will be prepared again to communicate with his Lordship on the further details incidental to the constitution and proceedings of the proposed Congress.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Sir W. Pym to the Earl of Dalhousie.

My Lord,

Council Office, June 5, 1845.

WITH reference to Prince Metternich's note of the 24th of May, 1844, addressed to Sir Robert Gordon, relative to the proposed Quarantine Congress, in which he states his doubts as to any favourable result being come to by the Commissioners, until the medical part of the question has been well examined and decided upon by experienced and properly qualified persons; I beg respectfully to state, that I consider the replies to queries from twenty experienced physicians in Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and Cairo (printed in the Parliamentary papers), together with some valuable documents which I have lately collected, bearing particularly upon the most important point, viz., the period of incubation of the contagion of plague in the human system, as affording quite sufficient evidence to enable the Commissioners to give a decided opinion upon the period of quarantine necessary for persons. The period to be fixed upon for disinfecting different kinds of merchandize, and the best process for doing so must be decided by the evidence before the Commissioners. Under these circumstances there appears no longer any reason for delaying the meeting of the Congress; and it would be desirable that they should be assembled without loss of time, and that some decision should be come to relative to the description of persons that may be required to give evidence. I beg further to state my opinion, that it would be most desirable that delegates from the Council of Health at Constantinople and Alexandria should be invited to assist at the Congress, as from the great experience in plague which individuals at both places have had for many years past, and the very excellent regulations which they have lately established with the view of exterminating the disease, much valuable information may be obtained.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. PYM,
Superintendent-General of Quarantine.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

Sir W. Pym to Mr. Lefevre.

Sir,

Council Office, June 16, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that agreeably to their Lordships' instructions I proceeded on the 13th of October last to the Continent for the purpose of visiting different Lazarets in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and Levant, and obtaining information relative to their regulations, practice, tariff of charges, &c., preparatory to the expected meeting of a Quarantine Congress.

My first visit was to *Trieste*. Upon my arrival there, I waited upon the Governor, Count Stadion, who received me most graciously, and afforded me every information and assistance; he seemed to understand most perfectly the Quarantine Regulations, and expressed his anxious desire to have them relaxed as much as possible. Upon visiting the lazaret, I found everything in the most perfect order, both as to the accommodation for passengers and goods. The apartments for passengers are very little in use, in consequence of the great relaxation lately made in favour of Constantinople and Greece, the quarantine against Constantinople being only nine days (the voyage included), so that upon steamers arriving at Trieste from thence, with passengers, they have not more than three days' quarantine to undergo, and this is permitted to be performed on board; this short quarantine, however, is qualified by the vessels not being permitted to carry susceptible merchandize, and by having a health guard on board, who is supposed to superintend the opening and airing of luggage, &c., and not to permit any communication with vessels from suspected places. At Trieste, however, notwithstanding the great relaxation in quarantine in favour of passengers, they continue very strict regulations against merchandize, and upon which the quarantine charges must amount to something considerable, as will appear by the tariff inclosed.

From Trieste I proceeded to *Ancona*, where I found a very good lazaret, but very little in use, either for passengers or goods, in consequence of the long periods of quarantine established against both; indeed the Papal authorities seem to interrupt as much as possible all communication with other countries, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of individuals, and to the ruin of their own commerce. The ports in the Papal States are in free pratique with Malta and Trieste; the two last are in free pratique with the Ionian Islands, but not so the Papal ports; passengers from Corfu, upon their arrival at Ancona, have eight days' quarantine, vessels ten, and goods fifteen. So that a steamer from Corfu with passengers, upon arriving at Ancona, lands a portion of them in the lazaret, the others proceed to Trieste, where they are immediately admitted to free pratique, and by embarking in another vessel return to Ancona, are there admitted to free pratique, and find their original messmates still shut up under the yellow flag.

In consequence of this decided act of injustice towards the Ionian Islands, and the great inconvenience experienced by individuals arriving from thence, I thought it my duty when at Rome to make a representation upon the subject to the Supreme Council of Health. I represented in the stongest terms the absurdity of such regulations, not only with reference to passengers, but to their own interest in a commercial point of view: the reply was, that they were quite aware of the difficulties, but that they could not make any alteration, being under the apprehension if they relaxed in any way, of the Pontifical ports being placed under quarantine by Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, and Marseilles.

At *Civita Vecchia* there is a small quarantine establishment with the same regulations as that at Ancona, but little is done in the way of quarantine, excepting a vessel being detained occasionally ten or fifteen days under observation.

At *Leghorn*, as is generally the case on the Continent, the quarantine is regulated by a Council of Health, over which their respective Governments have little or no control. I send with this a table of the periods of quarantine against different countries, together with the tariff of charges for goods landed in the lazaret. Their quarantine practice is most rigid and vexatious; and I think it right to mention a most unwarrantable case of a vessel placed under quarantine for twenty-one days, and which I witnessed myself when at Leghorn. She was from Jamaica, loaded with cotton and coffee, had touched at Falmouth for orders, and remained there ten days at anchor in free pratique. Upon her arrival at Leghorn she was placed under quarantine for three weeks, the bales of cotton were landed in the lazaret and there opened and aired, her coffee was removed into lighters, and was kept there for the above-mentioned period. I think it right to take notice of the anchorage fixed upon for vessels under quarantine; it is distant from the shore, very dangerous from the exposed situation, and in bad weather it is impossible to communicate with or get any assistance from the shore; many complaints have been made to the Tuscan Government, but in vain.

At *Genoa* the regulations correspond very much with those of *Leghorn*; but vessels having foul bills of health are not admitted at this port, they are compelled to repair to *Varignano*, the foul-bill lazaret station, where they undergo a very tedious, strict, and if I can judge from the strength of their establishment, a very expensive quarantine; and with reference to the period of incubation of the contagion of plague in the human system, it is asserted by the officers of this establishment that at the lazaret of *Varignano* they had two instances of the crews of vessels having been attacked with plague eighteen and nineteen days after the date of sailing from an infected place.

The one the Sardinian brig "*N. S. de Loretto*," arrived at *Varignano*, with a clean bill of health, from the Island of *Candia*, with a cargo of oil, on the 1st of June, 1826, having sailed from *Candia* on the 1st of May. The master deposed that one of the seamen belonging to the vessel was taken ill on the 18th of May, and died after two days' illness; that two other individuals were attacked with plague, landed in the lazaretto and died; and also six other individuals of the ship's company, amongst whom the plague had made its appearance.

The other vessel, the Sardinian brig "*Argentino*," sailed from *Salonica* on the 26th of February, 1837, and it is asserted that the boatswain of the vessel was taken ill on the 10th March, nineteen days after sailing, and died on the 13th. It ought to be observed that the first vessel sailed from *Candia* with a clean bill of health, and that no mention is made of the bill of health of the other vessel from *Salonica*. It ought to be ascertained whether the plague prevailed at *Salonica* in February 1837, the date of the vessel's sailing, for it would appear that the disease was not plague, but most probably the bilious remitting or malaria fever, the seeds of which frequently remain many days in the system, as was the case with the *Walcheren* fever.

The quarantine establishment at the *Port of Marseilles* is very superior to any on the coast of Italy. In addition to the lazaret on the main land near to the town of *Marseilles*, they have two islands, *Pomègue* and *Ratoneau*, devoted to the quarantine establishment, and inhabited only by persons belonging to it. All vessels liable to quarantine are compelled in the first instance to proceed to the ports of those islands, and there await instructions relative to their period of quarantine, before being permitted to send their cargoes by lighters to the lazaret, which is extensive, having every accommodation both for passengers and goods, with an establishment of officers, guards, porters, &c., where everything appears to be carried on with the most rigid discipline. (*Réglements*, 1836, p. 17.) The established periods of quarantine at that time appear in page 156, but since that period very considerable reductions have been made, in consequence of the Government having taken the regulations of quarantine in their own hands, and deprived the Health Commission at *Marseilles* of the power of making any change without a reference to *Paris*.

When I was at *Marseilles* I waited upon the health authorities and mentioned to them the wish of the Governor of *Malta* to open in free pratique the communication between that island and *Greece*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and the dominions of *Morocco*, and requested to be informed whether, if the Governor of *Malta* took that step, the Health Department at *Marseilles* would retaliate and (as they had done before) place the Island of *Malta* under quarantine. The reply was that any official representation I might make upon the subject must be referred by them to *Paris*; and I trust that my communication had at least the effect of hastening a change, for in a few days after an ordinance appeared in the "*Moniteur*," opening the communication with *France* and the before-mentioned places, with the exception of *Tripoli*.

The quarantine charges at *Marseilles* must be very high in consequence not only of the very large establishment kept up, but on account of the expense of boats in removing the merchandize to the lazaret, and porters afterwards in carrying the goods to a very considerable distance after being landed.

At *Naples* the lazaret establishment is upon a very small scale; they do not admit vessels with foul bills of health when they have susceptible articles on board, but send them to *Malta* or *Marseilles*; small however as the establishment is, they have until lately been most annoying to the shipping interest, all vessels passing the Straits of *Gibraltar*, even those from *England*, having had to undergo a quarantine of fourteen days; at *Palermo* also, although the Board of Health there is quite independent of that of *Naples*, it is equally if not more

annoying to the shipping interest, placing vessels from any the most trivial report as to sickness prevailing in any country, under a tedious and expensive quarantine.

The British Consul at Naples informed me that about three years ago, in consequence of representations against the Quarantine system at Naples, the period was reduced from fourteen days to three, upon vessels having passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and that in a few days after, the people who had been employed in the Health Department petitioned the King, stating that in consequence of the reduction of quarantine they were out of employment and starving, and praying His Majesty to have quarantine again established, and which was immediately done.

At *Palermo* the health authorities acknowledged to me that they had placed a vessel from England in quarantine in the year 1825; that they had run bars of iron through the fire for the purpose of destroying contagion; and that they had washed the sugar hogsheads with lime; and it is only very lately that the Board of Health at *Messina* placed a vessel (the "*Rapid*") from England under quarantine, because a report had appeared in the papers, of a fever having prevailed at Glasgow, and subjected her to a charge of about 3 per cent. upon the value of her cargo for quarantine fees.

From *Sicily* I proceeded to *Malta*, where there is the most perfect quarantine establishment in the Mediterranean; the authorities there are inclined to relax very considerably in the established periods of quarantine against different countries, were they not tied down by the regulations of France and the Italian States, being compelled to keep up an uniform system of quarantine with them, and from which, should the Board of Health materially deviate, the Island of Malta, with all the trade from thence, would by them be placed under quarantine.

From Malta I went to *Athens* and *Syra*. At the *Pyræus* as well as at *Syra*, their quarantine establishments are upon a very small scale, and chiefly for passengers, the lazaret stores not being sufficiently spacious for the cargo of one vessel; but at *Syra* which is the great depôt of the trade of Greece, they intend enlarging very considerably the lazaret for merchandize. I could not procure any printed form of either their regulations or tariff of fees. The British Consul, Mr. Wilkinson, assured me they were very rigid in their precautions against suspected places, and which was proved lately (in my opinion very injudiciously) by establishing a quarantine of seventeen days against *Smyrna*, in consequence of three cases of plague having been in the lazaret from a vessel from Beyrout, and this contrary to the practice of other countries, when credit ought to be given to the authorities of *Smyrna* for their precautionary arrangements.

Smyrna, even during the time of the Levant Company, was distinguished for its very good arrangements against the plague, and from which it has been free for several years: the lazaret is chiefly in use for passengers.

Constantinople has been free from plague ever since the year 1837, when quarantine was first established in that part of the world; at first they had a strong lazaret establishment on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, this, however, after the cessation of plague for three or four years, was again converted to its former use, a cavalry barrack, and the lazaret establishment removed to the Dardanelles, there being little apprehension of plague from the Black Sea; here all vessels passing to Constantinople are examined, and those liable to quarantine detained. The supreme Council of Health at Constantinople, composed of individuals of different nations, deserve the greatest credit for their very excellent arrangements, not only against ships but against the interior of the country, which have hitherto been most successful, and proves that the plague is not indigenous in that country, whatever it may be in *Egypt*.

Upon my arrival at *Alexandria* I waited upon Artin Bey, the Governor, who afforded me every assistance and information, and gave instructions for my being supplied with every description of returns, rules and regulations that I might desire. The police and sanitary regulations are well drawn up, and appear to be equally well acted upon. The towns of *Alexandria* and *Cairo* are

remarkably clean, and Alexandria in particular is rapidly improving ;—orders having been issued for widening streets, pulling down houses, and more particularly the huts of soldiers and of the lower order, which are rebuilt upon a much better scale. The health regulations are not confined to the towns, but extend over all Lower Egypt, and particular attention is paid to the Delta, medical men being stationed in every district with most particular instructions for acting against any suspicious case of plague. They immediately separate the sick from the healthy, and cut off communication with the individuals of the family and keep them in quarantine ; they have the power of pulling down houses, calling in the military, if necessary, to their assistance, and in fact they appear to have declared war against plague and appear confident that the disease may be eradicated. Mehemet Ali himself seems convinced of it, and when I mentioned to him that there was a very short quarantine in England against Egypt, his reply was, “ There ought to be no quarantine, it is our own fault,” he repeated, “ it is our own fault. We must get rid of the plague.”

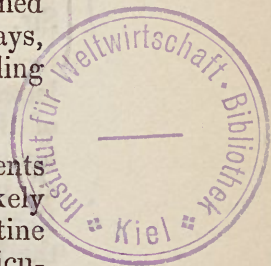
In *Egypt* they have continued to issue clean bills of health, having had only five suspicious cases of plague since October 1844. During the last three years at Alexandria, from a return which I have in my possession, it appears that within that period 5,240 individuals had undergone the operation termed *spoglio* in the lazaret, out of which number only forty-three were attacked with plague ; and it is asserted that every individual was attacked before the seventh day after the *spoglio*, and in consequence of this (said to be) ascertained fact, the period of quarantine after *spoglio*, which was formerly eleven days, has been reduced to seven :—a point of the greatest importance in deciding upon the period of quarantine for persons.

Having made the above observations upon the different establishments which I have visited, I beg to state as my opinion that much benefit is likely to be derived from a Quarantine Congress ; that the periods of quarantine both as to persons and merchandize may be very considerably reduced, particularly with reference to vessels arriving from places with clean bills of health, and in some instances altogether abolished, such as upon vessels from the Black Sea, and those crossing the Atlantic ; and that many of the unnecessary vexations and expensive regulations, more particularly by the Italian States, may be discontinued.

I venture to recommend in the event of a congress being assembled, that their first decision should be whether or not the plague is a contagious disease ; without entering into a tedious and contradictory examination of medical men. Assuming that their decision will be in the affirmative, the period of incubation of the contagion of plague in the human system should next be ascertained if possible from evidence ; and the replies to queries published in the Parliamentary papers give the evidence of I think eighteen medical men (who had had experience in plague) upon this point ; and mention is made above of a very valuable document taken from the Lazaret Reports of Alexandria. By this being established, the period of quarantine for persons will be regulated.

It will then be necessary to decide upon a list of articles of merchandize that are supposed to require purification, under the impression that they have been contaminated by persons having the plague, and the period of time required for their purification, together with the best means of doing so : to effect this, it may be necessary to examine practical men from different lazaret establishments, the superintendents of quarantine, captains of lazarets, and the medical men attached to those establishments ; after which one uniform and general system of Quarantine may be decided upon ; with a regular and moderate tariff of charges upon vessels, according to their tonnage and nature of their cargoes ; or what would be better, that each Government should (as in England) take upon itself the expense of protecting the public health. If this could be established, it would be the means of getting over many difficulties which will be met with in obtaining the consent of the Italian States to any considerable change ; it would prevent them putting vessels under quarantine from places not suspected, which they do merely for the purpose of collecting fees, or of employing a certain number of pauper individuals ; it would have the effect of diminishing the periods of quarantine, and what would be of some importance, it would neutralize the power of the different boards of health, whose members are most despotic, and not in any way subservient to, or

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under the authority of their respective Governments, and generally act under the influence of one individual (a secretary) who has the control of the finances.

In the event of a Congress being assembled, many points of minor detail will come under their consideration, such as the quarantine upon vessels from the Black Sea with clean bills of health, and the unnecessary and expensive operation of landing their cargoes of hemp, &c., in a lazaret, and even of removing large cargoes of grain into lighters.

Taking it for granted that the quarantine against plague only is to be the subject under consideration of the Congress, I have said nothing relative to yellow fever. I make no doubt but France, Austria, and Russia will be well prepared with evidence upon the subject of plague. I have procured a considerable number of documents with the rules and regulations of most of the lazarets in the Mediterranean, which I forward with this report, and I shall be happy to give any further information or assistance in carrying out the object so likely to be generally beneficial.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. PYM,

Superintendent-General of Quarantine.

No. 18.

Viscount Canning to Mr. Lefevre.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 12, 1845.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing copies of communications which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade had received from the Superintendent-General of Quarantine, on the subject of a conference of deputies from all interested States, for the purpose of agreeing on some uniform Quarantine Regulations in the ports of the Mediterranean; and expressing the readiness of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to communicate further with the Earl of Aberdeen on the details incidental to the constitution and proceedings of the proposed Congress, in case his Lordship should concur in the opinion entertained by the Lords of the Committee of the advantages likely to result from its formation, and of the expediency of the course which Sir William Pym points out as the one to be followed by such Congress in its deliberations.

In reply I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to request that you will inform the Lords of the Committee that he has seen no reason for changing his opinion as to the advantage likely to result from the formation of a Quarantine Congress; and further, that he has no objection to offer to the opinions expressed by Sir William Pym, as to the course which such Congress should follow in their deliberations. But his Lordship at the same time would remind the Lords of the Committee that any agreement on quarantine to which the Austrian Government should not be a party, would be attended with little or no benefit; and that hitherto no steps have been taken to bring about the preliminary understanding on which the Austrian Government have made their participation in the proposed Congress to depend. The points upon which this undertaking is required by the Austrian Government are explained in Prince Metternich's note to Sir Robert Gordon of the 24th May, 1844, a copy of which was inclosed in my letter of the 12th June, 1844.

Should the Lords of the Committee, however, consider that the documents procured by Sir William Pym, to which he adverts in his report of the 5th of June last, together with the previous information in possession of Her Majesty's Government, contain sufficient materials whereupon to found the preliminary understanding required by the Austrian Minister, and for obviating the objections felt by his Highness to the immediate participation of Austria in the proposed Congress, the Earl of Aberdeen, on being furnished with the whole of the information obtained by Sir W. Pym during his late travels, would propose to address to Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna the instruction, of which a draft is herewith inclosed for their Lordships' consideration; and would recommend that the discussion of the details incidental to the constitution and proceedings of the projected Congress should be postponed until after the objections felt by Austria to a participation in its deliberations shall have been overcome.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CANNING.

No. 19.

Mr. Lefevre to Mr. Addington.—(Received September 22.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, September 20, 1845.*

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, that Sir William Pym, the Superintendent-General of Quarantine, has stated to my Lords, that for some time past a free communication (without quarantine) has been opened with the Ionian Islands by Malta, as well as by the Austrian and French Governments; and I am therefore to suggest for Lord Aberdeen's consideration, that application should be made to the Neapolitan, Sardinian, Tuscan, and Papal Governments, asking for the same treatment of quarantine for the Ionian Islands by those Governments, as has already been given by the Austrian and French Governments, and by the British Government as regards Malta.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

No. 20.

The Earl of Aberdeen to the Hon. W. Temple.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 23, 1845.

FOR some time past, vessels arriving from the Ionian Islands have been admitted to free pratique both at Malta and at the French and Austrian Ports in the Mediterranean. I have to desire that you will take an early opportunity of expressing to the Neapolitan Government the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the trade between the Ionian Islands and the ports of His Sicilian Majesty, may be put, in respect to quarantine, on the same footing as that on which it has been placed at Malta and by the French and Austrian Governments.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

[A similar despatch was addressed, under the same date, to Lord Holland and Mr. Abercromby, at the Courts of Florence and Turin.]

No. 21.

Mr. Lefevre to Viscount Canning.—(Received September 29.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, September 26, 1845.*

My Lord,

IN compliance with the wish expressed in your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, copy of a letter from Sir William Pym, inclosing three papers respecting the evidence he has collected on the subject of Quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Sir William Pym to Mr. Lefevre.

Sir,

Council Office, September 22, 1845.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, with an inclosure from the Foreign Office, and requesting me to favour the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade with the evidence I have collected in reference to the three points adverted to by the Austrian Government, in order that it may be transmitted to Lord Aberdeen, to enable his Lordship to renew the proposal for a Congress relative to Quarantine; and I have the honour to state to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee, with reference to the first point in Prince Metternich's letter of the 24th May, 1844, to Sir Robert Gordon, viz., "*Sur le minimum et le maximum des termes de la quarantaine à prescrire pour les hommes*;"—that it appears to me that this question, and the one of greatest importance in this inquiry (the incubation of plague in the human system), was decided by the almost unanimous opinion of eighteen medical men in the Levant, by their replies to queries as published in the Parliamentary Papers; all of them, however much they differed in opinion upon the subject of contagion, agreed upon the short period of incubation, viz., from three to ten days, with one exception, Doctor Floquin, of Smyrna, who put down fifteen days as the maximum; and the opinion of those medical men is confirmed by the inclosed valuable document No. 1, being a return of 5,240 individuals who had undergone the spoglio in the lazaret of Alexandria in the course of four years, out of which number forty-three were attacked with plague, and all of them before the eighth day after the operation of spoglio.

I inclose another valuable document bearing upon the same point, No. 2, being a return of all cases of plague which have occurred on board vessels in the quarantine harbour and in the lazaret at Malta, since the year 1819. I also inclose, No. 3, copy of a letter from Monsieur de Sontag, French Consul at Malta, to the Superintendent of Quarantine at that island, which shows that the French Government have been in search of information upon this point, and which will no doubt be produced in evidence at the Congress; and it is reasonable to suppose that the Austrian Government have followed the same course.

With respect to the second point, "*Sur les termes de quarantaine nécessaires à prescrire pour les effets et marchandises*;" it is difficult to obtain any decided evidence upon this question, as during my Quarantine mission I could not ascertain that any one case of plague had been produced in any one of the various lazarets that I visited, in consequence of the manipulation of merchandize; and as in the principal lazarets in the Mediterranean (Marseilles and Malta) they have gradually abolished the *serenos* (probationary airings), and reduced the period of depuration of goods with foul bills to twenty-one days, it does not appear that this period could be further reduced with such cargoes as cotton, if exposure to the atmosphere is to be considered necessary; as it will take the full time, according to the present practice of opening first one side of the bale for a certain period, then making up that side and opening the other for the same time, making in fact the quarantine upon cotton only ten days, which last period will be sufficient for small cargoes or parcels of merchandize, which can be at once opened and exposed to the air. The decision of this question, however, will be pronounced by the members of the Congress, after having examined practical men from different lazarets.

As regards the third point, "*Sur les meilleurs procédés à suivre pour la désinfection des objets susceptibles de contagion*;" from what I have stated as to the non-appearance of plague in any one instance from the manipulation of merchandize in lazarets, the present practice of exposing goods to the atmosphere for a certain period appears to have been attended with success.

The Russian Government have lately employed a Commission in Egypt to try the effect of heat in destroying the contagion of plague in contaminated articles, and the result is said to have been successful; but with the difficulty of exposing a cargo of 1000 or 2000 bales of cotton to a sufficient temperature, a doubt whether such a cargo could be more expeditiously or more effectually

purified by heat than by the present practice of exposure to the atmosphere. The members, however, of the Congress will be better able to decide, in the event of any result of the experiments being brought before them.

From what I have stated I trust it will appear to the Lords of the Committee that sufficient evidence has been produced upon the points adverted to, to satisfy the Austrian Government as to the preliminary understanding required to induce them to participate in the proposed Congress.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. PYM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

No. 1.—*Stato Compromessi che subirano lo Spoglio nel Lazzaretto di Alessandria, dall' Anno 1840 a tutto il 1843.*

Individui Compromessi.

Mese.	Anno 1840.		Anno 1841.		Anno 1842.		Anno 1843.	
	Individui.	In Famiglie.	Individui.	In Famiglie.	Individui.	In Famiglie.	Individui.	In Famiglie.
Gennajo	94	3	40	9	8	6	1	1
Febbrajo	144	17	75	21	44	19	57	2
Marzo	263	30	225	34	824	13	12	3
Aprile	422	35	286	30	541	37	8	2
Maggio	550	40	293	34	227	37	141	19
Guigno	6	1	153	25	296	33	83	16
Luglio . . . .	..	..	37	13	262	14	36	4
Agosto .. ..	..	..	14	8	11	5	7	1
Settembre .. ..	..	..	14	7	3	2	..	..
Ottobre .. ..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
Novembre .. ..	..	..	26	4	1	1	..	..
Decembre	25	6	7	3	..	..	..	..
	1,504	132	1,174	191	2,217	167	345	48

Anno.	Individui.	Famiglie.
1840	1,504	132
1841	1,174	191
1842	2,217	167
1843	345	48
Totale ..	5,240	538

Bistinta dei casi di Peste che succettero dopo fatto lo Spoglio.

Anno.	Mese.	Casi di Peste.	In gni di Spoglio.	Osservazioni.
1840	Febbrajo	1	6	Dall' anno 1840 sino a tutto il 1841 il periodo della contumacia dopo lo spoglio era di giorni 11, ma sicco- me fu riconosciuto che agli Atta- ccati l' 8vo, il 9o, ed il 10mo giorno la malattia si era dichiarata in tutti avanti il 7mo giorno, perciò il peri- odo di contumacia fu portato dal 1842 a 7 giorni soltanto, dopo fatto lo spoglio nel Lazzaretto.
"	Marzo	2	3	
"	"	1	3	
"	"	1	2	
"	"	1	4	
"	"	1	4	
"	Maggio	2	10	
"	"	3	1	
"	"	1	4	
"	"	1	2	
"	"	1	4	
"	"	1	1	
"	"	1	3	
"	"	2	3	
1841	Marzo	1	9	
"	"	1	4	
"	Aprile	1	8	
"	"	1	5	
"	"	1	9	
"	"	2	2	
"	"	2	3	
"	"	1	2	
"	"	2	6	
"	"	1	1	
"	Maggio	1	3	
"	"	1	2	
"	Guigno	2	3	
"	"	1	2	
1842	Febbrajo	1	7	
"	Maggio	1	2	
"	Guigno	1	5	
"	"	2	1	
1843	"	1	7	
		43	131	

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

No. 2.—*Extract from the Records in the Quarantine Department, Malta, showing the vessels which had the plague on board, and were duly depurated in the lazaret, since the island has been in possession of Great Britain (not including the plague of 1813).*

1819.—ON the 27th March, the Maltese bombard S. T., Francisco Agropardi, master, arrived in Malta from Susa, having on her way touched at Lampedosa, with five persons in crew (originally six), having a foul bill, in consequence of the plague prevailing at Susa, where from fifteen to eighteen persons died daily.

The master deposed on oath, that on the 20th March he sailed from Susa, bound to Malta, and that on the 19th, the day before his departure, the boy Michel Cosolotto, was taken with headache, debility, and fever; the master gave him some physic, and in two days after, the boy commenced vomiting without delirium, and on the 22nd March, a few hours before they arrived at Lampedosa, he died. The master states that there were no external marks of plague, but that several petechio were observed on his belly and thighs, after death. The bombard was laden with oil and soap.

List of Persons forming the original Crew, with the dates of sickness and deaths, who were attacked with the plague, and those who recovered or escaped.

Names of the Crew.	Attacked.	Died.	
Francisco Agropardi, master.			
Michel Carsolotto, boy .....	.. ..	.. ..	Died during the voyage.
Vincenzo Mayole.....	3rd April	8th April	Bubo, right groin.
Guiseppe Rigno.....	4th „	4th „	Bubo, left groin.
Fortunato Zaib	4th „	Cured	Ditto.
Michel Lubrano	4th „	Cured	Tumour on shoulder.

The health guard, and two persons (all from pratique) who nursed the sick, were not attacked.

1821.—Maltese brig “Costanza,” from Alexandria, Giovanni Suppurì, master, arrived on the 21st March, 1821, at Malta, with a foul bill, fourteen persons in crew and eight passengers, but sailed originally with fourteen persons in crew and ten passengers. The master deposed on oath, that on the 28th February, he sailed from Alexandria, and that on the 27th, the day previous to his departure, he received on board ten passengers, eight in good health, and two, Guiseppa Sevasta and her daughter Rosolea, of sickly appearance; they both had, on their departure, diarrhæa, and suffered much from sea-sickness. The mother died on the 2nd March and the daughter on the 16th March; no marks of plague were observed on examination of the bodies.

Amongst the crew, during the voyage, Francisco Mangion, suffered much from sea-sickness, and rejected all nourishment; on the 17th March he became feverish and delirious with abundant evacuations, and at midnight died. The body being still on board, it was ordered to be landed in the lazaretto, and when inspected by the Quarantine Physician, several petechio were observed.

The brig was loaded with beans.

List of the Crew and Passengers as originally started from Alexandria.

Names of the Crew.	Day on which		
	Attacked.	Died.	
1. Giovanni Suppuri, master.			
2. Stefano Giove.			
3. Guiseppe Vella.			
4. Gubelmo Spataro.			
5. Francisco Manguin .....	.. ..	.. ..	Died during the voyage.
6. Giacinto Manucti	22nd March	25th March	Petechio.
7. Michel Bartolo	27th ..	30th ..	Bubo, right groin.
8. Salvatore Spitari	27th ..	31st ..	Ditto.
9. Guiseppe Inguales	28th ..	1st April	Ditto.
10. Salvatore Iberes .....	.. ..	Cured	Swelling in the gland.
11. Lorenzo Atlard	29th ..	2nd April	Carbuncle on shoulder.
12. Guiseppe Vello	30th ..	1st ..	Ditto.
13. Salvator Frigieri	31st ..	3rd ..	Bubo, right groin.
14. Vincenz Mangion	1st April	4th ..	Ditto and carbuncle on shoulder.
15. Fortunato Borg	5th ..	7th ..	Petechio.

Passengers on board the Maltese brig "Costanza."

Names of Passengers.	Day on which		
	Attacked.	Died.	
1. Francis Stabile.			
2. Michel Trombetto.			
3. Guiseppe Calago.			
4. Guiseppe Camalieri.			
5. Guiseppa Sevasta .....	.. ..	.. ..	Died during the voyage.
6. Rosolea Sevasta .....	.. ..	.. ..	Died during the voyage.
7. Catarina Niaggia	1st April	Cured.	Tumour on neck.
8. Moranti Rosso	1st ..	7th April	Carbuncle on shoulder.
9. Giovanni Craggio	5th ..	26th ..	Bubo on left arm.
10. Ignazio Rosso	13th ..	16th ..	Bubo on right groin.

On the 28th March, a health guard and four sailors were embarked from pratique on board the said brig "Costanza," to depurate the ship and land the cargo in the lazaret. One of the sailors, Pietro Buffa, on the 2nd April was attacked and cured; he had the plague in Malta in 1813. Another of the four sailors, Vincenzo Debone, was also attacked and cured; he had a bubo on his right thigh.

1828.—On the 13th of June, 1828, the Russian frigate "Castor," commanded by Captain Sitten, with 281 persons in crew, arrived at Malta from Armiro, whence she sailed on the 21st of May direct for Malta. The captain and the doctor deposed, that the frigate left Malta in pratique on the 30th April last, having 285 persons in crew, for Navarino and Modone, for the purpose of cruising there. On the 3rd May she was in company with other Russian ships of war, which had captured a Turkish corvette which had sailed from Modone for Alexandria on the 2nd May, having on board 600 individuals, including the crew, invalids, sick and wounded from Ibrahim Pasha's army. The captured corvette was manned by fifteen sailors from the "Castor," and by portions of crews of other ships of war in company with the "Castor," and 200 individuals out of the 600 who were originally on board, were taken on board the "Castor," and on the 11th May were all landed on the coast of Morea; the "Castor" there received back the fifteen sailors from the captured Turkish corvette. The "Castor" on the 17th arrived at Armiro for a supply of fresh water, and on that day a sailor was taken ill with a violent headache, vomiting, and delirium; on the 18th, another sailor was also taken ill with similar symptoms, which circumstance caused some alarm to the physician; on the 19th of May, the sailor who was taken ill on the 17th, died, and the corpse having been inspected nothing was observed externally indicating plague. On the 20th, the other sailor who was taken ill on the 18th died, and, after inspection, no marks of plague on his body were visible. A third sailor was attacked with similar symptoms on the 20th May; and on the 24th, the sailor who was reported sick on the 20th May, died, without having on his body any mark indicating plague. On the 21st, the "Castor" took again her position. On the 2nd June, whilst cruising, a fourth sailor was taken ill, and besides the general symptoms of malady which had been observed in the other three sailors, this one had a swelling under the right arm, and on the 9th June he died. In consequence of which the physician made his report to the captain, stating that he considered the disease which had prevailed on board to be a contagious pestilential disease. The commander made his report immediately to the senior officer, who ordered him to proceed to Malta and place himself under the Sanitary Regulations of that lazaret, for the safety of the crew and for duly depurating the frigate "Castor." No new cases occurred of plague on board or at the lazaret during the time the "Castor" remained in quarantine.

1835.—Russian brig "Sophia Elena," from Alexandria Diometrio Fioro, master, arrived on the 2nd May, 1835, with a foul bill, bound for Leghorn, with thirteen persons on board, originally fifteen.

The master deposed on oath, that he sailed from Alexandria on the 18th of April; that whilst at Alexandria, on the 11th of April, one of the four sailors whom he had embarked there fell overboard, and on the same day he was taken ill with a pain in the chest; that the master having given him some physic, and by applying leeches, the man felt himself better, and continued so until the day after his departure from Alexandria, the 18th April, but on the following day he got worse, and about midnight died. On the following day, upon examining the body, no marks of plague were observed, and the body with the clothes were thrown overboard. On the 25th April, whilst in the vicinity of Candia, another sailor was taken ill with pain in his chest, extreme debility and spitting of blood, and continued daily getting worse until the 28th, on which day he died. On examining the body several blue spots were observed on it. On the 1st May, being near Girgenti, a third sailor was taken ill, with violent headache and general debility, and remained in that state until 10 A.M. of the following day (2nd May), and as the vessel was entering the Quarantine Harbour of Malta, the man died. On the 2nd of May, a fourth sailor was taken ill with the same symptoms as the others, with the addition of cold shivering. All the others on board enjoyed good health.

The cargo consisted of bales of cotton and linen and susceptible goods.

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List of the Crew upon leaving Alexandria, with the cases of sickness, deaths, &c.

Names.	Day on which		
	Taken ill	Died.	
Dimetrio Fioro, master.			
Angelo Breto, mate.			
Augustino Fiori.			
Teodoro Cavalla.			
Costantine Cusupi.			
Giodami Frody, boy.			
Michel Justive.....	.. ..	.. ..	Died on the voyage.
Victorio Steleato.....	.. ..	.. ..	Died on the voyage.
Dominico Pagano	1st May	2nd May	Carbuncle and petechio.
Matteo Supano	2nd „	5th „	Petechio.
Jafhill Maximel.....	17th „	27th „	Petechio and carbuncles.
Francisco Danesi	18th „	20th „	Ditto.
Antonio Girobaldi.....	18th „	Cured	General symptoms.
Antonio Colaui	20th „	23rd May	Bubo and petechio.
Michel Sutterrus, boy.....	22nd „	23rd „	Carbuncle and petechio.

1837.—Ottoman pazanza “Mishad,” Klifa, master, arrived at Malta on the 22nd February, 1837, from Tripoli, with a foul bill of health, having six persons in crew, and fifty-two passengers. The master deposed on oath, that he left Tripoli on the 15th February, and that during the voyage one of the passengers was taken ill, and was kept apart in a small boat on deck; that the said passenger had no kind of susceptible goods on board. He, Henrico Borg, was instantly landed in the lazaretto, when a health-guard from pratique was ordered to attend him, with due precaution; upon inquiry it was ascertained that the said Borgo was taken ill on the day of his departure from Tripoli, and when he was inspected in the lazaretto by the physician, two buboes were clearly visible in the groins, which some days after supplicated and opened, and the man was cured.

1837.—The Ottoman bombard “Sada,” from Tripoli, Mustafa Cantargi, master, arrived at Malta on the 23rd February, 1837, with eleven persons in crew, and twenty-one passengers, but originally started from Tripoli with twenty-two passengers (Haggi), with a foul bill of health. The master deposed on oath, that he sailed from Tripoli on the 10th February, and that one of the passengers, during the voyage, fell overboard and was drowned. The bombard was laden with susceptible goods, and about fifty salms of beans.

List of Persons who were taken ill and died.

	Day on which		
	Taken ill	Died.	
Oneaggi.....	25th February	27th February	Bubo.
Oneaggi.....	27th „	27th „	Petechio.
One of the crew	8th March	10th March	

1837.—Tunisian xebec "Mushad," Ragis Homer, master, arrived at Malta from Tripoli, on the 2nd March, 1837, with a foul bill, having ten in crew and thirty passengers; one of the passengers and one of the crew sick.

The master deposed on oath, that he sailed from Tripoli on the 26th February, and that during the voyage two persons were taken ill; the cargo consisted partly of susceptible goods.

The physician having visited the two sick persons, no mark of plague appeared on either of them, although the passenger was in his last moments, and in the course of the evening died. When again inspected in the morning the symptoms of plague appeared clearly on both.

Names.	Day on which		
	Attacked	Died.	
Antonio Buccayman .....	.. ..	2nd March	Carbuncles on the shoulder.
One of the crew	2nd March	Cured	Bubo, left groin.

Two of the crew of this vessel attended and nursed their fellow sailor in free communication with him, and continued in perfect health.

1840.—Her Majesty's steamer "Acheron," Lieutenant Kennedy, from Alexandria, arrived at Malta 27th April, 1840, with a foul bill of health, in seven days, with eighteen passengers and forty-eight persons in crew, having brought the mails, several parcels, letters, and two horses, all well on board. On the 29th, early in the morning, the health guard who was put on board on the day of her arrival, reported to the captain of the lazaretto, that one of the crew, a boy, during the night, at about 9 P.M., died, and that one of the stewards was seriously ill. The corpse and the sick steward having been landed in the lazaretto and examined by the physician, evident symptoms of plague were observed upon them.

Name.	Day on which		
	Taken ill	Died.	
Wm. Wattingall	27th April	28th April	Bubo and petechio.
Wm. Humphrey, steward of ship	27th ..	2nd May	Bubo in the arm-pit and neck.

The persons who attended and nursed them continued well.

1841.—On the 9th March, 1841, Her Majesty's frigate "Castor," Captain Patey, arrived in fifteen days from Kaiffa, having had several cases of plague on board, as detailed in the following medical report:—

Return of Cases of plague on board Her Majesty's ship "Castor," between the 22nd February and 9th March, 1841.

	Names.	Died.
February 22nd	John Barry, boy	February 24th
"	John Trelwer	" 25th.
"	Thomas Chaplin	Convalescent.
"	Edward Efks, boy	February 24th.
February 23rd	John Roberts	" 26th.
"	Henry Boyd, boy	Convalescent.
"	George Cambell	March 2nd.
"	Stewart Robinson	Convalescent.
"	James Knight	February 26th.
"	William Powell	" 27th.
February 25th	Thomas Cork	Convalescent.
"	Joseph Lambert, boy	March 7th.
February 27th	John Cranfield	" 8th.

Total number of Cases, 13. Deaths 9. Convalescents 4.

Of the above cases, those of Thomas Chaplin and John Cranfield, for reasons hereafter stated, may be considered doubtful. John Barry was embarked on board the "Castor" on Saturday the 20th February, and was taken ill on the 22nd, with symptoms of fever; on the 23rd it was discovered that he had a bubo in the right groin. Trelwer, Chaplin and Efks, were taken ill on shore on the same date, with similar symptoms of fever, and embarked before there was any suspicion of the nature of the disease. On the 24th it was discovered that Trelwer and Efks had each a bubo in the groin; Chaplin had never shown any other symptoms than those of mild gastric fever, but as doubts existed, his case has been classed with the disease then prevailing. On the 23rd, Roberts, Boyd, Robinson and Campbell, were sent on board, the three former having been seized the previous night, and Campbell the same morning. Knight and Powell were taken ill the same afternoon on board; all the ship's boys having been by this time embarked. Roberts never exhibited any other symptoms but those of malignant fever; all the others taken ill on the same date exhibited glandular swellings in the groin and axillo. Cork and Lambert were taken ill on board; the former had a tumour in one of the cervical glands, which has since suppured. Lambert had one of the sub-maxillary glands affected, which terminated in sloughing; he had to all appearance subdued the original disease, but was carried off by the diseased state of the tongue and fauces, and the viscid secretions therefrom having produced sudden suffocation. Crawford's case at any other time could not have excited any suspicion, but in the present instance, occurring under doubtful circumstances, has been classed with the other fatal cases; the symptoms had the greatest resemblance to delirium tremens, and indeed were treated as such.

It will be observed that only one of the "Castor's" crew has been attacked, and he was one of several artificers quartered on shore with the "Zebra's" men, and exposed to the same poison; and that the disease hitherto has happily been confined to those originally exposed to the contagion. No cases of plague had been known to have existed at Kaiffa, but cases had occurred at Acre, at which place a party of the "Zebra's" men had been

stationed until the 12th February, on which date it since has been ascertained that one of their number had died, under very suspicious circumstances, and the boys Barry and Lambert had attended the deceased during his illness. The town of Kaiffa afforded ample space for the propagation of fever, and it is possible that the present disease may have had a local origin; but from the simultaneous occurrence of buboes in the greatest number of cases, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this was plague.

(Signed)

HUGH JAMESON,

Surgeon.

Her Majesty's ship "Castor," March 9, 1841.

1841.—The Ottoman brig "Mabruca," R. O. Tituan, master, arrived at Malta from Alenandria, with a foul bill, on the 26th May, 1841, having fifteen persons in crew and 180 passengers (haggis).

The master deposed on oath, that on the 8th May he sailed from Alexandria; that nine days after his departure one of the passengers died, and the body, without having been examined, was, together with the clothes which he had on thrown into the sea, but that the remaining clothes which had belonged to him were consigned to his son, who was on board; that no other person had died or been sick during the voyage until he was in sight of Malta, when one haggi and two haggias were reported sick. He further reported that one of the haggias had been brought to bed of a boy. That the ship was in ballast.

*List of Persons who were attacked by the Plague on board the said vessel
"Mabruca," and whilst in the Lazaret.*

Names.	Day on which		
	Taken ill.	Died.	
H. F.	26th May	28th May	No external symptoms.
H. I.	27th "	29th "	Bubo, left groin.
F. A.	28th "	28th "	No external symptoms.
F. A.	28th "	28th "	Ditto.
H. K.	28th "	Cured.	Bubo under shoulder.
H. B., sailor	28th "	29th May	Ditto.
H. H.	29th "	29th "	Two ditto.
Hazan, sailor	4th June	6th June	Bubo in groin.
Habdalla	6th "	Cured.	Ditto under the shoulder.
F. Im.	6th "	8th June	Without external marks.
H. the master's son	8th "	11th "	Bubo in groin.
V. Ibrahim	8th "	Cured.	Ditto on the shoulder.
Maltese boatman, who was put in quarantine from pratique with the Haggi on 28th May.)	7th "	11th June	Bubo in groin, and carbuncle on back.

1841.—Austrian brig "Nazaret," Deodato Vucassovich, master, arrived from Alexandria, with a foul bill of health, on the 24th June, 1841, having nine in crew and ninety-seven passengers (haggis).

The master deposed on oath, that he left Alexandria on the 3rd June, with his present crew and 105 passengers, in ballast, and came direct to Malta to perform his quarantine, and then to proceed to Tangier, whither he was bound; that during his voyage eight haggis died, and their bodies having been examined, no marks of plague had been discovered on any one of them, and that

their bodies were thrown overboard on the day of their death; and that the casualties had taken place as follows:—

One haggi died on the 5th of June.

Ditto	10th	„
Ditto	14th	„
Ditto	15th	„
Ditto	20th	„
Ditto	22nd	„
Ditto	23rd	„

List of Persons attacked by the Plague while in the quarantine harbour, from the Austrian brig “ Nazaret.”

Names.	Day on which		
	Attacked.	Died.	
F. I. Via, lieutenant	1st July	2nd July	
G. P., sailor.....	2nd „	6th „	
Health guard, Vincenzo Bartolo, put in quarantine on 28th June, with the haggi.....	4th „	Cured.	{ Besides the general symp- toms, swelling under the shoulder.

1841.—The Ottoman brig “ Mabruka,” G. Hadded, master, arrived in thirty-seven days from Alexandria, with foul bill, on the 8th July, 1841, with fifteen in crew and seventy-two haggis, laden with 200 bales of linen and flax, and 900 ardebs of beans and other articles, bound for Malta. The master deposed that good health was enjoyed on board during the whole of the voyage.

Names.	Day on which		
	Fell sick	Died.	
F. Mustapha	8th July	13th July	Dysentery.
Saha, sailor	13th „	18th „	Inflammation of brain.
Hag. Hali	„	21st „	Inflammation of bowels.
Hag. Hoskal	24th July	25th „	Bubo, pestilential.

Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

No. 3.—The French Consul at Malta to the Superintendent of Quarantine.

Monsieur,

Consulat de France,
Malte, le 26 Janvier, 1845.

L'ACADEMIE Royale de Médecine de Paris se livre en ce moment à l'examen de diverses questions relatives à la Peste, notamment de celles qui concernent les mesures quarantainaires, et elle désire être éclairée sur un fait qui lui a été soumis, et dont la vérification est pour elle d'une haute importance.

Il s'agirait de savoir s'il est vrai que dans une période de 124 ans (de 1717 à 1841), les cas de peste constatés à bord des bâtimens ou dans les lazarets d'Europe, se soient tous manifestés dans les huit premiers jours après le départ du bâtiment d'un port infecté de la maladie.

Afin d'aider ces recherches, le Gouvernement Français a chargé ses Agens au dehors, de prendre auprès des autorités sanitaires de leur résidence, tous les renseignemens qui seraient de nature à confirmer ce fait ou à l'infirmer.

Sachant de quel poids peuvent être à cet égard les observations recueillies par l'Intendance de Malte, comme la valeur des informations qu'elle serait en mesure de m'accorder, et me confiant dans votre obligeance accoutumée, je n'hésite point à y recourir pour connaître à ce sujet le sentiment du Comité de Santé, et, s'il se peut, en obtenir quelques données sur l'ensemble des circonstances à l'appui de cette opinion.

Agréez, &c.,
Le Consul de France,
(Signé) F. DE SONTAG.

No. 22.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, September 20, 1845.

SINCE the middle of the month of March last, the mail packet running between Alexandria and Beyrout and all merchant-vessels arriving from the ports of Syria, have been subjected to a term of quarantine varying from ten to fifteen days, although bearing clean bills of health.

To the various representations which I made to the Board of Health here, urging them to dispense with a measure which appeared to me so unnecessary, and at the same time so injurious to British interests, I received constantly for answer that they acted in conformity with orders from the superior Board of Health at Constantinople, which they were bound to obey.

At length on the 16th of July I addressed a letter to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, begging him to bring the question before the superior Board of Health.

The reply of the Board to Sir Stratford Canning, of which his Excellency transmitted to me a copy, proves that no such order as that alleged by the Board of Health here as a reason for putting our vessels in quarantine had ever been given to them.

It is expressly stated in the letter of the President to Sir Stratford Canning, "que ce n'était pas là un ordre, mais une simple information qui laissait à l'Intendance d'Egypte toute latitude, qui ne lui imposait aucune condition, qui ne lui ôtait pas enfin la liberté de se comporter comme elle le trouverait le plus à propos."

On the receipt of that letter I immediately communicated a copy thereof to the Board of Health here, again strongly urging that the quarantine should be done away with, but with no better success than on the former occasions.

I then referred the matter to Artin Bey, requesting that he would bring the question under the notice of the Pasha; but I regret to say that his Highness did not show himself disposed to take a more favourable view of the question.

I have just returned from an interview with the Pasha, at which I used every effort to persuade him to grant to British commerce that protection which I cannot but consider I had a right to expect at his hands.

The arguments however which I used to satisfy the Pasha of the justice of the claim I made upon him were unavailing, and his Highness assigned as a reason for continuing to subject vessels coming from Syria to quarantine, that he was trying to obtain from the Porte that his own ships should be admitted to free pratique on their arrival at Constantinople.

This I humbly submit to your Lordship is not a sufficient reason for burthening with heavy quarantine charges British vessels, and subjecting those which arrive in the port of Alexandria from Syria to complete their cargoes, to a delay of fifteen days.

The quarantine dues paid by one merchant-vessel amounted to above fourteen pounds.

As a temporary measure of relief it is my intention to notify to the masters of all British vessels and all persons coming from Syria, that they are not bound to pay any quarantine dues.

I mentioned to the Pasha that I should be forced to take this step, and he replied that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the duties were paid or not.

I request to be furnished with your Lordship's instructions in what manner I shall act under the circumstances which I have detailed to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

No. 23.

Mr. Lefevre to Viscount Canning.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,
*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, October 7, 1845.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, and to your Lordship's letter of the 12th September last, stating that the Earl of Aberdeen had seen no reason to change his opinion as to the advantage likely to result from the formation of the Quarantine Congress, and inclosing the draft of an instruction which his Lordship proposes to address to Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, on that subject; I am to acquaint you that my Lords see no objection to the proposed draft.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

No. 24.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Magenis.

Sir,
Foreign Office, October 8, 1845.

ON the 24th of May, 1844, Prince Metternich addressed a note to Sir Robert Gordon, containing the reply of the Austrian Government to the proposition which had been made by the Government of Her Majesty, for the formation of a Congress of Delegates from the various European States possessed of ports in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of deliberating and agreeing upon some uniform system of Quarantine Regulations.

Although Prince Metternich fully concurred in the expediency of such a Congress, his Highness still declined on the part of Austria to become a party to it, until certain previous information should have been obtained, and until the parties composing the Congress should have come to a preliminary understanding with respect to certain points, which might serve as a basis for the discussions of the Delegates. Prince Metternich at the same time expressed an opinion that six months would suffice for the attainment of these objects.

More than a year having now elapsed since the date of Prince Metternich's communication, I have to instruct you again to call his Highness's attention to the subject, and to request that his Highness will be good enough to inform Her Majesty's Government whether any and what steps have been taken by the Austrian Government with a view to the attainment of the objects pointed out by Prince Metternich.

You will at the same time inform his Highness that Her Majesty's Government have on their part endeavoured, in the interval, to collect such information as may conduce towards the removal of the objection felt by Prince Metternich to the immediate participation of Austria in the proposed Congress. In addition to the mass of information bearing upon the points adverted to by Prince Metternich, which at the date of his Highness's note was already in the possession of Her Majesty's Government, and which is contained in the printed papers herewith transmitted to you,* Her Majesty's Government after the

* Papers presented to Parliament, 1843.

receipt of that note, dispatched Sir William Pym, Superintendent-General of Quarantine, to the several ports in the Mediterranean at which Quarantine establishments exist, for the purpose of procuring information on those points. I now inclose to you copies of that officer's reports, and of the documents bearing on the points in question, which it has been in his power to procure.

You will communicate these papers to the Austrian Minister, and you will invite his Highness, in return, to furnish you with any information which may in the interval have been procured by the Austrian Government, and to point out the mode by which that Government proposes to arrive at that preliminary understanding between the parties to the proposed Congress, which is considered necessary by his Highness.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 25.

Lord Holland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord,

Florence, October 13, 1845.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I immediately communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the desire of Her Majesty's Government, that vessels arriving from the Ionian Islands should be admitted to free pratique in the Tuscan ports. In consequence I have received the inclosed note from M. Cempini, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as the printed tables which I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by which your Lordship will perceive that vessels arriving from the Ionian Islands have already been admitted to free pratique since the 23rd of July last.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOLLAND.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

M. Cempini to Lord Holland.

Milord,

Florence, ce 11 Octobre, 1845.

M'ETANT fait un devoir d'informer M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur du désir que votre Excellence m'exprimait dans sa note du 6 Octobre courant par rapport aux provenances des Iles Ioniennes, je viens de recevoir de sa part le règlement imprimé que je m'empresse de joindre à ce pli.

Ce document vous prouvera, Milord, qu'à la suite d'une décision souveraine datée du 23 Juillet dernier, les provenances susmentionnées jouissent déjà dans le port de Livourne des facilités que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique réclamait par votre organe auprès de celui de Monseigneur le Grand Duc.

Je saisis, &c.

Pour le Ministre,
(Signed) F. CEMPINI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Tavole di Contumacia.

Assegni per i gradi di sospetto di Peste Bubbonica.

TAVOLA I.

	Bastimento e Persone che restano a bordo o che passano in Lazzeretto senza spoglio.	Persone che si as- soggettino allo spoglio in Lazze- retto.	Merci soggette compresi anco gli sciorini preliminari.	Legni da guerra.	Periodo di contumacia da percorrersi alla Rada nelle quaran- tene di rigore.	Periodi di contu- macia per gli Stracci che appe- na sbarcati in Lazzeretto do- vranno maneg- giarsi dalle Guar- die, e porsi a sciorino.
PATENTE BRUTTA.						
S. Jacopo giorni	21	18	25	19	11	
PATENTE TOCCA.						
S. Rocco giorni	15	12	20	10	7	
PATENTE NETTA.						
Per le derivazioni da Costantinopoli, dal Levante Ottomano e da alcune par- ti della Barberia.						
S. Rocco giorni	12	9	18	8	5	21

Se i bastimenti da guerra giungeranno con mercanzie a bordo, saranno in tal caso sottoposti al trattamento fissato per i bastimenti mercantili secondo la rispettiva provenienza.

Le robe ed effetti di uso, quando non si trovi a bordo chi le rappresenti, dovranno essere sbarcati per arearsi in Lazzeretto, ma meno il caso di circostanze che ne aggravino le condizioni sanitarie, non potranno percorrere che il rispettivo semplice periodo di contumacia del bastimento che le avesse portate.

L'Egitto e la Sorì non potranno avere più benigno trattamento della Patente Tocca.

Si passerà dall' assegno di patente brutta a quello di patente tocca sessanta giorni dopo l'ultimo constatato caso di peste.

Il trattamento generale di patente netta di peste si applica cento sessanta giorni dopo l'ultimo constatato caso di peste.

Nella patente brutta e tocca di peste, quanto agli stracci, il Consiglio deliberà volta per volta quelle più rassicuranti misure che crederà opportune avute presenti le prescrizioni relative contenute nella Deliberazione del 22 Febbrajo, 1843.

Se giungessero bastimenti con Haggì, ossia pellegrini Turchi, il Consiglio dovrà a seconda delle patenti, e delle circostanze determinare quel maggior periodo di contumacia, e quelle speciali misure che reputerà più rassicuranti: Come pure dovrà il Consiglio stesso deliberare quel trattamento eccezionale che potesse essere reclamato dalle speciali aggravanti circostanze di un qualche bastimento giunto al nostro porto, o dallo stato della pubblica salute nel Levante, nell' Egitto, e nella Barberia.

Si avverte nella presente Tavola, e per quelle successive, che se gli stracci venuti con bastimenti da assoggettarsi al rispettivo trattamento di patente netta non fossero accompagnati dal prescritto certificato Consolare, la contumacia tanto per i bastimenti come per gli stracci si aumenterà di tre giorni, senza peraltro pregiudizio dei passeggeri, che avessero portato, qualora fossero sbarcati in Lazzeretto.

Nella esecuzione della facilità dello spoglio saranno scrupolosamente osservate le apposite istruzioni da compiliarsi dal Medico Primario del Dipartimento e da approvarsi dal Consiglio.

I passeggeri rimasti a bordo, o le persone componenti l'equipaggio di bastimenti carichi unicamente di cereali se dopo per corso una parte, o tutto il periodo di contumacia assegnato, senza che le Guardie del bordo abbiano potuto soddisfarsi in modo completo, si sbarcheranno in Lazzeretto, e il capitano dello Stabilimento si sarà assicurato che le predette Guardie si siano soddisfatte intanto nei luoghi accessibili del bastimento stesso, e non occupati dal carico, potranno ammettersi a libera pratica (previa per altro la visita del Medico di Sanità dalla quale non resulti alcun impedimento) appena avranno compito il rispettivo periodo di quarantina.

TAVOLA II.

Assegni per le derivazioni da Tunis e dall' Impero di Marrocco.

	Bastimento e Persone.	Merci soggette compresi anco gli Sciorini pre- liminari.	Legni da Guerra.	Periodo di contumacia da percorrere alla Rada.	Periodo di contumacia per gli Stracci che appena sbarcati in Lazzeretto dovranno maneggiarsi dalle Guardie, e porsi a sciorino.
S. Rocco giorni	7	12	4	3	15

Questo più mite trattamento per le derivazioni dalla Reggenza di Tunis, e dall' Impero di Marrocco sarà applicato fino a tanto che quelle provincie si manterranno nell' attuale stato di general salute, e che vi saranno osservate le prescrizioni di Polizia Sanitaria.

TAVOLA III.

Le derivazioni dalla Grecia, dalle Isole Joniche, e dall'Algeria, abbiano, o nò a bordo merci soggette, saranno ricevute a pratica sempre che presentino patente netta dell' Autorità Sanitaria locale, e che dalla precedente visita del Medico di Sanità non resulti impedimento alcuno. Se però i bastimenti di tale derivazione avranno Stracci a bordo, allora si sottoporanno al seguente assegno contumaciale.

	Bastimento e Persone.	Periodo di stazione alla Rada.	Periodo di contumacia per gli Stracci da maneggiarsi appena scaricati in Lazzeretto.
S. Rocco giorni	5 di rigore.	Entra in Molo appena sbarcati in Lazzeretto tutti gli Stracci, e le Merci soggette.	10

Sono state calcolate nella presente Tavola le Istituzioni Sanitarie che attualmente si osservano in quelle provincie sottoposte ad un Regime Europeo.

TAVOLA IV.

Parimente le derivazioni dalla Dalmazia, dalla Croazia, da Gibilterra, dal Portogallo, dalla Spagna, e dalle Isole Bàleari, se presenteranno patente netta dell' Autorità Sanitaria locale, saranno, previa visita del Medico ammessi a libera pratica ancorchè non muniti i rispettivi Capitani del Certificato Consolare voluto dagli Ordini del 4 Settembre, 1843.

Però se i bastimenti procedenti direttamente da Gibilterra avranno a bordo merci soggette caricate in quel porto, oltre la patente netta dovranno esibire un certificato a parte che dichiarì essere state le medesime levate dai magazzini della città, ove si trovavano da qualche giorno, e allora previa sempre la visita del Medico di Sanità saranno ricevuti a libera pratica. Ma in mancanza di tal certificato, verranno assoggettati ad una contumacia di

San Rocco giorni 5 di osservazione.

TAVOLA V.

Assegni per i gradi di sospetto di Febbre Gialla alle derivazioni dalle Americhe.

	Bastimento e Persone che restano a bordo o che sbarcano in Lazzeretto senza spoglio.	Mercanzie soggette com- presi gli Sciorini preliminari	Persone che si assoggettino allo spoglio in Lazzeretto.	Legni da Guerra.	Periodo di contumacia da percorrersi alla Rada.
PATENTE BRUTTA..	15	15	12	12	7
PATETTE TOCCA... S. ROCCO	10	12	7	7	5

Le robe di uso dei passeggeri, meno casi speciali che ne aggravino le condizioni sanitarie, dovranno anche nelle contumacie per sospetto di febbre gialla percorrere in lazzeretto il semplice periodo assegnato al bastimento che le avrà portate.

Le derivazioni dalle Americhe tra il Capo Fear e l'Equatore se presenteranno la patente netta dell' Autorità Sanitaria locale, e un certificato di un Console Europeo che dichiarì non esservi, od esservi sospetto di malattie contagiose, e segnatamente della febbre gialla, subiranno una contumacia di

San Rocco giorni 5 di osservazione.

Mancando questo speciale certificato Consolare, allora la contumacia si eleverà (S. Rocco) ai . . . giorni 7 di osservazione.

Le derivazioni poi dal resto delle Americhe, e dalle Isole Canarie con patente netta dell' Autorità Sanitaria locale, quando dalla precedente visita del Medico del Dipartimento non resulti impedimento, la Presidenza per mezzo della Segretaria potrà farle ammettere a libera pratica ancorchè non accompagnate dal certificato Consolare.

I generi da spurgo nella patente tocca di febbre gialla, potranno essere verificati, e spurgati a bordo durante il periodo della contumacia nel modo i più soddisfacenti, ed in guisa che diano luogo a potere eseguire con i profumi l'interna disinfezione del bastimento.

I predetti generi nel caso di patente brutta di febbre gialla dovranno essere spurgati in lazzeretto.

I bastimenti che riceveranno il trattamento di patente brutta di febbre gialla dovranno prima della loro ammissione a pratica aver subita la disinfezione nel loro interno con i profumi di Guyton Morveau, e con le lavande de cloruro di calce, compatibilmente alle circostanze del loro carico, e più particolarment nei luoghi frequentati, e nella sentina del bastimento.

Per un bastimento procedente dalle Americhe fra il Capo Fear e l'Equatore, e mancante del certificato Consolare prescritto unicamente per quelle derivazioni, sarà valutabile quello prodotto di un bastimento partito contemporaneamente dal luogo stesso.

Qualora al Dipartimento di Sanità fossero pervenute notizie sull' andamento della pubblica salute delle Americhe in generale, o sivvero il bastimento giunto al nostro porto presentasse delle speciali circostanze da meritare nell' un caso e null' altro una maggiore attenzione, indipendentemente dal regolamento, il consiglio delibererà volta per volta quelle misure di eccezione che crederà convenienti.

I bastimenti che a forma del presente regolamento dovessero subire una contumacia di semplice osservazione, se avranno percorso in un luogo per noi

in libera comunicazione l' intero periodo indicato nelle Tavole attuali, o una parte di esso, dovranno nel primo caso dalla Presidenza farsi ammettere a pratica previa la visita medica, o sottoporsi nella seconda ipotesi a scontare in Livorno la rimanenza.

I bastimenti che per la loro originaria derivazione sarebbero sottoposti in forza del presente regolamento a contumacia di rigore tanto per il sospetto di febbre gialla come per quello di peste bubbonica, se nei porti ove abbiano rilasciato saranno stati ammessi subito a libera comunicazione, ovvero assoggettati a periodi quarantinarj non corrispondenti a quelli vigenti in Livorno, i deposti saranno inviati in Segreteria acciò il consiglio a seconda delle condizioni speciali del bastimento, o del carico possa deliberare se meritino di essere assoggettati all' intera contumacia, o alla rimanenza e cautele che verranno rispettivamente giudicate necessarie.

TAVOLA VI.

Assegni per i Corsari, e per i Bastimenti in generale che hanno avuta comunicazione al Mare.

	Bastimenti e Persone rimaste a bordo o sbarcate in Lazzeretto senza spoglio.	Merci soggette.	Persone che si assoggettino allo spoglio in Lazzeretto.	Periodo di contumacia da percorrsi alla Rada.
Corsari in tempo di buona salute S. Rocco giorni	12	18	9	5
In tempo di contagio „	15	21	12	7
Bastimenti che hanno comunicato al mare in tempo di buona salute generale S. Rocco. . giorni	6			
In tempo di contagio „	15	21	12	7

Se la comunicazione avvenuta in tempo di buona salute precederà di quindici giorni l' approdo in Livorno, la Presidenza di Sanità per mezzo della sua Segreteria potrà ordinare l' ammissione a pratica del bastimento, qualora l' equipaggio sia riscontrato in buona salute dal Medico del Dipartimento.

Se potesse essere constatato lo stato di pratica del bastimento o persone con cui è seguita la comunicazione, sarà in facoltà della Presidenza di ordinare l' ammissione a libera pratica del legno giunto in questo porto ancorchè la comunicazione si sia verificata entro i quindici giorni come sopra determinati, ma anco in questo caso sempre che dalla visita medica non resulti impedimento alcuno.

Se poi risultasse che l' imbarcazione con cui un bastimento ebbe al mare comunicazione derivava da luogo da noi considerato come sospetto, dovrà allora subire quel rispettivo trattamento cui la medesima sarebbe andata soggetta nel caso che avesse approdato a Livorno.

TAVOLA VII.

Disposizioni per i Bastimenti con irregolarità di Recapiti.

Se arrivasse un bastimento da luogo in pratica, ma senza patente di sanità, dovrà sottoporsi a tre giorni di contumacia di regolare osservazione.

Se però presenterà la sua patente, ma non sia in essa espresso il numero delle persone, o sia in nome non identico del Capitano, o padrone che comanda il bastimento, la Presidenza di Sanità ottenuti gli schiarimenti che fosse opportuno di far raccogliere, potrà ordinarne per mezzo della Segreteria l' ammissione a libera pratica, facendo precedere a tal grazia la visita del medico del dipartimento.

Egualemente la Presidenza di Sanità potrà, previa visita del medico, ordinare l' ammissione a pratica dei bastimenti che fossero mancanti della fede delle merci

soggette, o che avessero a bordo un numero minore, od anco maggiore di persone di quello descritto in patente, qualora però restino queste irregolarità basantemente schiarite dalla produzione di altri documenti del bordo, o delle autorità governative, o doganali, o dall' esame giurato dell' equipaggio.

Se sorgessero dubbi che le mercanzie soggette non descritte in patente, o mancanti della fede, fossero prodotti del Levante Ottomanno, o di altri paesi sottoposti a contumacia di rigore, ed il capitano non avesse documenti autentici per dimostrare il luogo della loro caricazione in libera pratica, il Consiglio di Sanità dovrà deliberare le misure occorrenti.

Dovrà pure il Consiglio deliberare quelle misure che stimasse convenienti nel caso che l' eccesso, o diminuzione di persone a bordo presentasse qualche non bene schiarita circostanza.

Avanti di accordare l'ingresso in molo ai bastimenti che abbiano percorso alla rada nelle contumacie di rigore il periodo fissato nelle presenti Tavole, dovrà l' Ufficio di Sanità alla bocca del porto assicurarsi che le Guardie del bordo si siano parzialmente soddisfatte nel modo determinato dalla deliberazione del Consiglio in data del dì 10 Aprile 1843.

In quanto dispone il presente regolamento resta derogato agli ordini in vigore, i quali però staranno fermi, e dovranno osservarsi in ogni altra parte.

Sua altezza imperiale e reale ha rescritto "Aprovansi le presenti nuove tavole per le assegnazioni dei periodi di quarantina da scontarsi dai bastimenti che in stato di contumacia approdano nel porto di Livorno, e ogni altro del Gran Ducato ferme stanti le altre disposizioni, e massime vigenti in materia in quanto non siano contrarie alle modificazioni risultanti dalle dette nuove Tavole Quarantinarie."

Li 23 Luglio, 1845.

(V.) G. PAUER.

Per il Segretario
L. LIBRI.

Per copia conforme all' Originale

*Il Segretario dell' I. e R. Dipartimento
di Sanità, Dott. GIUSEPPE VIVOLI.*

No. 26.

Lord Holland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord,

Florence, October 13, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch which I have received from Mr. Petre, together with its inclosure, by which it appears that the Roman Government have already admitted to free pratique vessels coming from the Ionian Islands, should they not contain rags.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOLLAND.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Mr. Petre to Lord Holland.

My Lord,

Rome, October 9, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, that I have this day received from M. Santucci, in the absence of the Cardinal Secretary of State, the letter herein inclosed, with its inclosure, which I transmit to your Lordship, together with a translation.

The Under Secretary of State refers me in his letter to the reformed table of the periods of quarantine now in force in the Papal ports, and inclosed in it, by which it appears that Ionian vessels not having rags on board have since

the 27th of August last been admitted to free pratique; and that the hope of Her Majesty's Government that vessels coming from the Ionian Islands would be placed on the same footing on which they have been placed for some time at Malta, and in the ports of Austria and France, has already been fulfilled.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM PETRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

M. Santucci to Mr. Petre.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Rome, October 8, 1845.

I RETURN you due thanks for the confidential information contained in your esteemed letter of the 6th instant on the usage of free pratique established for some time past in Malta and in French and Austrian ports in the Mediterranean, in respect of vessels coming from the Ionian Islands.

I am then glad that the wish which you afterwards express to me in the name of Her Majesty's Government, that a like usage should be adopted towards the above-named vessels in the Papal ports is already anticipated, as you may collect from the inclosed copy of the reformed table of the periods of quarantine.

(Signed) For his Excellency the Cardinal Secretary of State,
V. SANTUCCI, Substitute.

No. 27.

Mr. Abercromby to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 20.)

My Lord,

Genoa, November 8, 1845.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch dated 23rd September 1845, I expressed to his Excellency Count Solar de la Marguerite, the wish of Her Majesty's Government to see the trade from the Ionian Islands placed in Sardinian ports upon the same footing as in the Austrian and French ports of the Mediterranean and at Malta.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, copy of a note I have received from the Sardinian Foreign Office, by which your Lordship will perceive that vessels arriving from the Ionian Islands in Sardinian ports under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health at Genoa, have enjoyed free pratique since the 1st of June 1845; and that vessels from the Ionian Islands arriving in Sardinian ports under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health at Nice, are also admitted by virtue of a decision taken on the 29th of last October to free pratique, provided they bring with them clean bills of health, and have not a cargo of rags on board; for such cargo subjects the vessel and crew to a quarantine of seven days of observation, and the cargo has to be deposited in the lazaretto for fifteen days, that it may be purified.

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

Inclosure in No. 27.

M. de Buttet to Mr. Abercromby.

Turin, ce 4 Novembre, 1845.

LE Soussigné, Ministre et premier Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, s'est empressé de faire connaître à M. le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine, la réclamation que Mr. Abercromby, Envoyé Extraordinaire et

Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, lui a adressée par sa note en date du 1er Octobre dernier, pour obtenir l'admission à libre pratique dans les ports Sardes des navires provenant des Iles Ioniennes. Il a aujourd'hui l'honneur de communiquer à Mr. Abercromby la réponse suivante qu'il vient de recevoir à ce sujet.

Les provenances des Iles Ioniennes sont, dès le 1er Juin de l'année courante, admises à libre pratique dans tous les ports dépendant de la juridiction du magistrat de santé de Gênes.

Quant à ceux placés sous la juridiction du magistrat de Nice, elles y sont également, d'après une décision du 29 Octobre dernier, librement admises lorsque les bâtimens qui les transportent sont munis de patentes nettes et n'ont point de chiffons à bord; les bâtimens sur lesquels il s'en trouve sont soumis, ainsi que leur équipage, à sept jours d'observation, et les marchandises susceptibles sont déposées pendant quinze jours au lazaret pour y être purifiées.

Le Soussigné, &c.

Pour son Excellence le Ministre,

Le Premier Officer,
(Signé) DE BUTTET.

No. 28.

Mr. Magenis to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Vienna, November 15, 1845.

I HAD hoped to have been able to forward to your Lordship Prince Metternich's reply to the note which I addressed to him upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, respecting a revision of the Quarantine Regulations at present in force in the Mediterranean, and the establishment of an uniform system to be agreed upon by delegates from the various European States possessing ports in that sea.

I called his Highness's attention to the subject in conversation a few days after I had sent in my note, which was in strict conformity with, and as far as possible in the very words of, your Lordship's despatch, and I was assured by him that although it had not then been brought under his notice, he would ask for it at once, and would furnish me with an answer as soon as possible. That answer has however not as yet reached me, and I have failed in seeing Prince Metternich upon two late occasions when I wished to inquire from him what progress had been made in this question. I am unfortunately detained in the house by an accident, and I fear I shall not see his Highness before the departure of the messenger.

I mention these particulars lest it might be supposed that the delay has arisen from any neglect on my part to conform to your Lordship's instructions.

I learn from a credible source that a commission has been sent from this to report upon the Quarantine Regulations in force on the Austrian frontiers of the Principalities. This measure has not been resorted to, I believe, for the purpose of making the preliminary inquiries alluded to by Prince Metternich in his note to Sir Robert Gordon of May 24, 1844, but at the suggestion of Count Kollowrat, and with the desire to diminish the expenses of the Cordon Sanitaire, which it is said has completely failed in preventing intercourse across the frontier, and which in many cases offers unnecessary interruption to traffic. The report will however probably contain information bearing upon the general question, though the commission has not been named with that object.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 29.

Mr. Magenis to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 24.)

(Extract.)

Vienna, December 15, 1845.

I CALLED on Prince Metternich this day, for the purpose of inquiring from his Highness whether I might hope for, in time to forward to your Lordship by the messenger whom I expected hourly, an answer to the note which I had addressed to him on the 1st November, bringing under the consideration of the Imperial Government the question of Quarantine, and requesting to be furnished, for transmission home, with any information which might have been procured by the Austrian Government on this subject, since his Highness's note of May 1844, to Sir Robert Gordon.

His Highness repeated to me the assurance with which he has answered my frequent inquiries on this subject, that as soon as he received the information from the Departments of the Interior and of Finance which he had sought for—the question, he said, belonging to both of those departments—that he would look into the matter, and lose no time in replying to my note. It is clear to me that the subject has not been brought as yet under his Highness's consideration.

I learn in the meantime from the French Ambassador, that he has not received any instructions from his Government on this subject.

No. 30.

The Hon. W. Temple to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Naples, November 28, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the quarantine upon the Ionian Islands and Greece has been taken off, and that vessels coming from the ports of those countries will be received in free pratique in the ports of His Sicilian Majesty's dominions. They will however be required to bring a certificate from the Neapolitan Consul residing at the port from whence they sailed, showing that the public health there was good at the time of their departure.

I have not yet received an official communication upon the subject, but I know from good authority that the decision to that effect has been taken by the Neapolitan Board of Health.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 31.

Mr. Addington to Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1845.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th of September last, and to acquaint you that his Lordship approves of the course which you pursued in regard to the quarantine imposed upon British vessels arriving at Alexandria from Syria; and I am to instruct you again to press upon the Pasha of Egypt the propriety of exempting British vessels coming with clean bills of health from the performance of the quarantine so justly complained of; and you will at the same time state that you make this application at the express command of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 32.

The Hon. W. Temple to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 7, 1846.)

My Lord,

Naples, December 10, 1845.

IN reference to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the copy and translation of a note addressed to me by Prince Scilla on the 4th instant, announcing to me officially that vessels arriving from the Ionian Islands will be admitted in free pratique in the ports of this kingdom, provided they are furnished with a certificate from the Neapolitan Consul at the ports from whence such vessels sail, declaring that the public health is good.

Vessels arriving from the ports of Greece will also be admitted to free pratique under the same conditions.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Inclosure in No. 32.

*Prince Scilla to the Hon. W. Temple.**Napoli, 4 Decembre, 1845.*

IL Supremo Magistrato di Salute nella sua seduta del 12 prossimo passato avuto presente il regolare servizio sanitario nelle Isole Ionie, di che si è avuta una irrefragabile pruova all'occasione dello avvenuto in Corfu al legno il "Delfino," ha deciso "che tutte le imbarcazioni procedenti dalle cennate Isole Ionie siano ricevute in questi reali dominî in libera pratica, con l'obbligo alle stesse di munirsi, oltre della patente sanitaria, di un certificato del Regio Console contestante che nel porto di partenza e ne luoghi vicini la salute sia buona; in mancanza poi di tale documento si sospendi la pratica a tali imbarcazioni, e si riferisca per le disposizioni di risulta da emettere di volta in volta da questo collegio.

Il Sottoscritto, &c., in continuazione delle precedente comunicazioni in obbietto fatte a su Eccellenza il Signor Temple, &c., si reca a pregio di renderne consapevole l'Eccellenza sua, e profitta, &c.

(Firmato) PRINCIPE DI SCILLA, DUCA DI S. C.

(Translation.)

Naples, December 4, 1845.

THE Supreme Board of Health in its sitting of the 12th of last month, having taken into consideration the regularity of the sanitary service in the Ionian Islands, of which an irrefragable proof was given upon the occasion of the occurrences which took place in Corfu with respect to the ship "Dolphin," has decided "that all vessels coming from the said Ionian Islands shall be received in these royal dominions in free pratique, with the obligation on the part of the said vessels to provide themselves, in addition to a clean bill of health, with a certificate from the Royal Consul, attesting that in the port from whence the vessels departed and in the neighbourhood thereof the public health was good; should such document however be wanting, the pratique of such vessels shall be suspended, and reference be made to this Board for its decision upon each case."

The Undersigned, &c., in continuation of his preceding communications on the subject made to his Excellency Mr. Temple, has the honour to convey to him this information, and avails himself, &c.

(Signed) PRINCE OF SCILLA, DUKE OF S. C.

No. 33.

Mr. Lefevre to the Hon. G. S. Smythe.—(Received April 3.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade
Whitehall, March 28, 1846.*

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Board of the 7th of October last, and also to previous correspondence on the subject of the formation of a Quarantine Congress, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to suggest for the consideration of the Earl of Aberdeen, the propriety of directing Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna to endeavour to obtain a reply from the Austrian Government relative to the proposal made by Her Majesty's Government for a Congress for the consideration of the system of Quarantine in the ports of the various European States.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

No. 34.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1846.

WITH reference to my previous despatches relative to the formation of a Congress for the consideration of the system of Quarantine in the ports of the several European States, I have to desire that you will again endeavour to obtain a reply from the Austrian Government to the proposal made in this respect by the Government of Her Majesty.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 35.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 20.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, March 31, 1846.

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions,* I wrote officially to Artin Bey, on the 23rd ultimo, calling the attention of the Pasha to the frequent representations I had made to his Highness on the subject of the quarantine for vessels coming from the ports of Syria.

Having received no reply to my letter, although I had several times reminded Artin Bey of the subject, I addressed a note on the 23rd instant to the Board of Health, a copy of which I have the honour now to transmit to your Lordship, as well as copies of my subsequent correspondence with Artin Bey on the question.

With regard to the omission in the bills of health of the Sardinian vessel, alluded to by Artin Bey in his letter of the 28th March, I must remark that the bills of health issued by European Consuls in Syria, certify only the state of the public health and do not make mention of the superior order of the Council of Health at Constantinople dated in March last, placing the ports of Syria in quarantine.

The letter of M. Jorelle, French Consul at Jerusalem, to his brother, is dated the 30th of January, and being unconfirmed by any subsequent letter from Syria, cannot bear upon the question whether British vessels coming from thence with clean bills of health are entitled to free pratique.

On these two points I gave verbal explanations to Artin Bey.

* See No. 31.

By reference to my despatch on this subject, of the 23rd September last, your Lordship will observe that the Council of Health at Constantinople leave full latitude to the Board of Health in Egypt, to act in this matter according to circumstances as they deem proper.

The question has been left by the Pasha to the decision of the Board here, and I entertain little doubt that the quarantine with Syria will be abolished.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Board of Health of Alexandria.

Alexandria, March 23, 1846.

THE quarantine established in Egypt twelve months ago for vessels coming from the ports of Syria being still enforced, to the detriment of the interests of British commerce and the great inconvenience of many of Her Majesty's subjects, in spite of the repeated representations made by the Undersigned on the subject, he is under the necessity of now declaring to the "Intendance Sanitaire" in Egypt, that all vessels bearing the British or Ionian flag arriving in the ports of Egypt from Syria with clean bills of health, will be considered by the Undersigned as entitled to free pratique; and the "Intendance Sanitaire" is hereby held responsible for the consequences of any obstacles or hindrance which may be thrown in the way of the disembarkation of the crews, merchandise and passengers of all such vessels.

(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

Artin Bey to Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, *Alexandrie, le 24 Mars, 1846.*

J'AI communiqué au Vice-Roi la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 23 Février dernier, au sujet de la quarantaine qui frappe en Egypte les provenances de Syrie.

Son Altesse me charge de vous exposer que cette question, qui comme vous le savez a été référée par l'entremise d'un délégué de l'Intendance Sanitaire d'Alexandrie, à l'Administration Quarantenaire de Constantinople, ne saurait recevoir ici une solution satisfaisante. Elle vous prie en conséquence de vouloir bien faire à Constantinople les démarches nécessaires pour arriver à la conclusion d'un arrangement définitif.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signed). ARTIN BEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 35.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to Artin Bey.

Sir, *Alexandria, March 24, 1846.*

PREVIOUSLY to the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this morning I had already placed in the hands of the British delegate to the Board of Health, a note addressed to that body, which will doubtless be communicated to your Excellency.

It appeared to me that the grave nature of the question which formed the subject of my communication to your Excellency of the 23rd of February, and the respect due to Her Majesty's Government, required that a prompt reply should have been sent me; and it is only after waiting one month that I have

had recourse to the only means which remained open to me for putting an end to a state of things which has now lasted one year, to the detriment of the interests of British commerce and the great inconvenience of numbers of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 35.

Artin Bey to Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Alexandrie, 26 Mars, 1846.

J'AI reçu hier la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du 24 courant, et je reçois aujourd'hui la note que vous avez fait parvenir ce jour même à l'Intendance Sanitaire d'Alexandrie; toutefois, avant de porter à la connaissance du Viceroy la lettre et la note ci-dessus mentionnées, je prendrai la liberté de vous faire observer que plusieurs maisons respectables d'Alexandrie ont reçu de Syrie des lettres qui leur annoncent l'apparition de la peste dans ce pays; et pour vous mettre à même de mieux assévir votre opinion à cet égard, je m'empresse de vous transmettre ci-jointe la copie du dernier paragraphe d'une lettre datée d'Alep, 19 Février, qui se trouve insérée dans le "Portofoglio Maltese" du 12 Mars.

Je saisis, &c.,
(Signé) ARTIN BEY.

E intanto alla fame altro spavento è venuto a compiere l'agitazione generale del paese. Lettere di Marrasc portano che in Albustan (a 2 giorni di là) siasi dichiarata la peste, e che vi eserciti molta strage; chi sa che quasi sempre in questi paesi, come pure in Europa, qualche malattia epidemica o contagiosa susseguita la carestia, non è molto contento di questa voce sparsasi, ne' della visita fatta dal medico sanitario di questa provincia, il Signor Mancini, onde verificar la malattia e porvi, se è possibile, riparo; tanto più che nulla fiducia si ha nelle misure sanitarie delle quarantene Turche, e nullissima in chi qui la rappresenta.

Inclosure 5 in No. 35.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to Artin Bey.

Sir,

Alexandria, March 27, 1846.

IN consequence of the information contained in your Excellency's letter of yesterday, I considered it my duty to cause inquiries to be made among the merchants of different nations in this city trading with Syria, whether any one of them had received letters from his correspondent in Syria mentioning the appearance of the plague in that country.

No letter from Aleppo or Damascus alludes to a report even of a case of plague having occurred in Syria.

I am surprised that your Excellency should attach any importance to an anonymous letter inserted in an obscure newspaper, evidently written in a spirit of hostility to the Government of the Sublime Porte; and I cannot see reason to alter the decision I have come to respecting the vexatious regulation in force in Egypt for vessels arriving from the ports of Syria.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

P.S.—I have the honour to add copies of two bills of health brought by a Sardinian vessel arrived this morning from Beyrout and Tripoli.

Inclosure 6 in No. 35.

Bills of Health brought by a Sardinian Vessel from Beyrout and Tripoli.

SI dichiara, che la salute pubblica in questa città e i contorni è perfetta senza alcun soggetto di peste, o d'altra malattia contagiosa, di cui per grazia di Dio si è libera da trè anni incirca.

Beyrout, 10 Marzo, 1846.

(Firmato) L. GOBBI,
Console di Sua Maestà Sarda.

SI dichiara, che la salute pubblica in questa città e i suoi contorni la Dio mercè, è ottima éenza alcun sospetto di peste ed altra malattia contagiosa.

Tripoli di Soria, 19 Marzo, 1846.

(Firmato) FRANCISCO ALZENI,
Pro Console di Sua Maestà Sarda.

Inclosure 7 in No. 35.

Artin Bey to Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Alexandrie, le 28 Mars, 1846.

AUSSITOT après avoir reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date d'hier, j'ai voulu prendre de nouveaux renseignements sur l'authenticité des bruits qui circulent ici au sujet de l'apparition de la peste en Syrie. Entr'autres personnes auxquelles je me suis adressé pour obtenir ces renseignements, le Président de l'Intendance Sanitaire m'a dit avoir eu communication d'une lettre que M. Jorelle a reçu de son frère, Consul de France à Jerusalem, et qui lui annonce qu'une maladie épidémique s'est déclarée en Syrie.

Quant à la copie des deux patentes que vous m'avez envoyées jointe à votre lettre, je dois vous faire observer, Monsieur l'Agent et Consul-Général, qu'il y a eu omission dans sa transcription. Vous pourrez vous en assurer vous-même par la lecture de la copie de ces mêmes patentes et de plusieurs autres que je vous transmets ci-inclus et que je puis vous donner comme parfaitement identiques, les ayant fait extraire des patentes originales déposées aux bureaux de l'Intendance. Il vous sera facile de remarquer que la note restrictive qui constitue à elle-seule l'objet essentiel (puisqu'elle a assez de force pour convertir en patente brute une patente nette) a été, je ne sais par quel motif, négligée dans la copie qui vous a été fournie.

Une circonstance sur laquelle, avant de terminer, je dois encore appeler votre attention, bien qu'elle soit à votre connaissance; c'est qu'en dépit de l'état satisfaisant de la santé publique en Egypte depuis dix-neuf mois, les provenances d'Egypte munies de patentes nettes qui ne portent aucune clause restrictive n'ont pu, malgré les incessantes réclamations de l'Intendance, obtenir l'admission en libre pratique en Syrie.

Veillez croire, Monsieur l'Agent et Consul-Général, qu'en portant à votre connaissance les informations que j'ai reçues sur l'état sanitaire de la Syrie, je n'ai eu autre chose en vue que d'éclairer votre religion, et soyez persuadé que je déplore autant que vous l'adoption d'une mesure qui ne laisse pas d'entraver les relations commerciales existant entre les deux pays. Il y a cependant lieu d'espérer que cet état de choses cessera dès qu'on aura pu établir dans l'intérieur de la Syrie des quarantaines régulières organisées à l'instar de celles qui existent déjà sur le littoral.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signé) ARTIN BEY.

No. 36.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, April 21, 1846.

AT the close of my despatch of the 31st ultimo, in which I transmitted to your Lordship copies of my correspondence with Artin Bey on the subject of the quarantine imposed upon vessels coming from Syria, I stated that the question had been referred by the Pasha to the Board of Health.

Wishing as far as I thought it consistent with my duty to meet the views of the Board of Health, I instructed the British delegate to propose at a meeting of the Board which was held to take into consideration the subject, that vessels should be admitted to pratique in five days from the date of their leaving a port of Syria, a medical officer being previously sent on board to examine into the state of health of the crew.

That proposal, although supported by the Russian and Sardinian delegates, was rejected by the Board; and the packet "Emmetje," coming from Beyrout, which arrived here on the morning of the 18th in six days from thence, was placed in quarantine for seven days.

Finding that all remonstrances on the subject were fruitless I confined myself to protesting against the detention of the "Emmetje" in quarantine, and declaring the local Government responsible for all charges incurred by the vessel and her passengers, in consequence of this arbitrary measure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

No. 37.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 23.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, April 30, 1846.

I BEG to supply an omission in my despatch of the 21st April, on the subject of the Syrian Quarantine, and to state to your Lordship that the proposition of the British delegate to the Board of Health was supported by the French as well as by the Russian and Sardinian delegates.

The Austrian Consul-General not approving the arrangement which was made for the reconstruction of the Board of Health in 1843, has never sent a delegate to that body, but M. Laurin entirely agrees with me in the view I have taken of the present question, and he assures me that he is instructed to remonstrate strongly with the Pasha against the quarantine imposed upon vessels coming from the ports of Syria.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

No. 38.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 6.)

(Extract.)

Alexandria, May 21, 1846.

SINCE my last report to your Lordship on the subject of the Syrian Quarantine I have again brought the question before the Pasha, but I regret to say that my representations were attended with no better success than they had been on former occasions, although at the moment I spoke to the Pasha there were in the port of Alexandria five British vessels arrived from Syria in quarantine.

The "Emmetje" packet came in on the morning of the 17th, in five days from Beyrout, having on board the family of the late Bishop Alexander, and remains in quarantine.

One of the family, a child of sixteen months old, has been attacked with dysentery, and Mr. Farquhar who was called in to attend the child having informed me that he was only permitted to see it at a distance, and could not therefore give that attention to the case which it required, I this morning addressed a very strong note to Artin Bey, explaining the circumstances of the child's illness and calling upon the Pasha immediately to liberate the "Emmetje" from quarantine.

Orders were in consequence given that Mr. Farquhar should be allowed to touch the child on his adopting the same precaution, dipping his fingers in oil, as is employed in plague cases; but the packet has not been released from quarantine.

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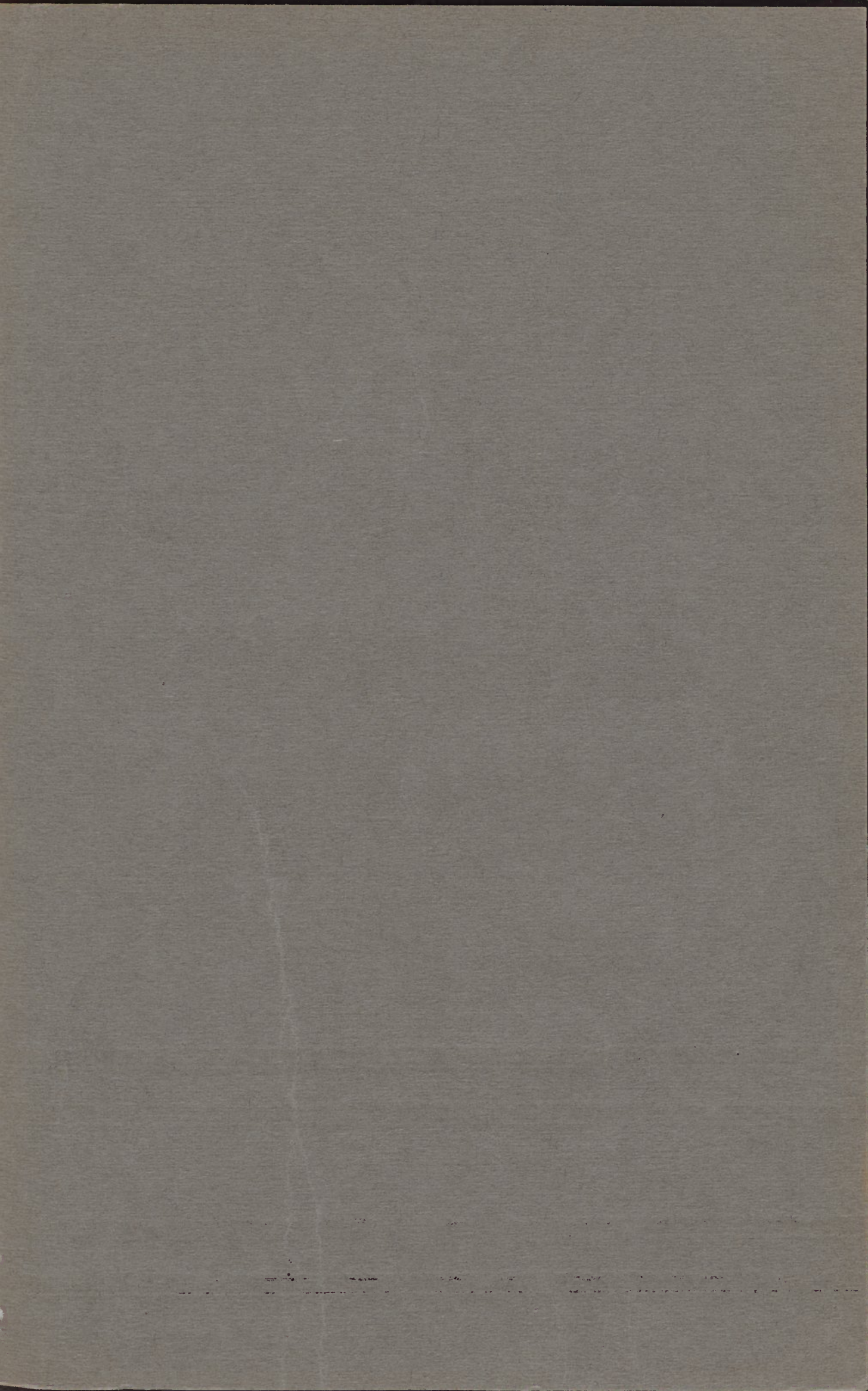
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