tion of dutiable merchandise between the United States and Canada, the contents of which were duly communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to inform you that a letter has been received from my colleague, stating, with regard to the inquiry contained in your note, that the Canadian regulations which were transmitted by you to my predecessor, Mr. Fish, upon the 13th November, 1874, are perfectly satisfactory to the Treasury Department, and, in connection with the regulations of that Department as amended, will hereafter guide customs officers in matters pertaining to the transportation of dutiable goods between the respective countries.

Any change or modification of existing regulations that may hereafter be found desirable will be submitted for the consideration of the government of the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,

WM. M. EVARTS.

No. 221.

Mr. Evarts to Sir Edward Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 31, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 25th instant, stating that the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians have, in accordance with the request of V. F. Benett Stanford, Esq., M. P., undertaken to award a prize of £100, offered by that gentleman, for an essay on hydrophobia which shall be considered of sufficient merit, and requesting me, in accordance with instructions received by you from Lord Salisbury, to take such steps as may be most convenient for communicating copies of the notice which you inclose to the universities or medical schools in the United States where they will be most likely to attract attention or to otherwise judiciously dispose of them.

I have accordingly caused an announcement of the prize offered to be made in the public press of this country, and, as an additional means to further the object of your note, have communicated copies of the notice received from you to the Secretary of the Interior, for transmission to the Bureau of Education. Due note has also been made of the willingness which you express in your note to receive and transmit to England any essays on the subject prepared in this country.

I have, &c.,

WM. M. EVARTS.

GREECE.

No. 222.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 323.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, November 30, 1877. (Received December 21.)

SIR: The general commerce of Greece averages annually $18,500,000 in imports and $11,400,000 in exports. There is, accordingly, a balance of trade against this country of about $7,100,000.

The external commerce of Greece is carried on mainly by sea. There are, however, some cattle and a few products of very little value which are exchanged by land-carriage with the neighboring provinces of the Turkish Empire.

The greater part of the internal trade of Greece finds its way on the backs of mules and donkeys, or on carts, whenever the roads permit.

A portion of this traffic is also by sea in caïques, or small sailing-vessels, of from 30 to 100 tons' capacity. In this manner wine, fruit, oil, and other products are transported to the Piræus, Syra, and other seaports of Greece, from the islands of the Ægean Sea and the coast of Peloponnesus. Even dried currants are shipped from different ports of the Peloponnesus in caïques, and are landed in Patras, Zante, Cephalonia, and other depots, where they are transferred to steamers or sailing-vessels, which take them to America and England and other parts of the world.

England holds the first rank as an importer of articles into Greece and a consumer of Greek products. The merchandise imported from and exported to that country forms about three-fifths of the total commercial movement in Greece.

Next to England comes Turkey; then, in their order, Austria, France, Russia, and Italy. These six states absorb about ninety-four hundredths of the total commerce of the Hellenic Kingdom.

The principal articles exported from England and imported into Greece are the following: Cotton and wool tissues; undressed hides; charcoal; salt fish in general; unwrought and wrought iron; sugar; liquors; rice; coffee, and bronze.

The importations from Turkey are the following: Grains; cattle; wood in general; wool tissues; fruits in general; salted goods; cotton, &c.

The importations from France are: Sugar; wool; cotton and silk tissues; undressed and dressed hides; coffee; salted goods; rice; glassware; worked gold, and matches.

The imports from Russia are: Grains; black and red caviar, and undressed hides.

Italy imports into Greece, sulphur (large quantities being used to prevent the disease of the grape and currant vines); wood in general; rice; salted goods; paper, &c.

America largely supplies Greece with salted goods, and it has recently almost entirely absorbed the petroleum market in this country. The importation of refined petroleum from the United States has greatly increased of late. Greek merchants formerly obtained petroleum from Roumania and Austria. But about three years ago entire cargoes began to arrive from New York. During this year 10 cargoes of refined petroleum, each containing an average of 6,000 cases or 12,000 tin cans, arrived at the port of the Piræus alone.

The total consumption of refined petroleum in Greece averages 840,000 okes, equal to about 2,310,000 pints, or 288,750 gallons a year. The price-current varies from about 5½ to 6⅓ cents a pint, or 44 to 52 cents a gallon.

Canned fish and lobsters, and sewing-machines also form important items in the importations from America.

About one-half of the exports of Greece (estimated by their pecuniary value) are taken by England. These exports are currants; lead; valonea; olive oil; tobacco; emery. To Austria, figs; valonea; currants; liquors; olive oil; undressed hides are sent. To Turkey, dressed hides; spun cotton; soap; lemons and oranges; olive oil; liquors and cheese.

are exported. To the United States, currants; and likewise rags, olives, wool, and wine.

The consumption of flour imported into Greece is about 780,000 okes, or about 1,560,000 pounds a year. This is exclusive of the amount produced by the country itself. The market price averages 55 lepta an oke, equal to 20 lepta or 3⅓ cents a pound.

The total value of imported corn consumed in Greece amounts to about $3,600,000 a year; of barley, to about $109,000 a year; and of Indian corn, to about $207,000 a year. So that Greece can be said to spend in the article of corn, whether in the shape of flour or grain, imported from abroad, the amount of about $3,968,000 a year. The larger part of this has hitherto been drawn from Turkey and Russia. But the closing of the ports in the Black Sea, by the war, has cut off the principal source of supply, and the moment has arrived for the United States to hasten to secure the Greek grain market, in the same manner as we have already gained the English, French, and Italian markets, in accordance with the suggestions contained in my No. 305, of last July.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 223.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 328.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, December 18, 1877. (Received January 7, 1878.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 323, I have the honor to state that the local authorities were recently requested by the government to ascertain the quantity of corn and flour existing in Athens and the Piræus. This inquiry was made on the 6th of December, and it was found that on that day, in the above-mentioned cities, there were 292,210 okes, or 803,577 pounds of flour, and 1,942,992 okes, or 5,343,228 pounds of whole wheat. The daily consumption of the above breadstuff (which is the only one used in this city and the Piræus) is 124,625 okes, or 67,719 pounds, worth upon an average 4 cents a pound, making a total of $2,708 expended for bread in the above-mentioned cities every twenty-four hours.

The inquiry was considered essential, in order to know what supplies would be required for the towns in case of war.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 224.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 342.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, January 25, 1878. (Received February 16.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 340, I have the honor to report that the coalition ministry, composed of the various political leaders, tendered its resignation on the 22d instant. This resulted from a divergence of opinion in respect to the warlike or peaceful attitude of Greece.

The King invited Mr. Coumoundouros to form a cabinet, which he organized as follows:

Mr. A. Coumoundourous, president of the council and minister of the interior;

Mr. Papamichalopoulos, minister of finance and *ad interim* of justice;

Mr. S. Petmezas, minister of war;

Mr. G. Bouboulis, minister of marine;

Mr. Theodore P. Delyanni, minister of foreign affairs and *ad interim* of ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction.

The new cabinet took the oaths before the King on the 23d, at 6 p. m.

On the following day Mr. Coumoundourous appeared before the Chamber and announced the resignation of the former ministry, and his own advent to power. He added:

After the resignation of the common ministry, or, as it was called, the ecumenical government (whose retirement I sincerely disliked, and for whose maintainment I earnestly labored), His Majesty charged me with the formation of the new government. I felt, gentlemen, all the weight of the mission, because I knew, as you know, what circumstances and dangers surround us. I, however, as well as my honorable colleagues, thought that we must not hesitate to submit to such a sacrifice, because really it is a sacrifice to undertake now the direction of public affairs. We decided, therefore, to accept office, and here we are before you as ministers.

Our programme is contained in a few words: Active and real protection and defense of Hellenism, and of our oppressed and tyrannized brethren. [Loud applause from the galleries, and protracted cheers.]

Gentlemen, in the circumstances we must not get enthusiastic over words. Let us look for deeds. Let us hope that things may turn to our advantage. We need prudence more than enthusiasm.

We will submit to you in a day or two the measures by which we think that our programme will be carried out. I believe that this delay will not appear strange to you, because I have associated with me some new colleagues, who now for the first time are acquainted with the state of things and with the actual situation. There is, therefore, an absolute necessity for us to request this delay.

We shall preserve a strict respect for the constitution, for the power of every government lies in a strict adherence to constitutional principles.

For the present I beg the Chamber to discuss the bills concerning the national guard, the contributions levied for military purposes, and the budget.

The Greek papers thoroughly approve the programme of the new cabinet, saying that it expresses the public opinion of the country. They declare that the nation is ready to sacrifice everything for the purpose of delivering its brethren from servitude.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 225.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 343.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, January 26, 1878. (Received February 16.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 338, I have the honor to report that the Greek Chamber passed yesterday a bill by which the importation duties upon cotton seed and cleansed or uncleansed cotton are abolished.

The above bill will take effect from the day of its ratification by the King and publication.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH REA

No. 226.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 346.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, Jauaary 29, 1878. (Received February 25.)

SIR: Referring to my Nos. 342 and 345, I have the honor to report that the news of the proposed terms of peace, which reached Athens on the 26th instant, and which contained no mention of Greece, created intense feeling in the city of Athens. Small crowds began to gather in the streets, discussing the unfortunate turn of affairs in an excited tone. As the day advanced the assemblages increased in size and importance, and expressions of contempt were loudly uttered against the former ministry who had failed to declare war.

A large number of persons gathered outside of the Chamber of Deputies, as it was supposed that a sitting would take place at 2 p. m.; but in this they were disappointed. As Mr. Coumoundouros, Mr. Zaimis, and the president of the chamber were passing the chamber in a carriage, the people raised loud cries in behalf of war, and then launched insults against the above-named persons, following the carriage even to the ministry of the interior, where, however, they were prevented from entering by policemen stationed at the gates. They then proceeded to Concord Square, where they obtained a flag and made their way to Constitution Square. Their shouts gathered a still greater number of people, who were finally addressed by a student of the university, a certain Autonopoulos, who spoke to them as follows:

My countrymen, free Greece ought to give freedom to the East. Hellenism, from the year 1862, has trusted to the traitors of the present moment the charge to protect the land which was acquired by the blood of our fathers. These men, since that time, have loaded upon the shoulders of the unfortunate people 150 millions. We must confiscate their property as the least indemnity of the nation. Eight months ago we united them in order to protect the imprescriptible rights of Hellenism; but instead of acting together for the accomplishment of the work which they were requested to perform, they hid the sacred deposit confided to them. [Voices from all sides, "Death to the traitors!"] Now, one only thing remains for us to do—either to live with dishonor, or die with honor. [Voices, "We must die with honor and glory!"] Forward, then, to punish the criminal traitors! [Many voices, "We must to-night kill them and declare war!"] We must now go to the King and say that we have no government, and that we only have a King and a flag.

The people then advanced toward the palace, throwing stones at the gendarmes, who tried to prevent them. They continued shouting about half an hour for war and for the punishment of the ministers. The King finally came out upon his balcony, attended by the Queen, the heir apparent, and the marshal of his court, and said, "I love this country; I adore my home as you do." [Voices, "Long live the King! War! war!"] The King: "I advise you to be quiet, because the greatest prudence is required in the present circumstances." The King, after these words, withdrew.

The crowd then turned their way toward the university, where they expected to seize the arms of the University Phalanx; but finding that they were not there, they proceeded toward Concord Square, followed by a large body of mounted gendarmes.

It was 4.30 p. m. as the crowd halted near the house of Mr. Tricoupi, and began to stone it. Just at this moment I turned the corner of the street, next to Mr. Tricoupi's house, totally unconscious of the attack which the crowd had just made. As I reached the residence of the ex-minister I found the sidewalk covered with stones, and the windows, doors, and walls broken and disfigured by various missiles. I had

scarcely time to realize the situation when a man ran toward Mrs. Read, crying, "Get out of the way; the soldiers are coming!" Just then a volley of stones fell behind us, and I caught a flying carriage and placed my wife in it. The driver whipped his already frightened horses and dashed into the street in which we live, immediately in front of the mob, which was giving way before a charge of the cavalry. As the horses ran, firing was heard, but it was impossible to tell whether it came from the crowd or the soldiers. The crowd, notwithstanding the attempt to disperse it, continued to increase, and took its way to the house of Mr. Zaimis, which suffered an attack similar to the one made upon Mr. Tricoupi's mansion. Here another attempt was made by the government force to disperse the crowd; but the soldiers were repulsed. Here, likewise, the deputy director of police, who acted with great energy and courage, was severely wounded.

The residence of Mr. Coumoundouros was the next object of the fury of the populace. But when the invaders attempted to force an entrance they were met by a determined resistance; and in the struggle shots were exchanged, and one person in the crowd was killed and four were wounded. Being defeated in this attempt, the crowd, headed by Colonel Coronaeus, a deputy from Cerigo, now proceeded to the houses of Mr. Delyanni, Colonel Zimbrakakis, and Mr. Deligeorges, where they found no one, and contented themselves with breaking the windows. They then returned to the palace, sent Colonel Coronaeus to explain to the King that they desired a declaration of war and the punishment of the ministry. But His Majesty having more important business at that moment did not receive the colonel.

In the meantime a great fear fell upon the city, and all the shops were closed, for many thought that the troubles would continue during the night. But the crowds eventually dispersed about six o'clock, although the agitation continued. The authorities displayed great energy in the re-establishment of order. They mustered all the troops of the city and the neighborhood, and sent patrols into every street throughout the night.

The next day the excitement still continued, and crowds again gathered here and there in the central streets and squares. The number was greater on account of its being Sunday. At about 1.30 p. m. many students and others gathered in great numbers upon the Square of the University where they were addressed by two speakers who concluded by saying that the late ministers must be punished for having failed to do their duty. While one of the speakers was still haranguing, a company of soldiers advanced with fixed bayonets, and after some time, and firing several volleys, succeeded in dissolving the crowd. The people then gathered in Concord Square with a flag. The public force, however, pursued them, and succeeded in dispersing them.

The government forces were now called to another point. A speaker at the Piraeus had gathered there a great number of the populace, and after a short speech, in which he declared for war and insulted the former ministers, said that the people listening to him ought to go on foot to Athens and express their views to the King. As they were entering the city, however, they were met by the government troops and requested to return. They nevertheless persisted and threatened. Then the officer in command ordered his men to fire, and four were wounded and two killed. The populace, seeing that the soldiers were disposed to repeat the experiment, dispersed. Some of them, however, took up the two dead bodies and escaping by another street carried their burden to Constitution Square, whither they were followed by another crowd. They now attempted to make their way toward the palace to exhibit the dead

bodies to the King. But the troops stationed in the square would not permit them to pass, and they went away leaving the bodies. At about 5.30 p. m. a comparative calm ensued.

During the night great care was taken to guard the different streets and the places where government arms were stored, for the mob threatened that they would seize these arms and revenge the attacks of the soldiers.

The next day, Monday, there were more threatening demonstrations at 1 p. m., the hour when the session of the chamber began, and it was thought that the ministers and ex-ministers would not be present, but they arrived, surrounded by a strong guard, and passed quietly through the force of 300 soldiers stationed about the Parliament building. This show of courage and determination effectually put an end to further attacks upon them.

One of the most remarkable features of this painful crisis was the unanimous confidence and respect manifested toward the King. Throughout the whole movement not a word was breathed against the character of the sovereign. It must be a great source of satisfaction to the King to feel that his unremitting and conscientious labors in behalf of Greece are appreciated by his subjects.

I have, &c., JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 227.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 350.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, February 2, 1878. (Received February 25.)

SIR: In view of the unsettled state of affairs here, I thought it my duty, in accordance with previous intimations to the Department, to suggest to Admiral Le Roy the propriety of sending one of our vessels of war to the Piraeus. The admiral recognized immediately the importance of doing so, and with prompt courtesy informed me that he had ordered the Marion to leave Nice for this point. The Marion, Commander Bradford, accordingly reached here yesterday at 10 a. m., and it is probable that she may be necessarily detained here, for Greece is on the point of declaring war with Turkey, and it is said that the Greek troops under General Soutzo have already crossed the frontiers and entered Thessaly. This may be a premature report, but it will undoubtedly prove a true one within thirty-six hours. Commander Bradford informed me that he saw several vessels outside of the harbor of Piraeus employed in putting down torpedoes as a means of defense against the Turkish fleet.

Photiades Bey, the Turkish minister, told me yesterday that he is informed that the Turks have 20,000 men near Salonica, and a fleet of four iron-clads, with many transports, which would move immediately upon the Piræus in case of war. This is probably an exaggeration; but great excitement reigns in Athens, and many families are hastening to leave the city by the outgoing steamers. It remains to be seen whether Greece has not postponed her hostile movements too long. If she had acted promptly after the fall of Plevna, success would have been assured, in all human probability.

I have, &c., JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 228.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 352.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, February 5, 1878. (Received March 1.)

SIR: In continuation of my No. 350, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 2d of February, the Greek army of 10,000 men stationed on the frontiers was ordered to advance into the Greeco-Turkish provinces of Epirus and Thessaly. The minister of foreign affiairs, in communicating this order to the Turkish legation, said to Photiades Bey:

> The government does not propose to make war against Turkey. In ordering the troops to occupy Epirus and Thessaly, it is merely adopting a measure for the protection of the lives of Christians now menaced by the irregulars of Turkey. This movement is the more essential because of the revolution which has broken out in those provinces and because Turkey cannot spare her regular troops to restore order and protect the people.

Photiades Bey answered that he would communicate this interesting information to his government and await instructions.

In the mean time the foreign telegraphs announced yesterday that the Turkish fleet had been ordered to sail to Greece for the purpose of bombarding the Piræus and other coast towns.

The Greeks fear the pillage of the Turks far more than the preliminary bombardment. I believe, however, that there is far more danger of internal than of external troubles for the moment.

Hasty fortifications were begun at the Piræus on the 3d instant. I remarked to a Greek officer that this might invite attack from the Turkish fleet, which otherwise would have little or no excuse for firing upon a defenceless town. His reply was significant: "I assure you, sir, that the people are in such an excited condition, that if we did not do this civil war, with all its horrors, would overtake us."

In this connection it should be remarked that 10,000 chassepots have been distributed to the national guards. Among those who have received arms are inevitably mingled some who ten days ago threatened the lives of the present cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers. To-day the national guard are summoned to assemble and take the usual oaths.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 229.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 354.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, February 5, 1878. (Received March 1.)

SIR: In view of the critical state of affairs I have visited each individual who has a claim to American protection, and I have prepared a list of persons and properties entitled to be covered by our flag. Although all American travelers have left here, which greatly reduces the numbers of our colony, I find that there are more than sixty persons residing here to occupy my attention. There are also a number of valuable buildings, like the large ones in which are lodged the mission

schools of Dr. and Mrs. Hill and Miss Mure, whose male and female scholars number about 800.

Yesterday I returned the call of Commander Bradford, and we agreed upon a suitable and safe spot to which our fellow-citizens—men, women, and children—will be conveyed by the Marion in case of necessity. I should remain, here, however, in such an event.

I cannot praise too highly Commander Bradford's promptitude in offering the hospitalities of his ship to our countrymen in case of need.

There are many things occurring here now which remind me of my experiences at Paris during the German siege and the siege of the commune. Of course, if any more serious crisis arises, there would be greater danger to life than at that time, because the size of this city places everyone *en evidence*. On this account I advise mere travelers not to tarry here, but to depart to more tranquil scenes. I may be allowed to repeat that I do not place faith in stories of a bombardment. I feel that there is more danger to be apprehended from internal troubles; but I sincerely trust that the troubles will soon be over, so that this interesting country may finally reap the benefits of her many struggles and trials.

It is proper to add that our countrymen residing here have called upon me to thank me for the measures I have taken for their safety.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 230.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 355.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, February 6, 1878. (Received March 2.)

SIR: The continuance of Photiades Bey at Athens and of Mr. Coundouriotis, the Greek minister, at Constantinople is a noticeable feature of the present situation. The representatives of the protecting powers—England, France, and Russia—in consultation with the representatives of the other European states, have induced the Greek Government to withdraw the Greek troops from Turkey, upon the understanding that Greece will receive certain guarantees in the approaching conference. It is said that the order to return will be sent to-night or to-morrow morning to General Sontzo.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 231.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 366.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 9, 1878. (Received April 6.)

SIR: General Grant arrived at the Piræus in the Vandalia yesterday at 3.30 p. m. from Constantinople. The Marion, Commander Bradford, which has been stationed here for some time, and the Alliance, Commander Kane, flying the broad pennant of Admiral Le Roy, awaited his

coming. I proceeded at once on board the Vandalia and welcomed General Grant. The captain of the port also came immediately to ascertain at what hour General Grant would like to land, as the municipal authorities desired to welcome him officially to the Piræus.

General Grant left the Vandalia at 5 p. m., accompanied by myself and Admiral Le Roy and Commander Robeson. As the boat passed toward the shore our three war-vessels; the two German vessels of war, Commodore Kinderling commanding; the Italian, Captain the Marquis San Felice; the French, Captain Billiard; the English, Lieutenant Doxat; and the two Greek, the Olga and the George, ran up our flag, manned their yards, cheered, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

The Piræus was brilliantly decorated with flags, and large crowds gathered to witness the landing, which took place at the new quay, whose marble square was ornamented with arches and banners, while a broad carpet was spread from the water's edge to the spot where the carriages were stationed. The mayor of the Piræus, M. Mitzopoulos, advanced to the steps and addressed General Grant in the following words:

GENERAL: I and the communal council of this city having heard of your arrival, hasten to greet you and to bid you welcome. We desire to mark our respect for your excellency as a great general and a wise ruler, and to say that the Greek nation entertains the warmest sentiments of love and gratitude toward the American nation for what it did in behalf of Greece at the time of the struggle for independence in 1821, and for the sympathy which your country has so often and so constantly manifested.

General Grant replied, thanking the mayor and the city for his hearty reception; expressed his joy on account of the progress of modern Greece, and hoped that she might be permitted to continue to advance in glory and take that high position among the nations of the earth to which she is justly entitled. The city band then played "Hail to the Chief," and the people cheered with the greatest enthusiasm.

General Grant made his way to the carriage which the mayor of the Piræus had placed at his disposal. The route to the station was thronged, and marks of respect were everywhere manifested. Upon the arrival of the long line of carriages at the station, the manager of the railway, Mr. Paraskeraides, advanced and announced that a special train, with a royal carriage attached, was in waiting. At the same time the little niece of the manager, dressed in the Greek costume, tendered to Mrs. Grant a beautiful bouquet composed of violets, with thirteen white roses therein, referring to the original United States.

Upon the arrival at Athens, the mayor of the city, the prefect of Attica and Bœotia, and the municipal council, surrounded by a great and enthusiastic crowd, welcomed General Grant. The mayor addressed him as follows:

The city of Athens receives with profound respect the late President of the glorious American Confederation. Seizing this occasion, Greece manifests in the strongest manner her undying gratitude toward the great American nation for the aid and sympathy which it copiously granted to her in her great struggle for independence. She feels, moreover, grateful for the interest which the United States manifested in behalf of the progress and future of Greece, and she is delighted to welcome the illustrious ruler and captain.

General Grant replied with great emphasis:

I am glad to find that the sentiments of both peoples are mutual. I sincerely wish that Greece may enjoy every species of prosperity, and I think that she should be allowed to take that enlarged position to which her ancient achievements and her modern progress clearly entitle her.

General Grant and family and suite were then conveyed to my residence amidst the salutations and cheers of the whole population. I have

placed a large suite of rooms at General Grant's disposal, and he will be my guest during his stay in Greece.

I shall spare no pains to carry out the instructions of the Department by extending every mark of attention and respect in my power to General Grant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 232.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 367.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 9, 1878. (Received April 6.)

SIR: The papers of this morning are full of enthusiastic accounts of the splendid reception given to General Grant. I gave a large dinner in his honor yesterday, at which the admiral and many of the officers of our fleet were present, and to-night a dinner is to take place at the palace, to which more than seventy persons are invited.

The visit of General Grant has excited the highest interest among the Greeks of every class. A great crowd is uninterruptedly stationed opposite this legation in the hopes of catching a glimpse of him.

The King has manifested the utmost interest in the visit of General Grant, and several days before his coming issued orders to insure his prompt and hearty reception.

Immediately upon General Grant's arrival, by special orders from the King, the minister of war detailed Major Fountoucles, of the staff, to attend General Grant as his aid-de-camp. The prefect of the administrative police of Athens and the Piræus also placed a guard at the door of the legation, and all the other ministers have manifested the greatest care not to omit anything that could be done as a mark of honor and respect to General Grant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 233.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 368.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 11, 1878. (Received April 13.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 367, I have the honor to state that a dinner was given in the great hall at the palace, by the King, on Saturday last, in honor of General Grant. Seventy persons were present, including the court, the cabinet, myself, Admiral Le Roy, Commander Bradford, Commander Kane, Commander Robeson, and many officers of our ships.

Royal carriages conveyed General Grant from my residence to the palace. Upon his arrival, the King advanced to meet him, and led the way to the blue saloon, where the Queen received General and Mrs. Grant, and the American representative, and fifteen minutes were spent

in conversation. After the dinner I had the pleasure of presenting the various officers of our fleet to their Majesties.

On Sunday General Grant called upon the King, and spent half an hour with him.

I have, &c., JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 234.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 369.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 12, 1878. (Received April 13.)

SIR: The King called upon General Grant yesterday, at 3 p. m., at my residence. The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour. Later a large reception was given at Phalerum, by Mr. Kehayas, formerly a cabinet minister, in honor of General Grant.

In the evening of the same day a dinner of twenty-five persons was given by me. After the dinner General and Mrs. Grant and my other guests drove to the Acropolis, and witnessed the illumination of the magnificent ruins upon that splendid site, and also the temples of Jupiter and Theseus, on the plain below. The illumination was arranged in honor of General Grant, by the government. It surpassed in brilliancy the illuminations in honor of the Emperor of Brazil and the Emperor of Austria.

I have, &c., JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 235.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 370.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 13, 1878. (Received April 13.)

SIR: To-day the King lunched on board the Vandalia with General Grant, and spent two hours in conversation.

The King came officially, in uniform. He has indeed seized every occasion to manifest his respect for General Grant, and the feelings of His Majesty have been fully shared by his subjects, who have displayed. great enthusiasm whenever General Grant has appeared in the streets.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 236.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 371.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 14, 1878. (Received April 13.)

SIR: Yesterday I gave a large dinner in honor of General Grant, to which were invited the cabinet ministers, the heads of the different par-

ties, the admiral and commanding officers of our fleet, the commanders of all the other vessels of war in the harbor, including the German, French, Italian, and English; and other distinguished persons.

The dinner was followed by a large reception. The previous day I gave a dinner to General Grant which was attended by the court and the diplomatic body.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No.237.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 372.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, March 15, 1878. (Received April 13.)

SIR: Yesterday at 3 p. m. the marshal of the court called to take leave of General Grant in the name of the King and Queen. It had been His Majesty's intention to accompany General Grant to the railway, but his intentions were frustrated by an accident which fortunately proved to be of no lasting consequence. General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant, Admiral Le Roy, and myself left my residence at 3.15 in the King's carriages. General Grant was met at the station by the minister of foreign affairs, the prefect of Attica, the mayor and council of Athens, and a guard of honor.

The former took leave of General Grant with words of warmest friendship and respect, and General Grant replied in feeling terms. A special train and the King's car conveyed General Grant and his suite to the Piraeus, where another enthusiastic meeting took place, in which the city authorities and a large concourse of people took part. The city was decorated with flags, and as General Grant passed to the Vandalia, all the ships in the harbor, including the war-vessels of Greece, America, England, Germany, France, and Italy, manned yards, cheered, and fired salutes of twenty-one guns.

General Grant's visit has been marked by constant expressions of respect on the part of the King and the people, and I have never witnessed a more enthusiastic reception. General Grant was surprised and impressed by the appearance of Athens, by the good order prevailing everywhere, and by the evidences of progress, prosperity, and civilization apparent on all sides. He constantly expressed his astonishment in finding such a well-settled country and such an admirable population. He said that he felt such a people deserved sympathy and encouragement, and that the King's slender territories should be increased by important additions, enabling Greece to take the position in the world to which her ancient renown and her modern struggles and triumphs entitle her. America and Greece have many things in common, and our vigorous country should seek on every occasion to manifest her sympathy for the Hellenic kingdom.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 238.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 378.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, April 4, 1878. (Received April 22.)

SIR: The reported assassination of Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the London Times, by Turkish soldiers in the vicinity of Volo, has created a profound sensation at Athens. It appears that Mr. Ogle was returning from Macrinitza after the battle, and must have been set upon and murdered by Turkish regulars. It was at first reported that his body had been found with the head cut off. It now appears, however, that the body aforesaid has been recognized and claimed by a lady in that vicinity; and it is thought that Mr. Ogle was cut into pieces by the Turks so that they might more readily conceal the corpse.

If the body is found, an immense public funeral will take place at Athens; and even if it is not obtained, funeral ceremonies will undoubtedly be performed with great solemnity.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 239.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 384.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, April 11, 1878. (Received April 29.)

SIR: The details which are now known concerning the massacres of Macrinitza surpass even what had been supposed.

The committee of consuls, who visited the locality, found evidences of pillage and murder in all directions. The bleeding bodies of old men, young children, and women were discovered weltering within the precincts of their churches, to which they had fled in vain for refuge. Women had been dishonored and assassinated at the very steps of the altar. It was the brave protest of Mr. Ogle against these atrocities which drew down upon him the vengeance of the commander of the Turkish forces. It is said that as the brave but unfortunate young man was leaving the presence of Amusagha, the latter, pointing to him, said, "That dog must die!" and he put a price upon his head. He was shot through the breast and bayoneted, and his head cut off and carried away to serve as proof to obtain the reward. The headless body arrived on Tuesday, and yesterday the remains were followed with every mark of tender respect by an immense procession of many thousands, and were buried with military honors. Each profession and trade in Athens and the Piraeus was represented by a magnificent wreath of immortelles. Sixty-five of these beautiful emblems were carried before the funeral car. I have never before seen such a manifestation in Athens.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 240.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 385.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, April 12, 1878. (Received May 1.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 377, I have the honor to state that Mr. Eutychides, an American citizen at Volo, in acknowledging the reception of my dispatch, in which I informed him that the United States ship Marion was ordered by Admiral Le Roy to Volo, writes to me under date of the 6th of April, as follows:

Your excellency is aware that Macrinitza wholly, and other villages near it partly, were plundered last week, and more people, including men, women, and children, were massacred than was at first thought, Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the London Times, being among them. On Sunday last, seeing the soldiers, even, plunder the refugees in the streets of Volo, while they were striving to run to a place of safety, I was alarmed for the safety of the town and took the liberty of sending to your excellency a telegraphic dispatch soliciting your help.

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your answer to the effect that the "American war vessel Marion had been ordered from Smyrna to Volo," for which I am much obliged and beg to offer my sincere thanks, in which, I am sure, all the Christian population of Volo unite.

Since receiving this letter I have heard that the Marion has reached Volo, and that she has been engaged in the humane work of transporting women and children to a place of safety on the neighboring coast.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 241.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

[Telegram.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, April 12, 1878.

To Secretary EVARTS,
Washington:

Greece accepts our invitation, and will send representative to the bi-metallic conference.

READ.

No. 242.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 386.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, April 13, 1878. (Received May 1.)

SIR: Referring to my No. 383, I have the honor to report that I telegraphed to you as follows yesterday:

Secretary EVARTS,
Washington:

Greece accepts our invitation, and will send representative to the bi-metallic conference.

READ.

I have now the honor to inclose a copy and translation of the communication of the minister of foreign affairs upon which I based my telegram. In spite of the difficulties of the situation and the impoverished condition of the treasury, His Majesty's Government has hastened to give another proof of the value it attaches to the friendship of our government and people. The speedy manner in which our invitation has been accepted is owing to the personal urgency of the King, who never ceases to mark in the most unmistakable way his appreciation of our government. I think that the prompt action of His Majesty cannot fail to be gratifying to the President.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

[Inclosure in No. 386.—Translation.]

Mr. Delyanni to Mr. Read.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Athens, March 31 (*April* 12), 1878.

GENERAL: I hasten to bring to your knowledge the fact that the department of finance, conforming itself to the decision taken by the council of ministers in their sitting of to-day, has notified me that the Royal Government is ready to take part in the monetary conference projected by the American Confederation.

In giving myself the pleasure of communicating to you this determination of the Hellenic Government, I am in duty bound also to draw your attention to the fact that the Government of the King, having under consideration the engagements already created by the monetary convention of the Latin Union, will not be able to depart from the basis nor from the spirit of the dispositions of the said convention.

Please to accept, general, the assurances of my high consideration.

THEODORE P. DELYANNI.

No. 243.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 387.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, April 13, 1878. (Received May 1.)

SIR: I have the honor to state that new massacres are announced by the official paper of the prime minister, Mr. Coumoundouros, as having taken place in the insurgent provinces, and that Crete has been the scene of new atrocities.

The other day the ministry of war published a notice to the effect that it desired to purchase 20,000 pair of boots for the Greek infantry and 2,000 for the Greek cavalry, to be delivered within seventy days; also 40,000 pair of socks and 40,000 pair of trousers, to be delivered within forty days, and it invited immediate proposals.

It seems that the government is straining every nerve in its preparations for war. It is concentrating troops near the boundary line, and the minister of war passed many hours last night at the telegraph office, communicating with the commanders of the troops on the frontiers.

The situation is extremely critical. The papers announce that the English Government has entered into an understanding with the Greek Government, which will allow the former to land troops upon the island of Euboea in case it may be deemed necessary. In such a moment it would be most unwise to withdraw diplomatic representation from this capital. It would be likewise an ungracious act, in view of the prompt

steps taken by Greece to manifest its friendship and respect for our government by accepting immediately our invitation to the bi-metallic conference.

I have, &c.

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 244.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 405.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, May 23, 1878. (Received June 14.)

SIR: An act of brigandage was committed on the road leading to Eleusis on Friday last at 8 o'clock p. m. The clerk of the telegraph office at Eleusis was going to his post from Athens on horseback, accompanied by the owner of the horse. When they arrived at Thanasio, near Daphni, two men, dressed in foustanellas, rushed upon the clerk, sabers in hand, demanding his money or his life. The terrified clerk gave them his watch, his money, and even the purchases which he had just made in the city for his family. Thereupon he was allowed to depart to Eleusis.

This event has caused a great sensation here, as the road to Eleusis has been considered, as it really was, an entirely safe road. The administrative and judicial authorities have moved to the place, have cross-examined a great number of witnesses, and are still pursuing inquiries for the discovery of the culprits.

This event might have happened in the neighborhood of any capital in the world, and if it had happened here at a different moment it would not have produced such a great impression and such fears as it now does. But with the great number of idlers crowding the city of Athens, who have returned from the insurrections in Thessaly and Epirus, and who would not hesitate to join any band of brigands or to form one themselves, the government think that they must adopt strict measures to prevent a total disorganization of the public safety. The police act with energy, and will eventually succeed in driving out of the city these insurgents and in sending them to their respective places of residence.

The Palingenesia, in two consecutive articles in its issue of the 21st and 22d instant, advises the government to try by every means in their power to suppress any attempt to disturb the public security.

"The recent history of 1854," says the above paper, "must be the guide of the administration. They are in duty bound to keep public order on the boundary line, in order to prevent a repetition of acts of brigandage. If they do not do this, it may be that public order will suffer from people who have shown already great inclination for highway robberies, and who are ready to pour over continental Greece. Our large army on the frontier is a guarantee for checking such criminal attempts. But this army cannot always be on the frontier in great numbers. We advise the government to do what this very important crisis requires, and to do it with energy and speed."

The Ephemeris, published yesterday, states that the English legation is paying 15 drachmas and their passage to all the disbanded insurgents to go to their homes. But this is an error.

The disturbed condition of Greece makes the presence of a legation more than ever imperative. The crisis through which this country is

now passing renders it absolutely essential to have a diplomatic representative here. This state of things will last until the suspense is relieved by a war, or by the enlargement of Greece through the kind offices of some of the European powers. In any event, if there is any spot in the world where we require a mission it is in Greece. As I have already frequently remarked, I should consider myself derelict in duty if I did not point to this fact in the most emphatic language. The Department is fully aware of the dangers to which American lives and American interests would be exposed in the absence of diplomatic representation, and I trust that its advice may receive that attention to which it is always entitled. In judging of the necessity of representation in any country, many persons are led to consider *only* the commercial advantages. But there is another point upon which the American people have always insisted, and that is that their lives and their property shall receive adequate and prompt protection. This legation has already had occasion to prove the efficacy of its support in this direction. It has been, also, fortunate in directing national attention to opportunities for trade, which were seized upon with avidity, and have proved to be of the greatest financial value. The profits derived from the movement of grain last year, in accordance with a clear statement and suggestion in one of my dispatches, were alone sufficient to pay the expenses of our whole diplomatic service. Therefore it is clear that this legation should be upheld upon the first point as well as upon the second.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 245.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 410.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, June 20, 1878. (Received July 8.)

SIR: The expectations raised here by the meeting of the congress at Berlin have been thus far disappointed. The crisis in Greece is a vital one. She has strained every physical and financial nerve to place herself in a respectable position; and she has had a right to believe that her just claims would be admitted. Yet the news which arrives from Germany is not entirely reassuring. To-day's dispatches say that Count Schouvaloff has vigorously argued against her admission to the congress, and conflicting reports are published every moment, showing the feverish state of the public mind. The semi-official organ of the prime minister says that the congress has admitted in principle the representation of Greece in it, but that no decision has yet been reached as to the exact title under which her representative is to appear. Notwithstanding this declaration, the cabinet do not seem to be entirely confident that matters concerning Greece are to end peacefully.

The journal already quoted remarks in a leading article: "We have no particular reason to believe that the final decision of the congress will be in conformity with the principles of progress and justice, and there are some indications which persuade us that the unanimity of the congress will not be maintained. Whatever turn affairs may take, we believe, without hesitation, that the eastern nationalities will have finally their rights and their liberty."

The difficulties of the situation have caused Greece unceasingly to pre-

pare for eventualities. A Greek flotilla of four ships, soon to be joined by a fifth, has been maneuvering daily off Phalerum, and instructing the sailors in the tactics of modern naval warfare. Two more Krupp field batteries arrived the day before yesterday, and the King, accompanied by the minister of war, was present at their landing. A numerous army is concentrated at Chalcis, where a regular camp has been established, which is soon to be honored by the presence of the sovereign.

The organization of mountaineer infantry is progressing rapidly. As soon as the regiments are formed here they are sent to the frontier for drill.

It is freely said on all sides that if the congress does not give Greece what she justly claims, viz, in round terms, Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the islands, she will make war and strive to obtain her own and aid her oppressed brethren in the above provinces, even at the risk of losing her national existence.

It is impossible not to admire the courage of the Greeks and their able King, whose motto is, "My strength is the love of my people."

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 246.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 412.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, June 27, 1878. (Received July 17.)

SIR: The Greek Government has received an official telegram stating that the representative of Greece, Mr. Delyanni, received permission yesterday to enter the congress.

According to the Stoa, informed as it says from official sources, the Greek representative will speak to-day and explain before the congress the claims of Greece upon the neighboring Turkish provinces and Crete. It is moreover reported that the reasonable requests of Greece will be satisfied by the congress by annexing to her a great part of Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete.

In the mean time, as I have had repeated occasion to remark, the Greek Government does not neglect preparations for eventualites. One of the government organs states that it has contracted a new loan in Paris for 50,000,000 francs at 8 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking-fund. The Greek press with pride declares that the contraction of this loan at this time, when even the greatest nations find money with difficulty, is a triumph for the Greek nation and government. Of course this action must be ratified by the Chamber, which is not now in session, but which will not hesitate to indorse this measure.

Public order was lately disturbed in Canea and other cities of Crete. Massacres were committed by the Turkish troops upon the unarmed inhabitants, whose houses are also burned. The Greek Government propose to send one or two ships down there, being informed that even the life of the Greek consul is in danger. According to a communication of the general convention of the Cretans to the consuls in the island, there are 2,050 persons without roof or without bread in the province of Apocorona alone.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

No. 247.

Mr. Evarts to Mr. Read.

No. 130.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 10, 1878.

SIR: You have already been informed of the omission of Congress to make an appropriation for the current year on account of the legation of the United States at Athens.

It is considered proper to assure you that whatever may have been the circumstances under which the appropriation failed, the result was a subject of sincere regret to the Department, not only on account of the peculiar interest which by reason of its pre-eminence in literature and art and the illustrious examples it has bequeathed must always be felt by the people of the United States in the prosperity of Greece, but also in view of the ability and integrity with which you have so uniformly protected the rights and privileges of American citizens in the various consular and diplomatic positions to which you have been appointed.

I am, &c.,

WM. M. EVARTS.

No. 248.

Mr. Read to Mr. Evarts.

No. 416.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, July 13, 1878. (Received July 31.)

SIR: Great anxiety prevailed here until a few days ago concerning the fate of Greece at the Berlin congress. Mr. Delyanni set before the congress the claims of Greece, saying in substance that the extension of the territory of Greece was—

I. An act of justice, which was not performed originally upon the regulation of the boundaries when the kingdom was established, but which she now had a right to expect to obtain.

II. It was an act entirely in accord with the purpose for which the congress had assembled, viz, the pacification of the East. For it would be impossible to render peace durable without giving to Greece the populations which inhabit Thessaly and Epirus, and the still struggling Crete. The minister of foreign affairs moreover urged that it is in the interest of Turkey to have these provinces annexed to Greece, as she incurs continued struggles and expenses in keeping them under her power. He said that Greece will also suffer great loss of money and tranquillity as long as these provinces remain under Turkish rule; because distinguished and wealthy people, originally from these provinces, now reside in Greece, and every time that a stir is made in their fatherland they sustain the movement by money and energy. Greece cannot prevent these actions, and so troubles arise in the affairs, and difficulties ensue between Greece and the Porte. He concluded by demanding the annexation of Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete to Greece.

The congress, having charged Mr. Waddington to examine the Greek claims and make a report thereon, decided, after hearing the French representative, to request Turkey to allow the rectification of the Greek frontier, and it recommended that such rectification should take the course of the Peneus River, in Thessaly, and the Kalama River, in Epirus. By

this arrangement the greater part of Thessaly and considerable part of Epirus will be annexed to the Greek territory.

There is another more recent item of news published in the Ethnicon Pneuma, the semi-official organ of the prime minister of Greece, to the effect that a committee has been formed of Turks and Greeks to proceed immediately to the work of settling the boundaries. The above-mentioned paper last night published also the following:

According to later intelligence the question of the concession to Greece of the already known territory of Thessaly and Epirus is definitively solved. It is also expected that the congress, before it declares its work ended, will decide as to Crete; but up to this moment we have no later information on this subject. There are, however, good reasons to entertain hopes touching the heroic and great martyr Crete.

According to a statement in the Hora, the territory to be annexed to Greece adds a population of 600,000, and a revenue of 17,000,000 of drachmas; that is to say, it will increase the population by one-third and the revenue by one-half.

This solution seems to satisfy the present expectations of the Greeks, although there will be, of course, a great deal of uneasiness until the decision of the congress is realized. The Department is respectfully requested to observe that the views which I have for a long time expressed in my dispatches are being fulfilled.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MEREDITH READ.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

No. 249.

Mr. Comly to Mr. Evarts.

No. 18.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, December 28, 1877. (Received January 19, 1878.)

SIR: Rear-Admiral Murray, commanding North Pacific squadron, arrived at this port with his flag-ship, the Pensacola, on Sunday, 23d December, after a stormy passage of twenty-one days from San Francisco. The Pensacola made the voyage under sail, not using her engines except to fire up during the gale and on entering the harbor. After a due interchange of official civilities, I called with the admiral and Captain Irwin upon all of His Majesty's ministers, the justices of the supreme court, and the governor of Oahu.

On the 27th these calls were returned on board with due observance. The commissioner for France was also received on board on the 26th, and raised a point of official etiquette on receiving a salute of eleven guns, whereas he claimed thirteen. After a great deal of correspondence the affair was finally settled by a duly attested copy of the new regulations of 1876, with reference to salutes.

Others have called or applied for escort, and the whole diplomatic and consular corps manifest a disposition to pay due honor to the United States flag.

The inclosed official account of the reception and audience at the Iolani Palace leaves nothing to be added by me, except that His Majesty did us the honor to send his state carriage for the admiral, Captain Irwin, and myself.

I am, &c., JAMES M. COMLY.