

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 3

Despatches

Volume 2

Mar. 31, 1864-Mar. 31, 1870

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Recd May 4th 1864.
And " " "

no 5.

OK
V

Ms. At. 181 no 5-
37213
Mr. Cox 5658
7.P.

U. S. Consulate
at Jerusalem
March 31, 1864

To the Honorable
William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts of Office rent, postage, stationery &c, for the quarter ending this day, with the necessary vouchers; and avail myself of this opportunity to advise my drafts on account of same for, respectively, \$43 ⁶⁰/₁₀₀, and \$91. ⁵⁰/₁₀₀, in favor of Melville P. Bergham Esq at fifteen days sight, acceptance raised.

I have the honor to inform you that it is the custom here for the Janissaries of Consuls to bear each a silver mace which is a badge of authority in executing orders - communication between the Pacha and the Consuls being usually verbal. It

is also customary for the Janissaries to bear this mass before Consuls when they appear in public, and I have been obliged to conform to the custom however disagreeable it may be. As the United States Consulate is not provided with any of these masses, permit me to suggest the propriety of having two in the Consulate, which can be had at a cost of \$25.⁰⁰ each.

For my Pirat (executor) I paid "office fees" at Constantinople 430 piasters including exchange, and 150 piasters to have the same registered at Jerusalem - total 580 piasters = \$23.⁰⁰. The U. S. Minister at Constantinople informs me that in some instances this expense has been borne by the government, I therefore take the liberty of asking if I may be allowed to draw on the Department for this amount in my case.

The services of the dragoman and Janissaries, I find are necessary here, and rather than dis-

pense with them, I have concluded to pay their wages out of my own resources, if there should be no appropriation for the same.

I have taken the liberty of having the flag-staff repaired, new tackling provided, and a couple of good flags manufactured, the vouchers for which are herewith submitted.

I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Albert Rhodes

Consul

Rec'd
May 28: 1864
V

No. 6

United States Consulate

Jerusalem April 19- 1864

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.)

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my Commission under cover of your note of the 27th of February.

I am, sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Albert Rhodes
Consul

at Jerusalem

March 31, 1864

Albert Rhodes

No 5

Jerusalem 7

Received

Accounts of Office
Recd. Postage &c.

Recd Accy 8

no 7

U. S. Consulate
at Jerusalem

June 30 1864

To the Honorable
William H Seward
Secretary of State

Sir

I have
the honor to transmit herewith my
account of Office sent for the quarter
ending June 30 1864 with the necessary
voucher, and avail myself of this
opportunity to advise my draft on
account of same for forty three & $\frac{60}{100}$
dollars ($\$43 \frac{60}{100}$) in favor of Melville P.
Berghuis Esq at fifteen days sight, ac-
ceptance waived

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Albert Rhodes

Consul

Rec^d Inv^t.
ack Feb. 16.

no 8

United States Consulate

Jerusalem Sept 30 1864

To the Honorable William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts, for office sent for the quarter ending this day, and for postage stationary &c. for the last two quarters ending respectively June 30 and September 30, together with the necessary vouchers; and take this opportunity of advising my drafts on account of the same for \$44.¹⁰/₁₀₀ and \$32.⁹⁵/₁₀₀ in favor of Melville P. Bergham Esq at fifteen days sight acceptance raised.

In compliance with your wishes I also transmit herewith the papers in reference to the "Office fees" paid for my exequatur at Constantinople, viz: the receipt for the said fees sent to me by Mr Morris, his letter acknowledging receipt of my draft in payment of the same, and, my banker's certificate of exchange on the draft, making in all 430 piasters.

In addition to this I paid 150 piasters in

little gratuities, called backshish to have my exequatur properly registered at Jerusalem. I have embraced the whole in a separate account which I have the honor to herewith submit.

The office fees, permit me to add, referred to in Mr Morris' voucher, are doubtless of the same character as those which I have paid in the way of gratuities for registering my exequatur here.

I avail myself of this opportunity to ask if the rule recently adopted by the government for paying her consuls through Baring Brothers, is a positive one, as I am put ^{to} serious inconvenience thereby in account of the remote situation of this consulate from these bankers at London. By the operation of this new regulation, between three or four months must elapse before the money can be realized after ^{it} is due, which obliges me in the mean time to borrow at a high rate of interest.

In accordance with your instructions under the new rule, I have sent my

account for salary for the present quarter to C W Walker Esq the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, for adjustment.

The U.S. man of war vessel Constellation arrived off Jaffa the latter part of June and remained five or six days. All the officers with the exception of the commander visited Jerusalem and its environs.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Statutes at Large passed at the second and third session of the 37th Congress, sent to me by the Department.

I am with great respect

Your obedient servant

Albert Rhodes
Consul

Recd Dec 27.
answ Jan 14,

United States Consulate
Jerusalem Nov. 8-1864
Honorable William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In obedience
to an instruction contained in circular num-
ber 52, I have the honor to inform you
that I have not received a copy of the
revised tariff of consular fees.

In compliance with the wishes of
our Minister at Constantinople as contained
in a recent note to me, I herewith furnish
the name of the only protegi employed in
this consulate - Mustapha Karapuzani,
a kavass. - The dragoman, Mr. Murad,
being an American citizen.

I have the honor to be, sir,

very respectfully yours
obedient servant
Albert Rhodes
Consul

Jerusalem Sept 30-1864

Albert Rhodes

No 8

Enclosures 10

Received

Accounts for Office rent
Stationary &c

Recd Dec 11.

No 10

U. S. Consulate

at Jerusalem Dec. 20-1864

Honorable William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following books and pamphlets:

The Statutes at Large of the first session of the thirty-eighth Congress, 1863-64.

Five copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence 1863, Part 1 and 2, in all ten volumes.

One copy U. S. Official Register for 1863.

The National Almanac for 1864.

I have the honor to be,

very respectfully

Your obedient servant
Albert Rhodes
Consul

Recd March 1
ack .. 6

No 11

U. S. Consulate
at Jerusalem.

To the

January 10 1865

Honorable William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have

the honor to transmit herewith my accounts
for Office rent, postage etc, for the quarter
ending December 31-1864, with the necessary
vouchers, and avail myself of this opportu-
nity to advise my drafts on account of same
for, respectively, \$43.⁶⁰/₁₀₀ and \$12.⁰⁰/₁₀₀ in
favor of Melville P. Berghim Esq at fifteen
days sight, acceptance waived.

In compliance with an in-
struction contained in a circular dated
March 26-64, I sent my account of sal-
ary for the quarter ending September 30/64
to the Fifth Auditor for adjustment and
did not draw, as heretofore, upon the Sec-
retary of the Treasury for the amount of the
same. It is now 100 days since the
account was mailed and I have heard
nothing of it. I am now in the third,

sent

without having yet received any salary for the two previous quarters. This has embarrassed me a good deal, and to relieve myself, I take the liberty of drawing as before, for the six months salary due me, two drafts on the Secretary of the Treasury, and trust that my doing so, considering the circumstances, may not meet with your disapproval. The drafts are drawn in favor of Mr. P. Berghem Esq, to whom they were sold.

American travellers frequently ask at the Consulate for Lynch's Exploration of the Dead Sea. If the Department would send a copy here, it would be valuable as a book of reference.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient

Servant

Albert Rhodes

Consul.

+ Mr. Jones

Recd. May 10
1865

Accepted

United States Consulate

at Jerusalem March 31-65

To the Honorable William H Seward

Secretary of State

Sir

I beg to offer my resignation as Consul at Jerusalem to take effect from this date. I have appointed Lazarus S. Murad Esq, vice-consul until the further pleasure of the President shall be made known.

I submit my account of office rent for quarter ending March 31 - \$45⁰⁰, and advise my draft for the same in favor of Melville P. Berghem Esq.

My draft on the Secretary of the Treasury I shall dispose of at Paris where the rate of exchange is much lower than here.

I avail myself of this opportunity to say that I should like to be retained in the consular service if the government be pleased to appoint me to some other post than Jerusalem - to a place, if I may be allowed the suggestion, where a practical

Agent

knowledge of French might be of some use. From a letter which I have received from Senator Leaman, I have been led to believe that this might be done. I shall remain a while in Paris and any communication you may honor me with, will reach its destination through the care of John Monroe Esq & Rue de la Paix.

I avail myself also of the occasion to mention, that I took the liberty of sending you a copy of my book - The Dobbs Family in America, brought out by a London publisher.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Albert Rhodes
U.S. Consul

Recd May 9.

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem.
April 3^d 1865.

To the Honorable
William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the departure of Consul Albert Rhodes Esq. on the 31st of March from this place, by whom I have been nominated to take charge of the affairs of this Consulate until the future pleasure of H. Excellency the President of the United States, shall have been ascertained. A copy of whose official act announcing my nomination I herewith enclose.

I have in my possession the records

and the Archives of the Consulate,
and all other property belonging
to the United States, of which I
herewith transmit an inventory.

I have only to add
that I am, as heretofore at the
service of the Department, and
have the honor to remain.

Your most obedient
and humble servant
Leazarus S. Murad
U. S. Vice Consul.
at Jerusalem

Inventory of Consular Archives remaining at
the U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem, April 3rd 1865.

- 10 Vols. U. S. Statutes at large, bound
- 10 pamphlet forms unbound

Viz. Second Session 34th Congress

Third	"	do	"
First	"	35 th	"
Second	"	do	"
First	"	36 th	"
Second	"	do	"
First	"	37 th	"
Second	"	do	"
Third	"	do	"
First	"	38 th	"

- 1 Vol. Synoptical Index of the Laws of the
U. S. Mar. 4-1489 to Mar. 3-1851
- 1 Vol. Wheatons Elements of International Law
- 1 Letter Book
- 1 Despatch do
- 1 Fee do
- 1 Passport do
- 1 Invoice do
- 1 Protest do
- 1 Fees & Returns do
- 1 U. S. Official Register for 1855
- 1 Register of official letters (sent)
- 1 do do (received)

and the Archives of the Consulate,
and all other property belonging
to the United States, of which I
herewith transmit an inventory.

I have only to add
that I am, as heretofore at the
service of the Department, and
have the honor to remain.

Your most obedient
and humble servant
Lazarus S. Murad
U. S. Vice Consul.
at Jerusalem

Inventory of Consular Archives remaining at
the U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem, April 3rd 1865.

10 Vols. U. S. Statutes at Large, bound

10 Pamphlet forms unbound

Viz. Second Session 34th Congress

Thirds " do "

First " 35th "

Seconds " do "

First " 36th "

Seconds " do "

First " 37th "

Seconds " do "

Thirds " do "

First " 38th "

1 Vol. Synoptical Index of the Laws of the
U. S. Mar. 4-1789 to Mar. 3-1851

1 Vol. Wheatons Elements of International Law

1 Letter Book

1 Despatch do

1 Fee do

1 Passport do

1 Invoice do

1 Protest do

1 Fees & Returns do

1 U. S. Official Register for 1855

1 Register of official letters (sent)

1 do do (received)

- 6 Vols. Commercial Relations, Senate, for 1858-59-60-61-62,
 1 " do House, Part third, for 1859
 10 Vols. of the Diplomatic Correspondence 1863.
 Part 1 and 2. Five Copies.
 1 U. S. Official Register for 1863.
 1 National Almanac for 1864.
 1 Press & Seal. Flag & Arms of the U. S.
 1 Plain moveable Book-case.
 A small case, contains in it Caps & Note paper & Envelopes.

Lazarus S. Murad
 U. S. Vice Consul
 at Jerusalem

(Copy)

In view of my resignation of the post of United States Consul for this City and its dependencies, I do hereby nominate Lazarus S. Murad, Vice Consul, and do empower him to exercise the functions of that office during the pleasure of the President, or until the arrival of my successor.

Given under my hand and seal of this Consulate, this thirty first (31st) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five (1865).

U. S. Consulate } (Signed) Albert Rhodes
 Jerusalem. } U. S. Consul
 (L. S.)

1861

Jerusalem April 23/65

Recd. Aug 7
ack " "

No. 2.

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem
June 30. th. 1865.

To the Hon. W. Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch No. 1.
enclosing my certificate of appointment
as temporary Vice Consul.

I enclose herewith a
letter containing the form of
Consular bonds, which I have signed,
and sealed. I beg that it may
be transmitted to Messrs. Sanford,
Truslow & Co. New York, who
will be my sureties, in order
that they may duly execute the
same and return to your De-
partment.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Leazarus S. Murady
Vice Consul

Jerusalem - April 23/65

No. 2.

Recd. Aug. 9
ack " "

No. 2.

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem
June 30. th. 1865.

To the Hon. W. Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch No. 1.
enclosing my certificate of appointment
as temporary Vice Consul.

I inclose herewith a
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Consular bonds, which I have signed,
and sealed. I beg that it may
be transmitted to Messrs. Sanford,
Truslow & Co. New York who
will be my sureties, in order
that they may duly execute the
same and return to your De-
partment.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Leazarus S. Murady
Vice Consul

1865

Jerusalem - April 23/65

file
No. 3.

Recd Aug 9.
ack " "

U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem

June 30th 1865-

To the Hon. W. Hunter
Acting Secretary of State.

Sir-

I have the honor to transmit
herewith my accounts for Office rent,
postage & stationery, for the quarter
ending June 30th 1865. with the
necessary vouchers, and avail myself
of this opportunity to advise my
drafts on account of same for,
respectively, \$41 ⁶⁶/₁₀₀ - and \$5.00. in favor
of Melville P. Berghime Esq.
at fifteen days sight acceptance
waived.

I have the honor to be —
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Leazarus S. Murad
Vice Consul

Rec^d 12. Sept^r.

Mr James,
Washington. Jan 12th 1865.

Hon^{ble} W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
Consular regulations N^o 1. 2 and 3 dated on 7th instant,
Also 2 volumes headed "Publics documents (Consul's manual
and List of diplomatic and Consular Off^{rs})

Herewith enclosed you please find the bond
properly regularized and a Certificate of the oath of
allegiance

I also beg leave to inform you that I was
born in France and appointed from the district
of Columbia and that I have never been in
Turkey or any of its dependencies.

I am, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Victor Deaubouche

U. S. Consul for Jerusalem.

17th Street N: 6.

Washington. D. C.

Recd 18th Sept.

Washington, D.C.
September 15th 1865.

Honorable W. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my Passport for Jerusalem, under date 13th Inst.

I am most Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Victor Beauboucher

Appointed Consul at Jerusalem.

Recd Sept. 25.

New York, September 22nd 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.

W. H. Seward

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that I left
Washington yesterday 21st inst. on route for Jerusalem
and I am to sail to morrow 23rd inst. on board
the steamer "McArthur" for Liverpool.

I am, most Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Wm. Beecher

Appointed U. S. Consul
for Jerusalem.

No. 4. file
no. 5 filed.

Recd Nov 11
ack " 13

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem,
September 25th 1865.

To the Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I have the honor to
acknowledge the reception of
your dispatches No. 2. of the 14th
May, No. 3 of the 9th August, and
No. 4 of the 12 August.

I have
the honor to inform you that
the Cholera, which has committed
such ravages all over Syria and
Palestine, ^{since last July} and has struck our
City with a panic, is now sensi-
bly declining, and many of the
people who had abandoned their
dwellings are now returning to
them. The normal population of
Jerusalem is 25,000, of whom nearly
half fled, even the Governor of
Jerusalem deserted his post of duty,

leaving about 15,000 of the poorest and most helpless.

Many died from want, neglect, and absence of medical advisers, I am unable to say how many died in this City, The number is stated variously from 3,500 to 4,000, I had a slight attack of cholera myself, from which I recovered, and now the cholera had nearly disappeared.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant
Gazarus S. Murad
Vice Consul

Recd. Nov. 11,

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem
September 30th 1866.

To the Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Sir -
I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts for Office rent, postage and Stationary, for the quarter ending September 30th 1866, with the necessary vouchers, and avail myself of this opportunity to advise my drafts on account of same for, respectively, forty one Dollars, and sixty six cents ($\$41.⁶⁶/₁₀₀$) and four dollars ($\$4.⁰⁰$) in favor of Melville S. Berghem Esq. at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant
Gazarus S. Murad
Vice Consul

No. 6.

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem
December 14, 1865.

Recd Jan 18
ack " "

To the Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge
the reception of your despatch
No. 5. of the 13. Inst.

I have the honor
to inform you, that the Cholera
has now entirely disappeared from
this City.

I have also the honor to
inform you, of the arrival of a
Mexican Consul General for
Jerusalem on the 5th inst.
on his arrival here, the Flags
of all the European Consuls,
except the Russian, were dis-
played, and was received by
the Governor of Jerusalem, and
the C. Consuls, except the Russian
Consul, with great display.

I have like the Russian Consul

not displayed the Flag of the United States of America, for I did not know, whether our Government has recognized the new empire of Mexico, or not yet. I would now, respectfully enquire from the Department about it.

I have also the honor to inform you, that we have now, a telegraphic communication, between this City and Constantinople, Alexandria, and other places.

I hoped that at no distant time, His Excellency the President will be pleased to appoint me Consul, for in your despatch No. 4 you have been pleased to inform me, that my official bonds, has been received, approved and deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. I have served our Country faithfully, and have been thoroughly loyal to our

Government, even at the time of Cholera in this City, when they all deserted their post of duty. I have not deserted, but remained faithfully in my post of duty.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect -
Your Obedient Servant
Leazarus S. Murad
Vice Consul

Recd. Feb. 10

No. 4.

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem
December 30. 1865.

To the Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Sir.

agent

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts for office rent, postage and Stationary, for the quarter ending December 31st 1865, with the necessary vouchers, and avail myself of this opportunity to advise my drafts on account of same for, respectively, Forty one Dollars, and sixty six Cents, (\$41.⁶⁶/₁₀₀) and Eight Dollars, (\$8.00) in favor of Melville P. Burghime Esq. at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant
Leazarus S. Murad
Vice Consul

Consulate of the U. S. of America at Jerusalem.
No 18. Mr J. Smith
January. 2nd 1866. 1887

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1867
Acta 18

Honorable Mr. S. Seward,
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir,

A year ago I arrived in Palestine where I
hoped that my health would be re-established
still continuing to serve our Country. Nothing of
the sort happened but on the contrary my
constitution had been severely tried by the climate
influenced of this country, and the doctor under
whose care I was has just reiterated to me
that a longer stay here would result in debility
consequenced upon my constitution impaired by
a year's confinement to bed after amputation
and stay in Palestine.

I would then humbly beg you, Monsieur
Le Ministre, kindly to grant my demand of
a change of post in Italy the mild
climate of which will I hope efficaciously
contribute to the restoration of my health.

If the post of Brindisi is yet
vacant I shall be exceedingly obliged to you
to appoint me there. Otherwise I would go with
pleasure to Genoa, Leghorn or Naples, etc.

The Certificate of the Doctor who treated
me since my arrival is adjoined.

V. over

Jerusalem. 30 December 1866.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,
Your most Obedient and devoted Servant
Victor Beaubouche.
Consul.

I the undersigned medical doctor having treated Monsieur le Consul, Victor Beaubouche who was amputated in the left leg during the last campaign hereby declare that sudden variations of the temperature of this country are always in opposition to the re-establishment of his health (his wound opened twice during one year) and that the temperate climate of Italy would be the most favourable in reinstating his impaired constitution.

D. H. B. Nazarek

Certified the signature of a ^{Dr} Nazarek
Physician attached to the Russian Establishment
in Palestine. Jerusalem, Dec 31, - 1866.



Andrew Karbyan
Consul General of Russia

No. 2.

Recd. March 9
ack

U. S. Consular at. Jansaba
January 31st 1866.

File
No. 7
1866

Honorable W. K. Serrano
Secretary of State Washington
D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to
inform you of my arrival
and entrance on official
duties this day.

I have the honor
to be, Sir.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
Victor Beauvais
U. S. Consul.



Consulate of the U. S. at
Jerusalem - January 31st 1865.

Inventory of Consular
Archives remaining at the
Consulate.

- 10 Vol: U. S. Statutes at Large, bound
10. Pamphlets - forms Unbound
412. Second Session 34th Congress
Third do do
First. do 35th do
Second do do
First do 36th do
Second do do
First do 37th do
Second do do
Third do do
First. do 38th do
- 1 Vol. Synoptical Index of the Laws of
the U. S. Mar. 4. 1789 to Mar. 3. 1851.
1 Vol. Wheatons. Elements of International Law.
1 Letter Book.
1 Despatch do
1 Fee do
1 Passport. do

Please Pr

- 1 Invoice Book.
 1 Protest. do
 1 Feet and Return Book
 1 U. S. Official Register for 1855.
 1 Register of official letters (Sent)
 1 do. do (Received)
 6 Vols. Commercial Relations, Senate. 1857. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62.
 1 do. do. House Part 3^d for 1857.
 8 Vols. of the Diplomatic Correspondence
 (1863 Part. 1 and 2 five Copies)
 1 U. S. Official Register for 1863.
 1 National Almanac for 1864.
 1 Press and Seal, flag and Arms of U. S.
 1 Plain moveable, Book Case.
 1 Report of the Dept. of the Agriculture (1863)
 A Small Case containing Note paper
 and Envelopes.

Victor Beaumont, U. S. Cong
 Lazarus S. Murray late U. S. Vice Cong

Hon. W. M. Seward, Secretary
 of State Washington
 D. C.

No. 4.

Consular of the
United States
at Jerusalem

January 31st January 1866.

We certify, on this the
Thirty-first day of January
the Termination of Lazarus S.
Murad ceased and he
is entitled to his Salary, or
Fees, including said day;
and that Termination of Victor
Beaubouche commenced the
day following he having received
the archives, as required
by the Consular regulations.

Victor Beaubouche. U. S. Consul
Lazarus S. Murad. U. S. Vice-Consul

Honorable W^m H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem, February 21st. 1866.

H.
difficult

Recd March 23
ack " 24

Honorable W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.
Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 16th January 1866, I have the honor to state that having been wounded and amputated of a limb in the service of the U. S. (Indorsed on the pension list, Roll of the Washington City, agency N^o 45, 587, the 10th of July 1865. to Commence the 6th January 1865) I believed to have the right to be an American citizen.

Residing in Washington in the Service of the Government at the time of my nomination to the post of Consul, I have been confirmed in that idea by an attorney-at-law of that City. //

My naturalisation is he not evident by the fact of my Services rendered to my adopted Country? /

If this formality is indispensable in spite of my exceptionnal position, please have the kindness to inform me about it and I will inform my friends in Washington for execution.

I beg to inform you that I suffer very much in this time on account of an aggravation of my poor leg already twice amputated

please one →

now I am afraid that I will be obliged
to endure a third amputation.

I have the honor,
to be, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient Servant.
Victor Beauboucher,
U. S. Consul.

Recommended specially to the Colonel Byrne of Boston, I have been
Enlisted to the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers.
Wounded at the battle of Coal Harbor the
4 June 1864.

Amputated of left leg the 8 June 1864.
Discharged and receive a pension the 6th January 1865.
Appointed Clerk in Subsistence dept.
the 4th June 1865.
- do - U. S. Consul the 30th August 1865.

Faint
A l'honorable W. H. Seward
Secrétaire d'Etat.
Washington.
Monsieur le Ministre.

Il y a quelques mois, grâce
à votre bonté je fus nommé au
poste que j'occupe aujourd'hui ;
Espérant que vous voudriez bien
me continuer votre faveur dont
je ne ai pas démerité j'ai l'honneur
de vous en remercier :

Faint
1^o J'ai reçu aujourd'hui une
dépêche signée par M^r. Congar.
(Acting Att. Sec^y d'Etat) me invitant à adresser
dans le plus bref délai, une copie
de mon acte de naturalisation
et j'ai adressé en même temps que
cette lettre une réponse officielle
qui vous sera certainement transmise.
Voici les faits :

Au moment où la guerre éclata
j'écrivais dans les journaux belges
de la Belgique, ayant résolu de
défendre les principes que je soutiens
je vins en Amérique où immédiatement
après mon arrivée je fus
présenté à M^r. le Général
Sterrenson par l'entremise
duquel je fis connaissance
du Colonel Payne, Com^{te}
le 28^e Massachusetts Volunteers.
plusieurs

lequel me fit entrer dans son
régiment à la tête duquel il
mourut honorablement le 4 juin à
Coat. Harboz.

Le même jour, j'eus le pied
fracturé en chargeant une batterie
rebelles et par suite amputé.

Déchargé du Service je fus
par les soins de l'honorable M^r.
Danaud alors M^r. Secrétaire de la
guerre placé au département
des Subsistances; c'est alors que
résolu de consacrer le reste de mon
existence à ma patrie d'adoption
je vous adressai une demande
que vous daignâtes approuver
et je me rendis immédiatement à
mon poste.

J'ai toujours pensé que ma
position exceptionnelle d'Amputé
et pensionné du gouvernement me
donnerait la qualité de Citoyen
c'est pourquoi employé de l'Etat
je ne songeais pas à faire une
demande que je regardais inutile.

Je viens donc encore une fois
m'adresser à vous M^r. le
Ministre, pour vous prier
de vouloir bien donner des
Ordres pour faire cesser la
position fautive dans laquelle
je me trouve en ce moment.

Je suis installé à mon poste
et j'espère être dans mes
devoirs digne de la confiance
du Chef de l'Etat et de
la grande nation que j'ai
l'honneur de représenter.

J'ai l'honneur d'être
avec les sentiments de la
plus profonde reconnaissance

Monsieur le Ministre
Le très humble et très Obéissant Serviteur
Victor Beauvacher.
N. S. Consul at Jérusalem.

February 21st 1866.

1226.

Mr Jones

Recd Nov. 23.

Translation

Jerusalem 21 February 1866

To

The Secretary of State

Sir,

Some months ago, thanks to your kindness I was appointed to the post I now occupy, hoping you would be so good as to continue your favor which I have not done any thing to cease to deserve. I have the honor to state to you.

I have seen to day, a despatch signed by Mr Conger, acting assistant Secretary of State, requesting me to send with the least possible delay, a copy of my certificate of naturalization, and I address at the same time with this letter an official answer, which will certainly be transmitted to you.

Here are the facts:

At the time when the war broke out I was writing for the liberal Journals of Belgium, having resolved to fight for the principles I upheld, I came to America, and immediately after my arrival was presented to General Stevenson, through whom I made the acquaintance of Col Byrne, commanding the 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, who induced me to enter his Regiment, at the head of which he died with honor on the 4th June at Coal Harbor, on the same day I had a foot shattered, (in charging a rebel battery) which was in consequence amputated.

Discharged from service, I was then through the care of Mr Dana, then assistant Secretary of War, placed in the Subsistence Department, then I resolved to consecrate the rest of my life to the Country of my adoption, I addressed an application to you which you deigned to approve and

I went immediately to my post.

I always thought that my exceptional condition, as one who had lost a limb in its service, and ~~was~~ was pensioned by the Government, gave me the condition of Citizenship, that is the reason why, being employed by the State, I did not think of making a request which I thought needless.

I now come, therefore, again to address myself once more to you Mr Secretary, to beg you will be so kind as to give the orders necessary to put an end to the false position in which, at this moment, I find myself placed. I am installed at my post, and hope to be, through my conduct, worthy of the confidence of the Head of the State, and of the great people which I have the honor to represent.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the deepest gratitude,

Mr Secretary, your most humble
and obedient servant

Victor Beaubarrier

U. S. Consul at Jerusalem

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Recd May 1
at 10 Ma. 9th

Mr E. Peckham Smith

Cons Jerusalem

No. 5.

Acknowledged
at 10 Ma. 9th
as directed
Consular
No. 5.

United States Consulate
at Jerusalem March. 27th 1868.

Honorable W^m H. Seward
Secretary of State at Washington
D. C.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit
to you the following deposition
which has been made to me by
Mr. Benjamin Silenthal, an
American Citizen and Rev.
Joseph Tainegan, Spanish
Citizen both residing at
Jerusalem.

It is now 5 years ago, that
Mr. Warden Preston, an
American Citizen died at
Jerusalem, leaving two children
Abigail, Ruth, Israel and David, ben. Lion.
Israel, who by virtue of a testament
deposited to the Consulate, were
instituted his universal heirs, said
B. Silenthal and J. Tainegan
being executors.

In consequence all articles and values belonging to the said Mr. Cresson were by the care of the Consul delivered to the executors above mentioned.

David Ben Zion died 3 years ago and Higail, Ruth, Israel, was taken away by the Cholera last year November 1865.

Sir Warder Cresson was a citizen of Pennsylvania - State, had been married a first time in America and divorced before coming to Jerusalem. Of that marriage he had had children who most probably are still alive in America. He leaves no heir in Palestine. At the death of the last child Sir Lazarus S. Mourad, then Vice-Consul, acting Consul, ordered the delegated executor to deliver to him all the objects described in the Inventory here enclosed, threatening them with imprisonment, if these objects were not immediately delivered;

in the meantime giving them knowledge of the articles concerning the duties of Consular Officers in relation to the estates of Testators.

No information of it has been given by him to the department of State although he declared to the two executors, that he would do so by the first courier.

Having been appointed by the President as Consul at Jerusalem, I arrived at the place of my destination January 31st, and immediately discharged E. S. Mourad, keeping him officiously as interpreter at my charge, until the day that these facts relative to the Cresson affair came to my knowledge.

Nothing was communicated to me by Sir Mourad of the Cresson Succession, nor trace whatever was found in the Archives, so that I was obliged to proceed to an Inquiry after it had been revealed to me by Silenthal.

On March 20th, Mourad paid

a visit to Sir Lienthal and told him of having received a letter from America coming from Sir Abraham Mart, attorney at Law residing at Philadelphia who had been a friend of Sir Creston in which he (Korwad) was authorized, to dispose of the inheritance of the above Sir Creston!! In the meantime he entreated Lienthal not to mention this affair to the lately arrived Consul as not being his business. . . .

I interrogated Sir Korwad in the presence of Sir Lienthal and Tainegan and summoned him to deliver to me without delay the objects inscribed in the inventory.

The system of defence adopted by Korwad is deplorable; he could say nothing more, but that he had written in October 1865 or November to Mr.

Mart of Philadelphia to inform him of the death of the last child

and that he had begged the Gentlemen to make the fact known to the department . . . and finally that he always expected the answer.

As to the information for the department he pretended to be ignorant of it; and as to the objects kept by him, and which ought to have been deposited by him in the archives he declared to have forgotten to do it.

I must tell that Mr. Mart of Philadelphia at the death of Sir Creston in 1860 had been instituted his testamentary executor and that the succession at his death had been fairly arranged to the general satisfaction and that it could be becoming to inform that Gentleman of the misfortune which befell once more a family in which he took great interest; but that the letter, which Korwad pretended to have written could only be courteous; his duty should have contrained him

to render account to the State Department
of all what concerned his succession.
I think that the said written letter
to Mr. Mart is like the one received
from him, all invention, for if since
6 months Mr. Mart would have
received it, he who has always shown
a great sympathy to his unhappy family,
would surely have written to one of
the two executors, even most probably
also to the Department

Sir Silvestre declared also
to have delivered to the Sir Rouad
in Dec. 1865 a long letter containing
all the particulars about the deceased
children to be sent to Mr. Mart.
No answer ever came

I styled the Conduct of
Rouad according to its merits.

I dishonourably discharged him
of the Service of the Consulate and
gave notice of it to the Consular-
-officer of each government residing
in Jerusalem, it was also before
him that I wrote this report and

made him known, that a copy
would be sent to Constantinople,
to our Minister Residant
and to our Consul General
in the same town.

I informed him also that
his salary which could be
due to him from January ^{1st}
to 30th, would be suspended
until the department
would have sentenced these
unqualified acts in the part
of a representative of the nation.

Intending upon it, that he
without delay, had to deliver
to my hands the things which
had belonged to Sir Reson, also
I would rigorously proceed.

W. Orall executed it in the
presence of the witnesses, and
these objects with the Seal of
the government upon them, was
by my care deposited in the
archives, waiting that they will be
carefully reclaimed, or to receive
the destination prescribed by the
Rules.

Waiting for the orders, that
it will be please you to send
me, I have the honor to be
with the deepest respect,

W^o Secretary
Your very Obedient Servant
Victor Beaumont
U. S. Consul.

Sirs Lilienthal and Taineyan
have signed the present after
bearing reading of it and
affirm upon honour the
truth of the facts here enclosed.

Jerusalem, March. 29. 1866.
B. Lilienthal

Certified the Signatures
upon.

Victor Beaumont
U. S. Consul.

Named of all deceased American. (Printed.)
including Leamon or married, together with the value of the
personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited
with Victor Beaumont, U. S. Consul from February 11th to March 31st 1866 in close

Date of death	Name of Party	Place where deceased	Where deceased	Value of effects	Disposition made
November 1865	Abigail Roth Wraïl Creighton	(1) Jerusalem	Jerusalem	Jewellery unknown or 14. \$180 found. Cash at at interest.	From November 1865 till March 27 th 1866 (See the Report made up by J. Beaumont at 111 side) By March 1866. a letter to Mr. Ross. Boston. attorney at law at Philadelphia to witness the receipt of Wraïl Creighton at 7 th March 1866. A receipt for the same amount with the signature of Father Wraïl Creighton of Perrytown.
(1) American taken by	with	of	nationalization of his	father	Wraïl Creighton of Perrytown.

Jerusalem, March. 31st 1866.

Victor Beaumont

U. S. Consul at Jerusalem



Waiting for the order, that
 it will be please you to send
 me. I have the honor to be
 with the deepest respect.

Yours very Obedient Servant
 Victor Beaumont
 U. S. Consul.

Sirs Lilienthal and Tainyan
 have signed the present after
 bearing reading of it and
 affirm upon honour the
 truth of the facts here enclosed.

Jerusalem, March. 29. 1866.
 P. Lilienthal

Certified the Signatures
 upon.

Victor Beaumont
 U. S. Consul.

Named of all deceased American (Sept. 1865)
 including Seaman or marines, together with the value of the
 personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by
 the U. S. Consul from February 11 to March 31, 1866 in clause
 11th Victor Beaumont.

Date of death	Name of Party	Place where deceased	Where deceased	Value of effects	Remarks
November 1865	Abigail Ralls Orifany	(1) Jerusalem	Jerusalem	Jewelry unknown 1st. All finished Coarse wool at interest.	Army from November. 1865 till March 27, 1866 (See the Report submitted by V. Beaumont at his home) 27 th March 1866. a letter to Mr. Ross, Hudson, showing at how at Philadelphia to show the relation of Orifany Orifany to the army 1866. a report for the department of the Father Warder (son of George Warder).

(1) American taken by virtue of naturalization of his father Warder (son of George Warder).
 Jerusalem, March. 29. 1866.
 Victor Beaumont
 U. S. Consul at Jerusalem



United States Consulate at
Jerusalem

Inventory of the articles delivered
the 30th November 1865 to the U. S.
Consulate, by Benjamin Silenthal
one of the Executors of the Estate
of Wardon Creston American Citizen.

- One Small gold ladies watch set with pearls
and Gold Chain. Two Gold bracelets.
- One gold watch and one Gold chain.
- Two Silver watches. Three Gold rings.
- One Gold pencil. One pair Gold
Spectacles with Silver Case. One Silver
Goblet. One Silver pencil.

Also; receipts for money belonging
to the said estate amounting to
141. 182 Piastres. loaned out at
interest

Please Over

Consulate at Jerusalem
With duplicate No 5 -
Chest No 21
above signed
Rubin David
Creston
No 2
March. 29. 1866.

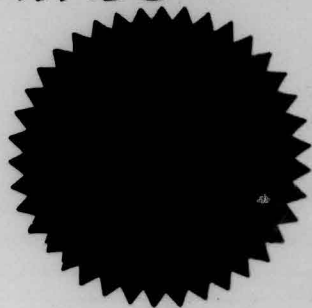


I undersigned Consul
of the United States at Jerusalem
do hereby received the
Objects Specified in the present
Inventory to be deposited in
the Archives of the Consulate
as prescribed by the
Consular Regulations.

Jerusalem. ⁽¹⁾ 27th March 1866.
Victor Beaumont.
U. S. Consul

Witness:
B. Silenthal





(1) See the Rapport annexed to
his Inventory.

Recd. May 30.
Collecte June 2
Annunation
Fugitive
Pappa subject
regulation

Mr J. Smith

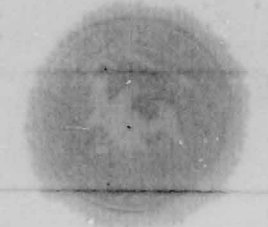
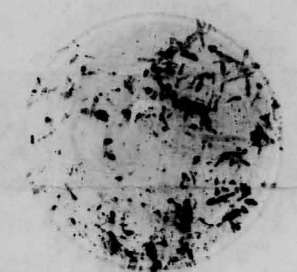
Consulate of the U. S. of America
Jerusalem, April 31st 1866

Gen. W. A. Tarrard,
Secretary of State, Washington D.C.
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
reception of your despatch March 26th
1866, and to inform you that I have
written by the same courier for the immediate
execution of the orders therein mentioned.
It is my duty to tell you that Zeyad
& Mourad left Jerusalem immediately
after the discovery of his contrivance,
and that since that time I was able
to ascertain, that the deed is
guilty of, is one of the consequence of
the meanness of his character. I have
in hand the certain proofs of what
I state. During all his gettion he made
has inserted, of the travellers considerable
sums imploring their commiseration under
the presence of an insufficient salary,
and from the sum of 10 Sh, that each
traveller gave to visit the mosque of
Iman, he kept the half.

Consulate of
the U. S. of America

March 29 1866



Recd. off. May 30.
C. C. C. 2
Minister
Jerusalem
Duffa subject
regulation

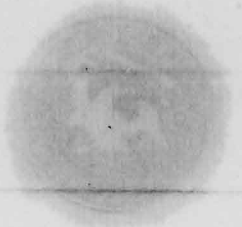
Mr. J. Smith

Legation of the U. S. of America
Jerusalem, April 25th 1866

Gen. W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington
D. C.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the
reception of your despatch March 26th
1866, and to inform you that I have
written by the same courier for the immediate
execution of the orders therein mentioned.
It is my duty to tell you that Z. K. and
S. K. Murad left Jerusalem immediately
after the discovery of his contrivance,
and that since that time I was able
to ascertain, that the deed he is
guilty of, is one of the consequence of
the meanness of his character. I have
in hands the certain proofs of what
I state. During all his gethion he made
has extorted of the travellers considerable
sums imploring their commidation under
the presence of an insufficient salary,
and from the sum of 10 Sh, that each
traveller gave to visit the mosque of
Imar, he kept the half.

For Secretary
of the Legation of
the U. S. of America
March 29. 1866



Now the travellers say what they please,
having learnt from the Pasha him self,
that the entrance of the Mosque is granted
to all the travellers, who make, by pure
generosity, a present of some money.
I believe that Murad is gone to
America, where he will perhaps try
to present himself as a victim of injustice.
This is wretched in every respect.

On the evening before my arrival
he took of the room of the Camar residing
in the Consulate a new flag belonging to
the government and never used before.
He, as he said, had sent it to his
brother, "Vice Consul of the U. S.
at Jaffa!" My Camar informed
me of this only after Murad's
departure. I wrote to Jaffa to his
brother, who, Armenian by birth,
speaks only Turkish and Arabic
and whom I have never acknowledged
in any quality whatever.

This gentleman, who, as I believe,
has been against the usual institution
Vice Consul, by Mr. his brother,

without giving knowledge of it
to the Department informed me that
he had but an old flag since a very
long time and that he was ignorant
of what his brother may have done
with the other.

S. J. Murad besides the
Archives has left neither pens,
nor pen-holders, and therefore
I have the honour of begging your
Excellency to authorize me to the
expense of two new flags, which
are wanted.

I have also the honour to submit
to your approbation the nomination of
Com. Agent at Jaffa of Mr.
J. F. Hermann Esq. Esenthae
citizen of the Kingdom of Hanover
born in Minden near Göttingen,
aged 34 years. This gentleman
lives at Jaffa since some years.
His character is honourable in
every respect, his position as a
banker and his perfect knowledge
of the American language, would
under him very useful to our travellers.

I have received 70 travellers
since my arrival, and I made what
I could to facilitate their excursions
which have all been made in great
tranquillity.

The guide of one traveller
Mr. Allen Melville of New-
York was beaten by the Arabs
7 in number, whom I imprisoned
during 15 days after which
time they promised, not to do
it again.

No other fact is worthy of notice.
If the nomination of Mr. Doerwenthal
is approved, I have the honour of begging
you, to send me a Consul's Manual.

I would also be thankful, if you
would have the kindness of giving
permission to send me the last copy of
diplomatic and Consular Off. of the U. S. etc.

I cannot send my accounts of the 1st
Quarter being unprovided of bill of exchange
Nos. 1, 2, 3 (for which I have written to the Treasury the February 1st)

I am, very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
J. C. Beaubouquet
Consul

I have endured
a very painful
operation some days
past, on account
of my arm, irritated by
strongly irritated
by the fatigues of
my journey.

I thank God
I am little better
now.

Very Respectfully
J. C. Beaubouquet
Consul

inserted to my copy
of the Manual 30. 10. 1820

I have received 70 Travellers
Since my arrival, and I made what
I could to facilitate their excursions
which have all been made in great
tranquillity.

The guide of one traveller
Mr. Allen Melville of New-
York was beaten by the Arabs
7 in number, whom I imprisoned
during 15 days after which
time they promised, not to do
it again.

No other fact is worthy of notice.
If the nomination of Mr. Doerwenthal
is approved, I have the honour of begging
you, to send me a Consul's Manual.

I would also be thankful, if you
would have the kindness of giving
permission to send me the last list of
diplomatic and Consular Officers of the U. S. etc.

I cannot send my accounts of the 1st
Quarter being unprovided of bills of exchange
Nos. 1, 2, 3 (for which I have written to the Treasury the February 1st 1808)

I am, very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
J. C. Beaubien
Consul

I have endured
a very painful
operation some days
past, on account
of my amputation
strongly irritated
by the fatigues of
my journey. God
I thank

I am little better
now. Very Respectfully
J. C. Beaubien
Consul

inserted to my copy
of the 1st of 30th 1808

Consulate of the U. S.
American at Jerusalem

Recd. June 22.

Ackd " 27

Jerusalem. May. 29th 1866

No. 7

Honourable W. H.
Seward, Secretary of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir,

Your despatch "Circular
N: 58, has been received,
& also:

the book entitled "
Commercial Relations
for 1864 and the
List of diplomatic
and Consular Officers etc..
corrected to February 1866.

I am busy to prepare
a collection of Antiquities
for Smithsonian Institute.

I am, very respectfully
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant
Felix Beauverney
Consul.

Recd. July 3.
Ser

Embassy of the United
States of America.

N^o 8. Jerusalem, June 1st 1866.

Hon. W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. Washington
D. C.
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Ten vol. "Diplomatic
Correspondence for 1864 (part. 1st & 2nd)

The Palestine have been this
year entirely ravaged by invasion of
loots. In this time the City of
Jerusalem is yet covered by these insects.

The discouragement of the
inhabitants present a very lamentable
Spectacle; their misery will increase
by the augmentation obliged of all
things already nearly inaccessible.

I have the honor, to be
Very R. S. respectfully,
Sir,

Your Very Obedient Servant
Victor Beaumont
Consul.

Recd. July 10.
Ack .. 11

Consulate of the
United States of America

N^o 9. Jerusalem, June 23rd 1866

Hon. W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatches
N^o 9 of May 3rd 1866
enclosing my Commission
for which please accept
my best thanks.

I am, very Respectfully
Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant
A. Victor Beauchamp
U. S. Consul.

Recd. July 11.
United States
Consulate at Jerusalem

Jerusalem, June 30. 1866

No. 10.

To the hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State, Washington
D. C.

Sir,

I have the honour of Submitting to
you my accounts of Office rent,
Postage and Stationery for
the 1st and 2nd Quarters 1866.

I found it impossible to submit my
accounts of the 1st Quarter in convenient
time as I was in expectation
of bills of exchange with which
I had been entirely unprovided.
I have the honour of begging
you that if any mistake be
found in these two accounts
the rectification might be placed
to my account of the Third
Quarter.

The aforesaid accounts are
accompanied by certificates from
my Banker showing the cost
of exchange.

Please Over.

I avail myself of this opportunity
to advise my drafts for
(Forty One dollars, 25^{cts} (\$41.25) and
Thirty Seven dollars, 23^{cts} (\$37.23) for the
1st quarter 1866 and
Forty One dollar 25^{cts} (\$41.25) and
Twenty four dollars 1^{ct} (\$24.1^{ct}) for the
Second quarter 1866, in
favor of Mr. C. F. Spittley
and C^o at fifteen days sight
acceptance wired.

I have the honour
to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Victor Beaubouvier,
Consul.

Consulate of the
United States of America
Jerusalem
No. 10
Sept. 22
The
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Recd. Aug 22,
Ack. Sept 22

Jerusalem. July 20. 1866

Mr. G. L. Serran,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Sir,

I have the honour of begging
you to approve the nomination as
Deputy Consul at Jerusalem
of Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein.

This young man is 20 years
of age, he belongs to an honorable
German family, and speaks fluently
several languages.

At the time of installation
in this country of an American
Colony his perfect knowledge
of the Country will greatly
facilitate difficulties.

I strongly recommend him
to your approbation

I avail of this opportunity
to advise reception of your
despatches N^o. 10, 11 and 12

I remain
Dear Sir

The letter in which Mr.
Loewenthal's Commission
was enclosed:

I have the honour
to be, Sir,

Your most respectfully
and Obedient Servant
Victor Beaubouche
U. S. Consul.

U. S. Consulate
Consul General

Recd. Sept. 1st
at the Dept. Sept. 27th

N^o. 12.

Hon. W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.
Sir,

I have the honour
to acknowledge the
reception of Three
plays, a Consular
Manual and List of
Diplomatic Officers etc.
for which please
accept my best thanks;
Also,
of the Circular concerning
the death of the late
Hon. Lewis Cass for
whom honours have
been rendered as prescribed.

I am, with the highest
respect, Your very obedient
Servant.

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

United States
at Jerusalem
any opportunity
instructed
Belgium

Consulate
Mr. J. Smith
DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 9 '86
Recd " 20
October 2nd 1886

To the Hon. W. H.
Seward, Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

✓ Sir,

I have the honour to announce
to you the arrival of an American
Boat at Jaffa on the 22nd
of September coming from
Maine. It must have addressed
to you several petitions upon the
subject of its departure several
months ago. The debarcation
took place without any
difficulties from the part of
the local Government with
which I am on the best possible
terms; and I hope to be
able for the future to preserve
the good relations which
have not been disturbed
by the arrival of this Colony
Please over →

Encl

Besides our travellers who
are incessant in Palestine
Such a Colony will greatly
augment my occupations
already very numerous.

Being obliged to maintain
a personal equal to those of
the Consulates of Alexandria
or Constantinople I do not
enjoy the recompense of 500 ^{solldans}
Extra Paid allowed to
these Consulates as well as
the one at Beyroust and
am obliged to pay all
my employees from a very
moderate salary.

I can say without
exaggeration and our Minister
at Constantinople will
confirm if necessary that
the functions of a Consul
at Jerusalem are much
more onerous than those
of Smyrna or Beirut.

Independently of the
appointment as Deputy Consul
of Mr. Benjamin Finkelshteyn
which I submitted to your
approbation I have nominated
at Dragoman. Interpreter
Mr. Nafri. Potta. Gayan
an intelligent and Capable
man for whom a ^{visiting}
Letter has already been sent
me from Constantinople
by the Care of our Minister.

I hope Mr. Secretary
that you will take notice
of what preceds I leave
the rest entirely to the equity
of the Government

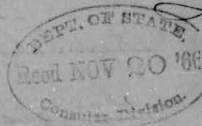
I have the honor, to be
Sir, with the deepest respect
Your very Obedient Servant.
Victor Deaubouche
U. S. Consul.

Consulate of the U. S.
Jerusalem

ACK. 10003

Jerusalem, October 23rd 1866.

To the Hon. W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.



✓
I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 22nd of September N: 15 relative to the approbation which I had asked from the Department in favour of Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein as Deputy Consul. This Gentleman has been born in the town of a very honourable European family residing at Jerusalem. He speaks very well the Turkish and Arabic languages and is indispensable to me for the very frequent visits which are necessary to the local government.

When Mr. Minady who had exercised the functions of Vice-Consul under my predecessor was by my care sent away for malversation I found it very necessary to supply myself with an employe capable of exercising the same functions. Besides the material impossibility of taking in my service a Citizen of the United States I made choice of Mr. B. Finkelstein upon the attestation of the Hon. English Bishop and his conduct has been up to this day worthy and exempt from the slightest reproach.

H. Owen

The arrival of 160 Americans at Jaffa who have an intention of establishing themselves there (a nominative list is added) the growing affluence of our travellers may sometimes absolutely require my momentary absence either for Jaffa or any other place where an inquest will have to be made, it is necessary that in such a case of absence I should leave here a representative, I may get ill, die and the Archives will always be in the hands of a person having an official character.

Mr. B. Finkelstein is a respectable young man whose desire is to become one day a Citizen of the United States and who will do all to this effect.

I earnestly desire that the title of Deputy or Vice Consul be given him on account of increasing his influence with the local authorities; Besides this I am convinced that no Subject of the United States will ever present himself to fulfil at Jerusalem the functions so moderately rewarded (Although a Consul-Chief should receive more than might)

It is well understood that I shall pay Mr. Finkelstein out of my treatment as I did to Mr. Murad.

My nominating Mr. N. Gargour, as Dragoman was also indispensable either for communication with the Pacha or with our travellers to whom he will be able to render great services.

The Consulates of Belgium and other little powers have all one Chancellor and at least one Dragoman each paid by their Government!

A vice Consul has always been attached to the Service of the Consuls who came here. All these Consuls without exception resigned their employ in consequence of the insufficient smallness of their Salary.

It is in all respects and absolutely necessary for our government that there should be no changing of persons so frequently, the knowledge of the Consular Regulations and their strict application not being the only qualities requested to make a good Consul

R. orca 7

in Turkey in which Country
 the Government is in need of being
 seriously known and in consequence
 studied.

It was not till after expending
 a part of what I proposed that
 I was able to establish myself
 as should be the representative of
 one of the first powers. being
 persuaded that the Government
 will remedy such state of things.

I have the honor,
 to remain, Sir, with
 the deepest Respect
 Your very Obedient Servant.
 Victor Beaubouquet.
 U. S. Consul.

List of Americans arrived at Joffa on the 22 September 1866. with an intention of
 establishing themselves there

George Washington Joshua Adams, President of the Palestine emigration
 association and President of the Church of the Messiah aged 53 years born
 in New Jersey

Mrs S L Adams age 39 years born in Maine

Clarence Augustine Adams age 11 years born in Maine

S L Wags Bishop of the Church at Addison and Jonesport age
 49 years, born at Addison in Maine

Mrs S A Wags age 39 born at Addison in Maine

Carey C Wags age 14 Drusilla S Ward a 21

Hattie A Wags a 6 George A Drisko 35

John A Drisko Elder a 32 Lizzie C Drisko 32

Mrs Charlotte Drisko a 26 Julia C Drisko a 11

Andrew Tabbet Elder a 36 John Burns a 66

Mrs Phebe Tabbet a 32 Lucy W Burns a 66

Ernest A Tabbet a 10 James C Burns a 26

Norman Tabbet a 8 Charles C Burns a 18

Geneora Tabbet a 6 B B Leighton a 54

Anna Tabbet a 4 Mary W Leighton a 49

Leon A Tabbet a 1 Eli A Leighton a 25

Captain Ackley Norton a 38 Frances A Leighton a 20

Mrs A Norton a 37 Mary S Leighton a 18

Alice B Norton a 18 Miriam W Leighton a 36

Lester C Norton a 14 Abitha A Leighton a 36

Eugene Norton a 8 Idella W Leighton a 12

Lovatus Norton a 5 Ralph S Leighton a 7

Levella Norton a 3 Flora S Leighton a 1

Oliver A Ward a 46 H H Emerson a 28

Melville Ward a 17 Rosa H Emerson a 30

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Lovatus Norton a 5 Ralph S Leighton a 7

Lewella Norton a 3 Flora L Leighton a 7

Oliver A Ward a 46 H H Emerson a 28

Melville Ward a 17 Rosa H Emerson a 30

<u>Ellen C Emerson</u>	a	5	<u>Rebecca Mc Kenzie</u>	a	13
<u>Samuel P Kelley</u>		61	<u>Ellen D. Mc Kenzie junior</u>	a	2
<u>B. Belinda Kelley</u>	a	56	<u>Mariella F. Mc Kenzie</u>	a	20
<u>Moses W Leighton</u>	a	49	<u>Benjamin Rogers</u>	a	37
<u>Nancy S Leighton</u>	a	30	<u>Lucy S Rogers</u>	a	3
<u>Merrill B Leighton</u>	a	14	<u>C. P. Rogers</u>	a	14
<u>Edward W Gray</u>	a	32	<u>Theresa L. Rogers</u>	a	12
<u>Mary M Gray</u>	a	36	<u>Bradford Rogers</u>	a	8
<u>Mary L Gray</u>	a	8	<u>Arthur Rogers</u>	a	6
<u>Frank J Gray</u>	a	1	<u>George Rogers</u>	a	2
<u>Eugene W Gray</u>	a	13	<u>Elizabeth A Watson</u>	a	4
<u>Daniel W Emerson</u>	a	29	<u>Everett W Watson</u>	a	1
<u>Robert F Emerson</u>	a	23	<u>F. B. Watson</u>	a	1
<u>Josiah M Gray</u>	a	16	<u>A. L. Norton</u>	a	4
<u>Nolla Floyd</u>	a	36	<u>Phoebe Norton</u>	a	39
<u>Theodosia Floyd</u>	a	42	<u>George C. Norton</u>	a	16
<u>Everett M Floyd</u>	a	1	<u>Lucy A Norton</u>	a	14
<u>William H Lynch</u>	a	40	<u>John A Norton</u>	a	1
<u>Charlotte B Lynch</u>	a	23	<u>Rebecca Norton</u>	a	8
<u>Baranes Lynch</u>	a	18	<u>Daniel J. Norton</u>	a	6
<u>Mc Louisa Lynch</u>		16	<u>Daniel S. Watts</u>	a	3
<u>Dominic J. Goussart on Maine</u>			<u>Anna Watts</u>	a	2
<u>Joshua S Walker</u>	a	38	<u>John A. Watts</u>	a	6
<u>Mary Walker his mother</u>	a	63	<u>Olivia Watts</u>	a	2
<u>Ellis B. Mc Kenzie</u>	a	35	<u>Sabina B. Watts</u>	a	4
<u>Margaret C. Mc Kenzie</u>	a	51	<u>Ida May Watts</u>	a	5 months
<u>Arthur C. Mc Kenzie</u>	a	27	<u>Zebediah Alley</u>	a	5
<u>Edwin B. Mc Kenzie</u>	a	49	<u>Abigail B. Alley</u>		
<u>Orin W. Mc Kenzie</u>	a	17	<u>William Alley</u>		

From San Francisco California been in Addison Maine are

<u>A. H. Wap</u>	a	42	<u>Clifton A. Wap</u>	a	6
<u>C. S. Wap</u>	a	42	<u>Eliza Dyer</u>	a	65

From Lebanon N. H. are

<u>Eliza Conson</u>	a	60	<u>Sara Mace</u>	a	70
<u>Annie Williams</u>	a	30	<u>Levi C. Mace</u>	a	12
<u>Orland H. Tibbets</u>	a	43	<u>Jehiel Mace</u>	a	7
<u>Lydia A. Tibbets</u>	a	43	<u>From Orrington N. H.</u>		
<u>Charles W. Tibbets</u>	a	20			
<u>Arville A. Tibbets</u>	a	3	<u>Josiah B. Ames</u>	a	30
<u>Levi Mace</u>	a	46	<u>Martha Ames</u>	a	42
<u>Caroline Mace</u>	a	45	<u>George Ames</u>	a	28
<u>Caroline C. Mace</u>	a	16			
<u>Mary Mace</u>			<u>From Rochester New Hampshire are</u>		
<u>Irvin Conson</u>	a	50	<u>Wilma Conson</u>	a	15
<u>Jessie Conson</u>	a	46	<u>Lucy A. Conson</u>	a	31
<u>Charles M. Conson</u>	a	9	<u>Leonard Conson</u>	a	14
<u>George W. Clark</u>	a	36	<u>Mary J. Clark</u>	a	7
<u>Ellen Clark</u>	a	34	<u>Frank C. Clark</u>	a	5
<u>Herbert Clark</u>	a	10	<u>Eugene A. Clark</u>	a	1
<u>George B. Clark</u>	a	8	<u>W. F. Clark</u>	a	22

From Surrey N. H. are

<u>F. W. Wentworth</u>	a	31	<u>Clinton Wentworth</u>	a	4
<u>C. H. Wentworth</u>	a	28	<u>Mark D. Wentworth</u>	a	3
<u>F. M. Wentworth</u>	a	7	<u>Lella Wentworth</u>	a	4 months
<u>Mark Wentworth</u>	a	34	<u>B. H. Higginis M.D.</u>	a	47
<u>A. R. Wentworth</u>	a	30	<u>Helen C. Higginis</u>	a	35
<u>Fanny C. Wentworth</u>	a	5	<u>George W. Higginis</u>	a	9
			<u>Lizzie B. Higginis</u>	a	7

From York Maine
 J. B. Moulton a 36 Lauretta Moulton a 4
 A. M. Moulton a 30 Leon A. Moulton a 2

From Boston Massachusetts
 Mary G. Smith a 50 Matilda Richardson 50
 William B. Stevens a 33 Jane A. Flagg music teacher 36

These four only passengers on board the Nellie Chapin
 As a matter of history we also add the names and ages of the officers and crew of the ship

Nellie Chapin
 Captain Warren Wap No a 46 Porter E. Reynolds Addison Newfound Harbor
 James H. Hinkley Jonesport N. first mate 28 Michael DeLothri Steward a 2

The searrens names and ages are as follows
 Henry Belmont Charleston South Carolina 27
 Thomas Chesterson Jonesport N. a 30
 Ruben Hall Jonesport N. a 17
 William Whitney Hampden N. a 23
 Thomas Cannerton a Norwegian a 18
 James Woolfall Liverpool England a 20

This comprises the whole number of person on board the Nellie Chapin
 making 168 in all.

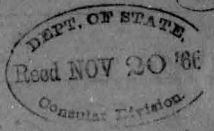
A similar list has been Jerusalem. October. 29th 1866
 sent by my Care to our Victor Beaumont
 Consul. Gen. at Constantinople. U. S. Consul.

Consulate of the U. S. of America. Aek. Dec 3.
 Jerusalem. October. 23rd 1866
 No: 15.

Consulate of the U. S. of America
 Jerusalem
 No: 15

To the Hon. W. H. Seward,
 Secretary of State Washington
 D. C.

✓ Sir,



In reference to my letter of the September 28th
 No: 13 I have the honor to Submit to you
 here beneath a table of the rents and expenss
 of this Consulate:

Canvass - 2	135	} - 800.
Dragomen - 1	365	
Office Rent	250	
Tax Government	50	

Receipt
 per Salary - 1500
 Office Rent - 150
 } - 1650.

Our travellers already very numerous the last
 year will augment in a large proportion
 this year and hereafter.

After Russia our nation is the one which
 continually furnished the most numerous
 Pilgrims
 England has fewer.
 Prussia and Austria. very few.

H. Over

From York Maine
 J. B. Moulton a 36
 A. M. Moulton a 30
 Loretta Moulton a 4
 Leon A. Moulton a 2

From Boston Massachusetts
 Mary G. Smith a 50
 William B. Stevens a 33
 Matilda Richardson 50
 Jane A. Flagg music teacher 36

These four only passengers on board the Nellie Chapin
 As a matter of history we also add the names and ages of the officers and crew of the ship

Nellie Chapin
 Captain Warren Wap No. a 46
 James H. Hinkley Jonesport N. H. first mate 28
 Porter E. Reynolds Addison N. H. second mate
 Michael Dolton Steward a

The searers names and ages are as follows
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 Thomas Cannteston a Norwegian a 18
 James Woolfall Liverpool England a 20

This comprises the whole number of person on board the Nellie Chapin
 making 168 in all.

A similar list has been sent by my care to our Consul General at Constantinople.
 Jerusalem, October, 29th 1866
 Victor Beaumont
 U. S. Consul.

Consulate of the U. S. of America. Jerusalem
 No. 15.
 Jerusalem, October, 23rd 1866
 ACK. Dec 3.

This is to certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as it appears in the office of the Consul General at Constantinople.

To the Hon. W. H. Seward,
 Secretary of State Washington D. C.

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In reference to my letter of the September 28th No. 13 I have the honor to submit to you here beneath a table of the rents and expends of this Consulate:

Canvas - 2	135	} - 800.
Dragoman - 1	365	
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Tax Government	50	

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 Office Rents - 150
 } - 1650.

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 England has fewer.
 Prussia and Austria, very few.

R. Over

France - besides two Caravans coming
at fixed periods of the year, has but very
rarely some travellers travelling individually.
Spain - few or none at all.
Mexico - None.

The following is the treatment of the
representatives of each nation:

Russia - 5000 ^{dollars} - extra expensed separately paid, lodging given by Govt:
1 Chancellor. 4 Cavalries & dragoon. Intendants also paid
by the Govt: with lodging _____

England - 3500 dollars. 4 Cavalries. 1 Dragoon and lodging extra paid

France - 4400 dollars 6 Cavalries 2 Chancellors 2 Dragoons extra

Mexico - 3000 dollars ! _____

Prussia - 2900 dollars. 4 Cavalries. 1 Chancellor 1 Intendant and lodging
extra paid _____

Austria - 2800 dollars _____ do _____ do _____

At the present moment of famine and
desolation in Palestine every thing is above
the usual price.

A young man conveniently educated, without
official character could not live here with
less than 1000 dollars a year!

I leave it to the appreciation of the
government to decide in this - also.

I remain, Sir, with the deepest
respect, Your very obedient Servant
Victor Beaumontier.
U. S. Consul.

RECEIVED

3 1867

Mr. J. Smith
Jerusalem. Dec 28 1866

Hon. W. H. Seward.

Secretary of State. Washington
D.C.

Sir,

Mr. J. Adams, who gives
himself the title "President of
the Church of the Messiah" and
who has succeeded in bringing to
Palestine 48 families from
Maine of whom the greater
part are already in the most
frightful misery gives himself
out as the "intimate friend"
of Mr. Seward, Secretary of
State!

I am convinced of the impurity
of his assertion and shall be
very glad Mr. Le Secours
that a word from you will
please him.

France - besides two Caravans coming at fixed periods of the year, has but very rarely some travellers travelling individually.

Spain - few or none at all.

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The following is the treatment of the representatives of each nation:

Russia - 5000 ^{dollars} - extra expensed separately paid, lodging given by Govern:
1 Chancellor. 4 Caravans & dragoman. Interpreter also paid by the Govern: with lodging _____

England - 3500 dollars. 4 Caravans. 1 Dragoman and lodging extra paid

France - 4400 dollars 6 Caravans 2 Chancellors 2 Dragomans extra

Mexico - 3000 dollars ! _____

Prussia - 2900 dollars. 4 Caravans, 1 Chancellor 1 Interpreter and lodging extra paid _____

Austria - 2000 dollars _____ do _____ do _____

At the present moment of famine and desolation in Palestine every thing is above the usual price.

A young man conveniently educated, without official character could not live here with less than 1000 dollars a year!

I leave it to the appreciation of the government to decide in this case.

I remain, Sir, with the deepest respect,
Your very Obedient Servant
Victor Beaumontier.
U. S. Consul.

RECEIVED

MAY 3 1867

Mr. J. Smith
Jerusalem. Dec 18 1866

Hon. W. H. Seward,

Secretary of State. Washington
D.C.

Sir,

Mr. J. Adams, who gives himself the title "President of the Church of the Meppiat" and who has succeeded in bringing to Palestine H.E. families from Maine of whom the greater part are already in the most frightful misery gives himself out as the "intimate friend" of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State!

I am convinced of the infamy of his assertion and shall be very glad Mr. Le Secours that a word from you will
Yours truly
J. L. Oren

permit me to deride it.
For this Gentleman puts himself
under the cover of Honorability
to have an influence over these
poor families with whom he
has only succeeded by falsehood
one greater than another.

I am, Sir, with deepest
respect.

Your very Obedient Servant.
Wm. Beaumont
Combes.

I. S. An inquiry will be made
shortly and report addressed to the
department.

RECEIVED

JAN 9 1867

1867

Secretary

16

Consulate of the U. S. of America at
Jerusalem, December 2nd 1866.

M^r. J. Smith

Hon. W. H. Seward,

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir,

By my letter N^o. 45 (State Dept) and
by the one N^o. 2 (Treasury Dept) I addressed
on the 30th June last my accounts for the 1st
and 2nd Quarters with all Certificates to prove
the same.

No answer having been given me to this
day it is impossible for me to draft for the 3rd
and in a little time for the 4th Quarter.

I hope meanwhile that all my letters
have arrived they having been insured by the
French post the 30th June last.

I am going to proceed upon an inquiry
at Jaffa in regard to the newly arrived inmates
whose situation is most lamentable and by whom
numerous complaints have been addressed against
the promoter Mr. Adams.

The result of my investigation will be
sent shortly.

I am, Sir, with very great
respect, Your very obedient Servant.

J^o. Beaubouvier,

Consul.

Copy sent to Mr. Merrill
Mch. 16.
For Mr. Merrill

Consulate
of the United States of America
at Jerusalem

Copies of letters received and sent by the United
States Consul in the interests of the American
families arrived at Jaffa on the 22nd September
1866

U.S. Legation at Constantinople July 13th

Victe Deauboucher Esq.

U.S. Consul

Your of June 28th is received, I regret to say the Porte declines to grant the required firman for the proposed American settlement near Jaffa. The Sultan has no public domain at his disposition there, and the Porte fears complications found out of such a settlement of people not Ottoman Subjects. I have tried to overcome objections but in vain. The projectors of the scheme should not have encouraged families to come back from America until the result of their application to the Porte was known. I communicated it immediately after its receipt to Senator Fenell of Maine.

Yrs respectfully
(Signed) E. Joy Morris

Answer

6. Consulate of the U.S. of America at Jerusalem
Jerusalem July 28th 1866.

To the Hon. Ed Joy Morris U.S. Minister at Constantinople
Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of your letter of July 13th relative to the American Colonization project. I have to state that these American families will come having or not a firman from the Turkish Government.
By

By private informations directed by the promoter Mr Adams
to Mr Lowenthal our Agent at Jaffa 30 families number-
ing from 100 to 150 persons will arrive in the middle or
in the end of September next

I will do everything for their protection as well as all
the foreign citizens settled in the Dominions of the
Sublime Porte are by their respective Governments.

See Diplomatic Correspondence 1863 part 2 page 1088 & seq

I will be glad to receive instructions from you if that
is the case.

Enclosed a newspaper containing a letter directed
to the Turkish Government by the American Colo-
nists

Very respectfully
your obedient servant
(Signed) Victor Beaubouche
U.S. Consul.

U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem

Jerusalem Oct. 13th 1866

Hon. Ed. Joy, Minister of the Legation of the
United States at Constantinople

Sir
I have the honour to inform you that the Governor of Pa-
lestine has lately written to Constantinople relative to
the arrival of the colony and asked for instructions.
Upon the demand which the Governor addressed
to myself I wrote him the following letter.

"To His Excellency Ezyet Pacha Governor
of Jerusalem"

Sir October 10th

"I have the honour to inform you of the reception of"
"your letter in regard to the arrival of a number of"
"American families at Jaffa".
"These families coming to Jaffa by their own people"
"feelings are to be considered as all strangers residing in"
"the Dominions of the Ottoman Empire, they will be"
"protected by this Consulate as warmly as all travel-"
"lers visiting this Country".
"The laws and treaty existing between the United States"
"Government and your own, are very well known by"
"all these persons and they will always avoid by"
"wise prudent conduct any complications for their"
"Government. A firman being required only for"
"persons becoming proprietors in the Ottoman"
"Empire and the Americans not desiring this privi-"
"lege I inform you that no firman has been granted to them"
Constantinople

"I can also add that the American families having decided
"to keep their nationality complete and inviolate, they will do"
"their best to keep in good relations with the Turkish Govern-
"ment, and thus always have right to the serious protection"
"of the United States. Hoping that your feelings may be"
"the same in this cause I beg you to receive my best friend-
"ships"

A nominative list has been transmitted to our Consul
General at Constantinople and will be sent to you if
required. A copy of the treaty and official letters relative
to their respective situation has been sent to Mr Adams
the president of the emigration association to be commu-
nicated to our countrymen.

I remain Sir

very respectfully

your obedient servant

V. Neauvacher

U.S. Consul.

W.P. U.S. Consulate Jerusalem Oct 18th 1866
J. H. Goodenow Esq Consul General of the U.S. of
America at Constantinople

Sir

I have the honour to inform you of the arrival at Jaffa on
the 22nd Sept^r of a certain number of American families who
have an intention of residing in this country and to trans-
mit to you a list of these persons. You doubtless know the object
of this colony published at different periods in the American
and European Newspapers and our Minister at Constantinople
could

could have been able to tell you the demand which had been
by addressed by them to the Sublime Porte. Not having received
my special instructions I keep myself rigorous in the limits
of our regulations and of the treaties existing with the Sublime
Porte. My relations with the Local Government have been
up to the present time upon the best possible terms.

I wrote to our Legation at Constantinople with this mail.

I remain Sir

with great respect

your obedient servant

V. Neauvacher U.S. Consul

Translation of the letter of the Pacha from the pacha.

Jerusalem Nov^r 19th 1866

Monsieur le Consul General
Having given knowledge to the Government General of Egypt
of the divergence of opinion which existed between us relative
to the conditions upon which the Emigrants from the United
States of America could settle in the environs of Jaffa and
Ramleh I have the honour to communicate to you the an-
swer which His Excellency the Governor General has sent
me.

The emigrants amounting to the number of one hundred
and fifty persons, come to settle with their families in Turkey
cannot be considered as foreign individuals, and whose sojourn
in our midst is regulated in virtue of existing treaties, but
as

as forming a Colony.
The Imperial Government has established a regulation
for Colonists, and the American emigrants cannot
but submit to this category.
This regulation has already received its application in
several places of the Empire where foreign colonies have
been formed and fixed since many years. The only
proceeding for you to follow, Monsieur le Consul General,
is to address yourself to Constantinople, that we might
receive orders authorizing the establishment of the
American Colony. But as long as this authorization does
not arrive, I regret to inform you that I must oppose
myself to the buying and cultivating of the lands by the
new comers

(Signed) Iszet. Pacha

Answer

V. d. Consulate Jerusalem

Nov^r 24th 1866.

To His Excellency Iszet Pacha Governor of Jerusalem

Sir

In answer to your letter of the 19th of Nov^r relative to the American
families who have lately arrived at Jaffa, I have the honour
to inform you that the number of one hundred and fifty per-
sons come with their families in all. This is the number of these
persons. Men 40. Women 43. Children 69.

The interests of each are individual and several of them have
an intention of applying themselves to agriculture, upon
lands belonging to different persons formerly established
in

in the Turkish Empire and sent to these American families.
There is no reason for the Government of the United States
to make any demand to Constantinople concerning
these persons, their position being already defined by
the treaties existing between the two Governments.

These American families have come to Palestine with
a design of enterprise, and to try the fertility of the soil,
it is probable that, the results being favourable they
will definitively establish themselves and be fol-
lowed by other families, then and only then they would
form a colony, but at present, being but farmers
or holders of land belonging to persons subject to the
laws and regulations of the Sublime Porte, they will
preserve all the rights to the protection of the United
States Government, as well as all the Europeans who
being established in the Empire upon the same con-
ditions have a right to that of their own Government.
Of these forty persons arrived with their families the
greatest part are handicrafts, such as carpenters,
Joiners, Shoemakers, Tailors etc. and each one of
them intends to settle in the country as all European
workmen, and nothing else for the present.

These American families continuing to remain
upon the terms of existing treaties, will always
have right to the serious protection of the United States Govern-
ment, and a prompt separation would always be demanded
for every act occasioning a loss whatever for one of them.

Trusting Monsieur le Pacha upon the continuation of the
good relations existing between us I have the honour of begging
your Excellency to accept the homage of my distinguished com-
rades
dear ones (Signed) V. Beauvacher.

Hon. Ed. Joy Morris Minister Resident of the United States
at Constantinople
Jerusalem Dec: 28th 1866

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you in answer to your letter of
the 12th instant addressed to Mr. Lowenthal my agent at Jaffa
(who had written to you without previous notice.)

1st That I went to Jaffa on the 13th of December, there to
enter into a serious inquiry.

2nd That I am actually making a conscientious ex-
amination of the accounts of all sorts between
Mr. Adams promoter of this project and the newly
arrived families.

3rd That a complete report will be forwarded to you
by my care, towards the 18th of January at the latest.

4th That a small number of families being in
the greatest misery I assist them at my own
risks and perils, waiting for an opportunity to
send them to the nearest port in the Mediterranean.

5th That at present I fear no complications with
the local authorities.

6th That the position of the poor families is so
much the more critical as they have nothing
to hope for from the others, themselves being in not
very easy circumstances, the interests of each being
individual. These poor people shall have to die of misery
here or be promptly sent back to their mother country.

I am sir very respectfully
your ob. serv. (p.) V. De Carbochen
U.S. Consul

U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem

Jerusalem January 28th 1867

Hon. Ed. Joy Morris Minister Resident of the
United States at Constantinople

Sir.

Thus, as I had announced to your Excellency
I went to Jaffa where I proceeded to a conscientious
inquiry of all what regards the newly arrived Amer-
ican families. It would be superfluous to
narrate here all the bustle and embarrassments
which I have suffered in this mission, the
result of which I shall succinctly give you
and which I hope will avoid all future
disagreements.

The majority of the colony which recognizes
Mr. G. J. Adams for its spiritual chief, and
President of the Church of the Messiah is satis-
fied and persists in the intention of remaining
in this country, these are honest artisans, labouring
men who will perhaps succeed one day in fer-
tilizing the soil of Palestine, and who will not
cause any jealous feelings to the Government
of the Sublime Porte. I have defined their position
exactly as to the Local Government, and in
reposing upon existing treaties (in the limits
of which they strictly find themselves) there is
no fear of complications either for them or for
their Government.

Some families who had been seduced by the
recitatives

recitations of Mr Adams upon Palestine, were upon their
arrival discontinued. Misery with all the evils which
it carries in its train, came arguments to their
discouragement, better recriminations against
the projector took place (which is generally the case
in projects of such a nature) numerous complaints
were addressed to me I proceeded to Jaffa to remedy
this state of things and I did all what a human
being could do in a like case.

Mr Adams, having been led into an error, caused
several persons having full confidence in him
believed that I would be hostile to those who had
himself desired to remain in this country and
made, in company with him a visit to the Pacha
of Jerusalem with the aim of becoming Tur-
kish Subjects.

The following day I made Mr Adams come to
the Russian Establishment, where I kept him
for twenty four hours in a comfortable apartment,
in order to give him cognizance of all the wrongs
imputed to him &c &c.

I would not here press heavily upon the facts which
then justified the serious act of the provisory
arrest of Mr Adams, because, thank God this
unhappy affair is to day in the course of arrange-
ment, and that I do not desire to give any blow to
his reputation, having received his word of honour
that he would rigorously achieve all his obligations
I shall simply observe to your Excellency that
Mr Adams

Mr Adams will never complain of the decision
which I see myself forced to take in regard to him,
and that on the contrary, every thing having
terminated to the complete satisfaction of
every one, he will only have to congratulate him-
self upon my proceedings.

Mr Adams keeps rigorously to the engagements
which he has taken in regard to me, and I hope in
several days to be able to write to you that peace will
among the families established at Jaffa where I
shall soon go again to terminate all differences.

Mr Adams has written to me two very worthy letters
in which he expresses his desire to arrive at an hon-
ourable satisfaction and as it is also my earnest de-
sire, I hope to avoid by these means all the compli-
cations of a procedure. Every one of the others, convinced
of the protection which they may expect from our
Government, has repudiated the absurd idea
of changing his nationality (which besides
could never have been serious) and all are proud
of remaining American Citizens.

As for the poor families whom I aid with all my
might I hope that either by the arrival of a vessel of
our nation which could conduct them into a port of
the Mediterranean from where they could be
sent to America or by a different combina-
tion they may be helped.

I have advanced to those most in need
about one hundred dollars up to the present
day

day at my risks and perils
I shall not speak here of my agent Mr. Loewen
that. This will be the object of a special letter which
I shall address to you shortly after the termin-
ation of this affair.

I have the honour to be

Yours
Very respectfully
your obedient servant
(Signed) V. Beaubouche.

For the correctness of this copy I put my name

V. Beaubouche
Consul

Consulate of the U. S. of America at
Jerusalem. ^{Dr. J. Smith} January 4th 1857.

N^o: 17

Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir,

The arrival of 40 American -
families at Jaffa has already several
times obliged my department; I shall
return there again in several days to
proceed to a complete investigation the
result of which will be sent to the
department during this month.

I do not fear any complications
with the local government at present,
the rest is an affair of jurisdiction
for which I support myself upon
the regulations and instructions
which I could receive from our
Minister at Constantinople whom
I acquaint with all my doings
and actions.

Several of these families have
been reduced to the most frightful
misery and I support them at
my own risks and perils till
after a solution shall be given

J. L. over

to a report which I shall address to our Minister and Consul General at Constantinople, also to the State Department after a very conscientious examination of all the affair.

I am, very Respectfully
Yours most Obedient Servant
Victor Beaumont
Consul.

News about my account of the Second Quarter 1866 has been received by me and I can not draw for the 3rd and 4th Quarter.

Consulate of the
United States of
America at Jerusalem. Feb. 1867.

N^o 19. Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington
D. C.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the dispatch No 17 and 18, the first relative to the information which I gave to the Dept. of the nomination of Mr. Napri Costa-Largour as Druggeman. Intersuper as my Charges; The Second making the approbation of the nomination of Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein as Deputy Consul for which I beg you to receive my best thanks.

I. of a Vol. Commercial relations 1865 accompanied by the message of His Excellency the President

please return it

to a report which I shall address to our Minister and Consul Genl at Constantinople, also to the State Department after a very conscientious examination of all that affair.

I am, very Respectfully
Yours,
Your most obedient Servant
Victor Beaumont
Consul.

News about my Account of the Second Quarter 1866 has been received by me and I can not draw for the 3rd and 4th Quarter.

Consulate of the
United States of
America at Jerusalem. Feb 2nd 1867.
Ack Mar 2nd 1867.

N^o 19. Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington
D. C.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of the dispatch Nos 17. and 18. the first relative to the information which I gave to the Dept. of the nomination of Mr. Napri Costa - Cargour as Dragoman. Interprete at my Charges; The second making the approbation of the nomination of Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein as Deputy Consul for which I beg you to receive my best thanks.

I. of a Vol. "Commercial relations 1865 accompanied by the message of His Excellency the President

please return it

Form No 1
 Name of Person employed in the United States Consulate at Jerusalem
 Form No 1

Name	Place	Particulars	Rank	Date of nomination	Date of approval
Abraham Finkelstein	Jerusalem	do	Deputy Consul	July 12 th 1866	Nov. 25 th 1866
Yehou Goshengour	do	do	Deputy Secretary	June 15 th 1866	do. 25 th 1866
Mustapha Kasamain	do	do	Consul	occupied by the Turkish Government some years ago.	
Jacobi Aili	do	do	do	do some months ago	
Abraham Sawathel	Jaffa	do	Consul Agent	May 3 rd 1866	June 2 nd 1866

Certified True
 Victor Beauvais
 Consul
 Jerusalem January 1st 1867.

I adjoin to this dispatch
 a Copy of several letters
 addressed by my care to
 the local authorities and to
 our Minister at Constantinople
 in the behalf of the American
 families arrived at Jaffa,
 also a list of the employed
 of this Consulate (Form No 1)
 and a list of the deceased
 persons during the year
 ending 1866.
 all belonging to the newly
 arrived families.

I have the honour,
 to be, Sir, with the greatest
 respect,
 Your very Obedient Servant
 Victor Beauvais
 Consul.

Jaffa

No 20) Consulate of the United States at Jerusalem

Jerusalem February 3rd 1867

Honorable W. H. Seward. Secretary of
State, Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honour of submitting to you
my account of office rent, postage,
and stationary for the 3rd and 4th
Quarters 1866.

The aforesaid accounts are accompanied
by certificates from my banker show-
ing the rate of exchange.

I avail myself of this opportunity
to advise my draft for (\$ 41. 25)
and (\$ 10. 00) for the 3rd Quarter 1866
and (\$ 41. 25) and (\$ 6. 71) for
the 4th quarter 1866 in favour of A. B. Tyan
at fifteen days sight acceptance waived
I have waited up to this day that the
rectifications which could result
from the examination of my
account of the 1st and 2nd Quarters
sent the 30th of June may be
addressed to me

If any rectifications arrive

I shall make them in my account of the 1st Quarter 1867.

I have the honour to be Sir
 very respectfully
 your obedient servant
 Victor Beaumont
 Consul

Consulate of the United States at Jerusalem

Names of all deceased American Citizens including seamen or mariners together with the personal effects belonging to them and taken possession of by or deposited with the Consul at Jerusalem from January 1st 1866 to December 31st 1866. included

Date of Death	Name of person	Of what place a native or resident	Place of burial	When deceased	Value of Effects	Disposition
1 October 8	George Rogers	Jonesport, Washington County, Maine	Jaffa			
2 " 14	Leon A. Falbot	Addison, Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
3 " 23	John Burns	Addison, Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
4 " 24	Francis J. Gray	Addison, Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
5 " 27	Eugene Clark		Jaffa			
6 " 27	George W. Clark		Jaffa			
7 " 30	Mary W. Leighton	Addison, Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
8 " 30	George B. Clark	Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
9 November 5	Flora L. Leighton	Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
10 " 17	Everett M. Floyd	Addison, Wash. City, Maine	Jaffa			
11 " 17	Elvira A. Watts	Jonesport, Wash. City	Jaffa			
12 " 28	Mark D. Wentworth	Sury, Hancock City, Maine	Jaffa			
13 " 27	Phoebe P. Bolton	Sury, Hancock City, Maine	Jaffa			

Coll. in March 7th 1867
 Leviator Journal, Coll. of
 v. 2, p. 10

\$76.19 according to the appraisals of J. H. Webb and G. J. Adams. See also account of trustee

I certify hereby that the above statement is true and conform the Official register kept in the Consulate at Jerusalem. December 31



Victor Beaumont

I shall make them in my
account of the 1st Quarter 1867.

I have the honour
to be Sir

very respectfully
your obedient servant
Victor Deauboucher
Ansa C

Including seamen or mariners together with the value
of profession of by or deposited with Victor Deauboucher
from 1st 1866 to December 31st 1866 inclusive

Date	Where Deposited	Value of Effects	Disposition made thereof
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	\$7679 ⁰⁰ according to the appraisals of S. H. Waff and G. J. Adams.	Betide a sum due by Mr. Adams account unsettled referring under the trustee of S. H. Waff and G. J. Adams.
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	
	Jaffa	"	

Remarks
Crisson Succession
has been settled
consensually.

That the above Statement is correct
register kept in the Consulate.
Jerusalem December 31st 1867.
Victor Deauboucher

Published
March 7th 1867
"Severton Journal"

Consulate
of the U. S. of America
at Jerusalem

Form No. 21.

American - Citizens
deceased in 1867.

Recd. 19th Apr. 1867
Jaffa, Turkey 20th March 1867
The Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir: We transmit to you a
copy of a declaration made by a
number of American citizens to our
Consul at Jerusalem which we submit to
your high consideration begging in full
confidence in your justice, your high
character being well known to us all and
persuaded that this declaration will be
recognized in relation to this Consular Office
Victor Beauvoche Consul
Jaffa, Turkey 20th March 1867
Dear Sir: we, as American citizens thank
you for your great interest in, and kindness to us,
socially and pecuniarily shipwrecked on
this inhospitable coast reduced to a state of
indigence and all from
the deception of Elder G. W. Adams alias
"Rev. G. J. Adams, Minister of the Gospel and
President of the Church of the Messiah" You
have with no official funds and with no official
authority, without waiting for the action of a
distant Government, most generously ad-
vanced us hundreds of dollars in gold
we are truly thankful to our country for sending you to Palestine

Published
March 7th 1867
"Seawater Journal"

Consulate
of the U. S. of America
at Jerusalem

Form No. 21.

American - Citizens
deceased in 1867.

Recd 19th Apr. Jaffa - Turkey 20th March 1867
The Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
We transmit to you a
copy of a declaration made by a
number of American citizens to our
Consulate at Jerusalem which we submit
to your high consideration begging in full
confidence in your justice, your high
character being well known to us all and
persuaded that this declaration will be
recognized in relation to this Consular Office
Jaffa - Turkey 20th March 1867
Victor Beauvoche, Captain of the
U.S. Consul at Palestine.
Dear Sir: We, as American citizens, thank
you for your great interest in, and kindness to us,
socially and pecuniarily shipwrecked on
this inhospitable coast reduced several of us
from affluence to indigence and all from
comfortable homes to miserable wretches through
the deception of Elder G. W. Adams alias
"Rev. G. F. Adams, Minister of the Gospel and
President of the Church of the Messiah" You
have with no official funds and with no official
authority, without waiting for the action of a
distant Government, most generously ad-
vanced us hundreds of dollars in gold
we are truly thankful to our country for sending you to Palestine

You have preserved many families from want
 seven^{of them} from starvation. You have relieved
 sick and saving the dying from death.

You have patiently investigated our
 troubles deeply sympathised with our mis-
 fortunes, and never shrunk from any
 duty however painful or laborious. The
 humblest and the weakest, have been
 the special objects of your Commission.

Even when suffering from your
 most painful wounds received on
 battle fields you have consoled us by your
 presence and in every way possible ad-
 ministered to our necessities.

God bless you Consul & give you
 strength, and send you aid to com-
 plete the work you have so well begun.

We are entirely at the mercy of the
 Elder Adam who has robbed us of
 our property and plunged us into
 sorrow. Surely "The tender mercies of the
 wicked are cruel" He has no eye to pity
 no heart to feel, his language is insolent
 his rule over us the tyranny of a drunkard
 despot. To avoid the payment of our debts
 he fled from you with his party and
 offered himself, and it to the Pacha
 denouncing and renouncing the
 Government which protected us that the
 might become Turks. We thank you
 for his imprisonment and only regret
 your leniency did not soften his heart.

You knew not as we do, the de-
 pravity of the man with whom you had
 to deal, she scorns our cries, and scoffs
 at our helplessness. How can we con-
 fide in the head or heart of such a
 drunk to his pulpit unable to read
 intelligibly the word of God staggers in
 prayer and fills the air with blasphemy.

Driven from him by his wicked conduct
 he curses us on Sundays for our alienation.
 Nothing but the interposition of your strong
 arm has saved us from destruction.

Never have we so appreciated Consular
 power or seen the necessity of Consular
 jurisdiction, or felt more grateful to
 the Country which sent you here.

We thank you generous man for
 your fearless protection. Thirteen
 of our number have gone as swift
 witnesses to the Almighty to vindicate
 our cause. Happy will be the origina-
 tor of our troubles if their blood be not
 found in his ~~death~~. May heaven have
 mercy on him and aid you in bringing him
 to speedy justice. The approbation of your
 our heart, the consciousness of having done
 your whole duty & the appreciation of the
 Christian world will be your reward.

Our great and magnanimous Country
 will hear of your labors and reward you
 as it becomes a good people for your long
 patient and arduous services for us her children.

Again we thank you and shall ever
 remain gratefully

Capt	A. H. Waff	Cap	B. J. Kelley	Mr	Lizzi	Ration	Me
Mrs	A. H. Waff	Mrs	D. C. Lippich	"	E. B. Kenzie		Me
Miss	Olivia Dyer	Miss	E. Dalton	"	E. B. Kenzie		Me
Miss	Jane M. Fildes	Miss	C. H. Tibbets	"	Ch. A. Leighton		Me
Dr	M. G. Smith	Mass	Det. Tibbets	"	Charles M. Leighton		Me
Mrs	M. L. Richardson	Mass	Margaret C. McKenzie	Mr	W. J. Clark		Me
Mrs	H. Lynch	Me	Ruth C. McKenzie	Mr	W. J. Clark		Me
Charlotte	Sydney	Me	Marcia F. McKenzie	Maine			
Le	M. Lynch	-	Velma K. McKenzie	Maine			
S. W. Gray		-	Levi Mass	Maine			
H. H. Gray		Me	C. B. McKenzie Jr.	Maine			
J. P. Kelly		Me					

ack Rec 3d May Caffa, Turkey. March 20th 1867.
Mr. J. Smith
ack May 9

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Sec^y of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

Seeing among the State-papers, sent to the Senate a protest against Hermann Loewenthal, V^o Consul of the U. S. for Caffa, in consequence of alleged insolence, tyranny and swindling, committed against the resident Americans, we feel compelled to vindicate the character of the V^o Consul against these most unjust and utterly false aspersions.

He has ever been courteously kind to all, and at all times officially accessible.

In the sick & destitute he has always taken a deep & active interest, relieving the distressed & transferring them to more comfortable situations.

We know him, to be strictly honorable & most conscientious, and if through misrepresentation we have done great injustice, we now gladly seize this opportunity to defend him most warmly from undeserved censure.

By his knowledge of the language & his acquaintance with the customs of the place, he has saved us much trouble & expence & aided us singly & collectively.

He has given us his time & experience and in his character as a man, a merchant & a Consular Officer, we owe him both, gratitude & praise & we deeply regret this attack upon him.

We know no one, who could fill his place more worthily, but on the other hand no one more wicked, than Mr. Adams & his most depraved wife, who originated these charges against him.

We humbly send for your high consideration our vindication & beg leave to inform you, that a copy of this report has been transmitted to our Hon. Consul in Jerusalem.

S. L. Wass	V. H. McKenzie	W. L. Richardson
S. A. Wass	U. Mace	J. A. Slagg
C. C. Wass	M. A. Mace	H. G. Smith
A. W. Wass	C. C. Mace	
E. S. Wass	L. E. Mace	
E. Dyer	S. P. Kelley	
Charlotte Lynch	E. B. McKenzie	
L. M. Lynch	E. B. McKenzie Jr.	
B. Kelly	L. Mace	
Sybil Watson	C. H. Tibbitts	
Severed W. Woz	L. A. Tibbitts	
Mary M. Woz	J. W. Loughton	
Wm. H. Lynch	M. S. Loughton	
V. C. Lynch	W. E. Watson	
R. E. McKenzie	B. W. Loughton	
M. E. McKenzie	E. A. Loughton	

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
 Jerusalem April 15th 1867

To the Honorable W. H. Seward
 Secretary of State, Washington D.C.

DEPT. OF STATE
 Recd May 20 1867
 ACK May 22

Sir
 I have the honour of submitting herewith my accounts for Office Rent, Postage, and Stationery for the Quarter ending March 31st 1867 with the necessary vouchers, and avail myself of this opportunity to advise my draft on account of the same for \$41.25 and 32.86^{cs} in favour of A. B. Tyan, at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have not entered into these accounts the sums which I advanced to the families at Jaffa who have no means of existence (for which sums I nevertheless took regular receipts) I shall await the orders which it may please the Department to send me, in regard to this expenditure unforeseen in the regulations.

I have the honour to be
 with the most profound respect
 your obedient servant.
 Victor Beaubien
 Consul.

No 21.

All these papers including reports of Mr. B...
 and Mr. ...
 referred to E. P. Smith
 Mr. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
 APR 25

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
 Jerusalem April 8th 1867

Honorable William H. Seward
 Secretary of State Washington D. C.
 Sir

I have the honour to transmit to you (enclosed) copies of affidavits sent me by families and individuals who arrived at Jaffa from Haime with Mr. G. J. Adams on the 22nd of September last.

The perusal of these documents will give you an exact idea of the self called Minister of the Gospel and president of the American Colony.

I am convinced by reading their small newspaper managed by Mr Adams and supported by party, that the assertions of these honest persons against him are strictly true. This strange paper called "The Sword of Truth and Harbinger of Peace" abounds with shining exaggerations and gross fabrications upon Palestine which was visited by Mr Adams in 1865 by the means of donations granted to him by the illusionists.

copy of ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

Example:

"Jaffa must become one of the first commercial places in the world. Everything is unreasonably cheap. One dollar there is worth more than ten dollars in America. Jerusalem has fifty thousand inhabitants. Thirty thousand travellers visit Palestine each year. In 1866 he wrote that he should have a Hotel, Boarding House, He should introduce to Jaffa an Academy, Linguists, a Church, take out men to make a Carriage road to Jerusalem from Jaffa, a railroad would subsequently be built, a pier at Jaffa had been completed etc."

The population of Jerusalem is 20,330. The cost of living here is double the price in Maine. Five to eight thousand visitors except several hundreds mostly Americans are all poor pilgrims. A carriage road will probably not be made in this century, and the port at Jaffa will continue to be as dangerous as at present.

In his letters he has stated that he is the Pastor of eighteen Churches, that he should have over three million acres of land under his control. Also a line of steamers connecting the United States and Jaffa. That he was the

Joshua selected by God out of all the world to take his chosen people to the promised land. That his Church was the only one in the Universe divinely instituted for these stupendous works and for the redemption of the human race and the introduction of the second advent of Christ.

Bequiled by fanciful stories he led away certain families from New England who sold their property at a ruinous price to follow him to this inhospitable region.

Into his hands they placed their money and lives. These affidavits reveal the sufferings they have endured under this man, who disclosed himself only when he supposed he was beyond punishment and his dupes unable to reach their homes. For his religious life I refer you to the declaration of his Bishop Mr L. D. Brass and members of his Church. Socially to the testimony of Mrs Richardson who lived several months under his roof and whom my agent Mr Loventhal took under his immediate protection.

You will also find the testimony of the Governor General of Palestine before whom Mr Adams with most of his followers presented

seated themselves, humbly supplicating the privilege
of becoming Trustees.

This will complete your idea of the Church of
Messiah, which calls itself the only true Church!

This is Elder G. J. Adams, the double headed
Minister of the Gospel and President of the
American Colony, who, when not drunk, fab-
ricates evil against every thing that is honour-
able, burdens the ear and grieves the heart of
Americans abroad and patriots at home.

Already, thirty persons, men, women and child-
ren have been half a year in absolute need. I
have done my best to console them and at my
own risk advanced nearly three hundred
dollars in gold. Had I not done so they would
have been miserable paupers in the streets of
Jaffa or dead of hunger. Twenty three of
them earnestly ask to be sent back to their
own country. Two thousand and five hundred
dollars in gold would cover their expenses home
(enclosed are their memorials.)

I await your honourable action, pending
which something must be done to keep them
alive. I shall advance for this purpose all
my official salary and more if necessary

The most intelligent have abandoned Mr
Adams, whose obscene language and crap-
ulous habits are so unworthy a Minister
and head of a Church. Ignorance, and fear
of Mr Adams's curse are the only bonds of
cohesion. I predict, this state of affairs
will last only one summer, in wooden
houses and under the burning sun of Jaffa;
Those who escape the climate and pernicious
fevers will curse the author of their affliction
and implore the country once more to return
them to her bosom.

Mr Adams's prospects are idle fancies. To
give credence to his words is folly. I myself
for some time had confidence in his honour,
refusing to believe such mischievous treachery.
I was obliged to come to the evidence, and
am this day convinced that he is an extra-
ordinary intriguer.

Some families whose means have not
been entirely exhausted, embark this day
and others in several days for their dear
country. They will be able better than I
here, to draw the lamentable picture of
their travels. Among them Mr Kelley

(who left our country, healthy and robust and who returns crushed and ruined) whom I prevented from dying of despair some months ago will tell everybody in his country what may be believed of Impostors, Professors of new doctrines &c &c.

As for the reputation of Mr Lowell, attacked by reports emanating from Mr Adams and unworthy of reputation; they are ridiculous reports signed by persons who did not read them, and by children. He is irreproachable I am convinced, and our Government owes this gentleman thanks for his arduous and generous labours executed without any remuneration.

I must mention in this report the arrival at Jaffa of Mr Bidwell of New York, which gentleman has received a particular mission from your honour in regard to the Colony at Jaffa. This old man was, upon his arrival surrounded by G. J. Adams and his adherents who have actually captivated his confidence. This resorts clearly to a petition addressed to you by his victims a copy of which was sent me by them on the same date.

Mr Bidwell came here, and passed several hours in my office, during which I gave him cognisance of the infamies committed by Mr G. J. Adams, of which he seemed indignant. This did not prevent him from returning the next day to Jaffa and sitting down at the table of this little honourable personage. Beneath is the extract of a letter which has just been addressed to me by my agent Mr Lowell

Jaffa April 9 1867.

V. Deaubouche Esq. U.S. Consul at Jerusalem

Your letter of the 6th 7th received this morning containing a copy of your official report in regard to Mr Adams, I return this, and the other copy received last week enclosed.

I am sorry I showed and read to Mr Bidwell your copy of the 5th instant, Saturday last, as I know he is not trustworthy and blinds himself against all facts and is and remains in favour of Mr Adams his hospitable host.

Mr Bidwell wished to have a copy of your letter to Mr Seward, which I refused

"I would never intrust to him copies of the affidavits and have never read to him your letter if you had not specially requested me to do so, and to treat him as an American citizen and a gentleman. When he took the affidavits and other copies Saturday last, with him, I inquired and requested of him most exactly not to show to any body there, anything of these papers. He promised and I hope he kept his word. But I fear Mrs Adams is too clever and too sharp for him, she is able to get every thing out of the childish old man. Mr Bidwell had promised to call upon me Monday morning at 9 o'clock, but he did not come. I lost my time in waiting for him. At about 12 o'clock he called at my office accompanied by his servant Ibrahim Kurad, (Vice Consul of Palestine in spe) excused himself and promised to be at 2 1/2 p.m. at my house. This he did and looked over some of Mr Adams's receipts in which he acknowledged the complete settlement of my accounts with him the 1st Nov. 1866

"The declaration of Mr McKenzie in regard to Mr Adams's perfect satisfaction with my purchase of the Sheikh Muhammed Sherkawi's

land, certified by 5 or 7 signatures, besides the papers in regard to the property for the widow and orphans of poor Mr Clark, which remain unsettled till to day. The specified account of two hundred and one bottles of brandy and some Casks of Arrack (spirits) amounting to more than \$250, gold consumed from Sept^r 26th till Oct 30th by Mr Adams and Co. I showed him all this, but Mr Bidwell seemed not to take much notice of this document, which proves better than other things what character Mr Adams possesses. As I saw that he only wished to turn every thing in Mr Adams's favour, I asked him what was his purpose when his inquiries were made in so partial a manner. He said he wished to find out facts. Well, if you have not been able till now to see the facts yet even to feel them clearly and strongly even when shutting your eyes, then I cannot understand you I answered. Please hear me. Mr and Mrs Adams were poor as beggars when they left America, and now they build houses and live in abundance and the poor people have not any bread, therefore how can you, you Mr Bidwell, stay in the house of these people, when you know or ought to know

" that every piece of bread, every comfort is paid for
" by the money Mr and Mrs Adams robbed from
" their poor deluded followers now in want and need,
" who were in good circumstances before they left
" America. Are these facts? Are you not ashamed
" for yourself to participate with these robbers in
" their spoil?"

" Mr Bidwell could not answer, but got a red face.
" I showed him in Mr Adams's paper, how he-
" gally he asked for some dollars assistance to
" defray the expenses of his visit to this land in
" 1865 as a proof of his neediness. Another proof
" and fact I showed him in the printed Program
" of Mr Adams's wonderful educational institution
" to be opened here, as soon as they arrived; with this
" I asked him to compare, the boys and girls run-
" ning about on the Plot and the streets, in torn,
" ragged, dirty clothes, without shoes and stockings,
" no cover on their head or a torn cap or hat perhaps.
" These poor children one must be ashamed of to
" call them the offspring of the U. S. Citizens, who
" since their arrival now nearly 7 months had
" received not a single reading or writing lesson,
" neither in a Sunday nor a working day school,
" and leaving the bad things widely spread

" amongst the depraved native population living in the
" small villages north of the town of Jaffa yet more
" depraved than the natives themselves.
" These are facts! of which every person with human feel-
" ings but more so every American Citizen should be asha-
" med of in the depth of his breast. Further it is a fact
" proved by hundreds of witnesses that Mr A is a drunk-
" ard! Mr Bidwell said he still wanted to have this
" proved; I gave him my word of honour that Mr A-
" had been found horribly intoxicated by my crew on the
" third night when he slept in the camp on the seaside
" after arrival. That he came several times home to our
" house, scarcely capable of keeping himself straight,
" not noticing his wife Mrs L nor myself, and
" smelling of brandy forced to seek his bed at 6 or 7 o'clock
" in the evening when they lodged in my house the first time
" after their arrival. I spoke of Mr Adams's continual call
" at the Public houses on the Quay, his being drunk only last
" week and falling from his horse on the Plot. etc &c. All
" this seemed not to make much impression upon Mr
" Bidwell. He went home to the Adamic Paradise. From
" Mr Bidwell there is nothing to be hoped. He intends to start
" in two or three days accompanied by Mr & Mrs Adams for
" Jerusalem &c. I offered to go with him, never having been
" there but he seemed not to hear my proposition.

I remain
very respectfully
your obedient servant
Signed / Jb. Tolson
W. C. Tucker Agent.

I shall not comment upon this letter, how little effi-
cacious Mr Bidwell's visit to Jaffa will be. I write today
to our honourable Minister at Constantinople begging
him in presence of all these facts to request the Johnson
our Consul at Dayrout or such other person as he
may judge convenient to come to Jaffa to verify de visis and
impartially the state of the Colony. Mr Bidwell is at this moment
travelling with Mr Adams who calls him "his honour, the ex-
-traordinary Commissioner of the United States Government,
and who says that he has the right to dismiss Consular officers &c
It would be useless to repeat here that the absurd manner in
which this gentleman acts renders him utterly incom-
petent for a like mission. The French and Greek Vice Consuls
at Jaffa informed me that attestations in favour of Mr Adams had
been demanded of them and were refused. By the latter because he
knew him in no manner whatever, and understands nothing
of English (since he had been asked to undersign himself to a long
declaration in this language) the former declared to me in writ-
ting that he had acquainted Mr Bidwell who presented himself to
these two Consular officers, also to the Governor of Jaffa, with the
reputation of Mr Adams' demerits &c. It is by such delicate
proceedings that Mr Adams extorts certificates to clear his conduct.
Mr Serabon Kanad who fulfils the function of factotum
at Mr Adams is a young Armenian intriguer, nephew of the one
who was by my care discharged for continuance last year.
I am Sir with the deepest respect
very respectfully your obedient servant
Victor Beauchamp
U. S. Consul.



Copies of the Petitions
addressed by a part of the American
families arrived at Jaffa last year
imploing Government assistance to return
to the Mother Country.

The originals are
deposited in the Archives
of the U. S. Consulate
at Jerusalem

Jerusalem. April 13. 1867.
Victor Beauchamp
Consul.



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and who says that he has the right to dismiss Consular officers &c.
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N:1
7 pms
Levi Mace, wife and 5 Children
(7 Persons.)

I, Levi Mace the head of a family of seven persons having against my own will and better judgement been induced to come to this country by promises of help, all of which have proved an abortion - having been lame ever since landing here - and not able to perform a days work, which if I was able, to perform could not have been procured and having no means upon which to subsist myself and family with no alternative but starvation if we remain here; Do

Hereby Petition the Government of the United States, through you our hon Consul for means of transportation home to the United States of America.

(Signed) Levi Mace

N:2
Seward W Gray wife and 2 Children.

I, S. W. Gray, having by false representations and exaggerations been duped to come to this country thinking to better my condition every way, and having been here some seven months, and had it demonstrated to my satisfaction, that it is impossible for a man of small means to subsist here in a manner becoming an American citizen, having exhausted all the little means

which by perseverance and economy, I had col-
-lected in America, and having starvation and beg-
-gary staring myself and family in the face if
we remain here; Do - hereby Petition the
United States Government through you our
Hon Consul for the means of transportation
to our native Country the United States of America
(Signed) Seward W. Gray;

No 3 Wm. H. Lynch, wife and two children.
(Husband) I, W. H. Lynch with a family consisting of 4
persons having by the false representations of
one G. J. Adams and others, been induced to
migrate to this country and having been sick most
of the time since landing not being able to pro-
cure or perform a days work in this country or
climate and having no means upon which to sub-
sist or to procure the necessaries of life and with
no alternative but beggary or starvation if we re-
main here Do hereby petition the United
States Government through you our Hon
Consul for transportation to our native
country the United States of America
(Signed) Wm. H. Lynch

No 4 Barney B. Leighton and three children
(Husband) four persons

I, Barney B. Leighton, having through false
representations been led to come to this country,
thinking to better my condition and having been
here between six and seven months during which
time myself and family have been sick a large part
of the time and my wife has died, and having spent
what little means I had and being unable to get any
employment, I am now left destitute with my
three children of 22, 20 & 18 years and must
remain so, as long as we remain in this country.
Do - hereby petition the United States Government
through you our Hon Consul for the means of
transportation to our native Country the United
States of America
(Signed) Barney B. Leighton

No 5 Mrs Batson and two children
(Husband) Three persons

I, Lizzie Batson having been induced to leave my native country
and come out here with my two children expecting thereby to better
my condition and having been in this land over six months and
finding it impossible for me to maintain myself and chil-
-dren and having almost exhausted for our support what
little funds, I had accumulated while in America and

seeing nothing before me but destitution and distress
Do, hereby petition the American Government, to fur-
nish me with the necessary means of conveyance
back to my native land.

(Signed) Livius Patton.

N^o W^h Clark — One person —

Jerusalem April 2, 1867.

Dyspepsatory Hospital.

I have been in Syria some over six
months five of which I have been sick with
diseases peculiar to this climate My four
physicians here and at Jerusalem have repeat-
edly told me to leave the Country and go to a
cold climate or life would soon be extinct.

I am out of funds and desire to go to my home
in America but cannot without your
assistance which I trust you will grant.

(Signed) W^h Clark.

All these petitions are without any means of
existence and are supported by my Subscribers
since four months.



Jerusalem. April 13. 1867.

Victor Beaubouche

U. S. Consul.

Copies of the affidavits
made against Mr. F. J. Adams by
his followers.

The originals are deposited
in the Archives of the
U. S. Consulate
at Jerusalem.

Jerusalem. April 13. 1867.
Victor Beaubouche.
Consul.



Declaration of Mr H. Loewenthal U.S. Vice Consul at Jaffa

By this present I declare that on the 22nd September 1866 I delivered to Mr G. J. Adams, who had just arrived at Jaffa, a letter from Mr J. E. Morris, U.S. Minister Resident at Constantinople containing a distinct communication that the Sublime Porte had declined to grant to him and to his followers any favour or other facilities he had petitioned for.

In which letter Mr Morris also verbally says:

"The promoter of the Scheme should not have encouraged families to embark from America until the result of their application to the Porte was known"

The copy of the letter in question has been officially communicated to me by Mr Beauchouche, who received it from Mr Morris.

U.S. Vice Consul at Jaffa the 25th Sept^r
(Signed) Hermann Loewenthal
U.S. Vice Consul.

Declaration of a part of the Colony

Victor Beauchouche Esq.

Consul for Palestine at Jerusalem

Dear Sir

We regret in addition to your other troubles for us, the Custom House should be added to the list. Elder Adams having applied and published his request.

We were all much interested in the issue in the bay of Jaffa. He went on shore. Returning he was much excited.

excited and delighted shouting
"Glory enough for one day"

"Firmness of protection has secured every thing that we
"asked for is granted. All our things are to be landed free
"of duty. The firmness was waiting our arrival"
On our sacred homes and under our solemn oaths as
Colonists passengers in the "Helle's Chopin" and members
of the Church of the Messiah we declare the above to be true
and submit this declaration and ourselves to your
distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

Wm H Lynch, Wm V C Lynch - Edward W Gray
J L Wolf - E J Wolf - Mr Smith Sarah A Wolf
E J Wolf, Eliza J Wolf - Dr M G Smith, Miss J A Wolf
C A Wolf - Mrs Richardson - W H Lynch - Charlotte Lynch
Louisa M Lynch - Mary M Gray - S P Kelley - B N
Everett Bator - O H Hibbs L A Hibbs - Margaret
McKenzie - Ruth E McKenzie - Maria E McKenzie
Verna K McKenzie - Levi Mace - Eliza B McKenzie
Lizzie Bator - E W McKenzie - E B McKenzie
B B Skipton - Eli Skipton - James M Skipton -
Mary Skipton - W E Clark - Sarah A Wolf
A G Wolf.

Declaration of Effet Pacha Governor General of Jerusalem
as translated by the Delegation of the U.S. Consulate
To the Consul General of the United States
at Jerusalem

I have received yours to day in which you said that you
have heard that the Americans of Joffa whose chief is Mr
Adams had asked of our Government to be Turkish subjects
and what were the particulars, it is true that the Americans
of Joffa with their chief said at the month of Ramadan
asked to be Turkish subjects and to be according to the
conditions of a Colony, and they asked to make a real
petition to our Government on the same subject, but
afterwards their petition was not given to us, and so they
stopped till now.

My best congratulations to you

(Signed) Effet Pacha

Jerusalem - March 25th 1847.

Copies of the affidavits sent to Victor Deaubouche U.S.
Consul at Jerusalem, by the American Citizens at Joffa
against Mr G. J. Adams

No 1.

How Mr Deaubouche U.S. Consul Genl of Palestine
testimony of Mrs Richardson

Being desirous of visiting the Holy Land, I accepted the
kind invitation of Mr and Mrs Adams with the assurance
that I should have a very pleasant and agreeable home with
them during my stay, that every thing should be done for my
happiness

happiness while here. But instead I am left to entertain myself
as best I can seldom having an introduction to people that
visit the house of Drummond propriety obscenity is cultivated
then am I highly entertained; if scandal, lies and outrageous
peoples rights and privileges are agreeable, then am I greatly
entertained. I must say that I find Mr. Drummond and his
wife to be the most depraved of all human flesh and un-
desperately wicked, there is nothing too desperate desperate
for them to resort to, nothing too deep for them to plot against
their own Church and people, their whole end and aim is to
destroy peoples character as well as to rob them of their means
the higher the persons standing in society the blacker they try
to make them appear determined to bring every person to
their own level. Fighting and quarrelling with each other is a
daily occurrence, using language too obscene for utterance, call
each other beasts thieves rogues then after exhausting the
vocabulary they threaten to tell something still more de-
ful. His usual epithets to his wife are - You the devil! You
the woman! the greatest curse that man ever had inflicted on
him is a He woman.

He frequently tells her she is the damndest fiend out of
hell her tongue is no scandal!

They lie awake nights and plot deeds too horrible to mention
against the people that do not uphold him in his career of
Drummond's and crime, having no regard whatever for truth
and right, he ever boasts that he will defeat a person if he is
sent to hell for lying. He swears vengeance upon any person
who disapproves of his conduct, swears by all the Gods above
that he will have revenge on them if he goes to hell for it. His
full

full determination is to rule the Colony and bend them to his
will, if they refuse to do so he says they ought to be damned!
if they are not content to live on Barrett's feet (Arabian
bread & pepper) they ought to go to hell. In fact there is no end to
his raving he attacks the most respectable people he has with him
calling them thieves' leins 'ungodly' and every person that
associates with them is no better really I cannot make a call with-
out being watched and shooed on account of it.

How is the manner in which I have lived in his family and
may God in mercy deliver me from them. I never knew
the depth of depravity in human nature before living with
these people, their wickedness cannot be conceived of. I only pity
the poor people that he has deceived and are directly under
his control who dare not say to him why do you thus.

Of late Drummond is a constant habit with him and
peace is unknown in his neighbourhood.

I do solemnly affirm that the here within is true
(Signed) M. Richardson.

(Signed) W. W. W.
J. L. W. W.

Was.

Joffa Dec 20th 1866.

How Mr. Drummond.

Some two years since being fully convinced by Mr. Drummond's
eloquent and earnest appeals, that it was a part of my destiny
as well as my highest duty to God to myself and to humanity
to emigrate to this country and settle here, I contributed
money with others, sent Mr. A. to Palestine to learn the facilities
of the country the prospects for a settlement which was requisite for
our

our health happiness and prosperity in this land. Mr Adams made a flying visit to Palestine, but pretended to learn more about the country than men who had lived here years, and a writer that had ever written upon the subject. He gave a most glowing description of everything pertaining to this country, the atmosphere was the most salubrious in the world no epidemic ever prevailed but at the same time he was in Jaffa, Cholera was raging fearfully, still he knew nothing of it, except a few cases among the filthy Arabs. Fever and ague was not known, not so much as a common cold ever prevailed here, not a reptile in this country not even a musquito indeed it was a perfect Paradise. A man could support his family here for a trifle, the soil so productive and produce so cheap, every comfort and luxury could be had here for a trifling cost. On the contrary I find it cost more to support a family here than in America just the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of comforts and luxuries. He represented the soil to be the most prolific in the world producing three crops a year from the same ground, without irrigation, thousands of acres of arable land lying waste in the vicinity of Jaffa all of which the Colony could have for a small rent besides government lands that could be bought for a mere trifle that any man could become rich to just sit still and hire his land cultivated. But how sad is our disappointment, we are not able to procure tillage land at any price. I have tried every source to procure a few acres but there is none to be had.

Disappointed from this I had held out to me the fine prospect

prospect of opening a store, not only to supply the Colony but any amount of outside custom. In view of this, also by particular desire of Mr Adams I brought with me several hundred gallons of Coal Oil, with his assurance that I should receive a fine profit on it, and that I would have no competition as no other person should take oil, but to my utter astonishment Dr Smith arrived with about the same quantity, bought under the same circumstances. Here, I have the oil on my hand together with lamps and fixtures for burning the same. No market for it whatever aside from a few of the Colony with no money to pay for it. How am I to keep store without customers or money to buy the goods, as one half of the Colony are in poverty and almost starvation women and children crying for bread to eat. I see no means of getting a dollar although Mr Adams assured me that there was no end to the resources of the country. Building materials were to be delivered here at the same price as it was at Jaffa for in Springfield Mass but we find them more than double.

Every man was advised and assured that he should have sufficient lumber to build his house exactly pay for the same in advance, to enable him to pay for the lumber and the charter of the ship, but what is the result. The money is in his possession, and half of the people or nearly one half have received no lumber consequently are houseless and moneyless.

If a man does presume to ask for a settlement
the

the result is a valley of abuse and threats.

In like manner the payments of our houses were made before leaving America to enable him to forward the money here to buy the land he being a man of no means.

We were each to have a lot not less than forty feet front by 100 feet back, instead our lots are only 30 ft¹⁰ front by 80 feet back, besides adding an acre or more to that. If a man complained he only received a beating. The deeds were to be given us immediately on our arrival here, but they have never been given to any person yet except ours which was obtained three weeks after steady importuning, after finding that delay would no longer answer us then he attempted to pass without help I sent on to us, but being detected in that, he finally gave us valid deeds, accompanied with profanities and slander as he only knows how to do, outrageous expressions of decency by language too foul for instance. He stated that he had cows bought here for the colony I paid him my money for a cow which cow has never been seen, but he has my money.

On his return from this country he set forth the advantages of an early emigration, that land was rapidly advancing in value, that people were flocking here from all nations to settle, the longer we waited in America the more difficulty would attend our settlement here, that 1¢ here was worth 10¢ in America it would buy more.

Having the most unlimited confidence in Mr Adams
in

in his integrity of purpose in his upright straight forward course, that he had ever maintained before us we acquiesced in all his arrangements pertaining to the emigration, paying him money freely whenever asked, aiding in every possible manner happy at the idea of soon entering this heavenly country that we had had represented to us as overflowing with milk and honey and all the good things of this life, a country of peace and plenty. My confidence never being shaken in him till a few days out to sea, when he and his wife had a most desperate quarrel in which the most abusive language was used with threats to blacken each others character and expose each other there on the ship. Then I awoke to the depth of the deception they had practiced on us, then I fully understood what their characters had been still it was more fully developed day by day as he began to drink and quarrel with the passengers abusing and cursing them for imaginary insults that no person could discover but himself. He kept the passengers half starved, they really suffered from comfortable food particularly women and children, but if a word of complaint was uttered, then he cursed them, and threatened. The people were ~~kept~~ kept in fear of him and are still. His tyranny over his people is truly fearful. I went on since has been a common practice since he left America still he tells us if we write home to the people a word amiss in his character he can rebut it all, and will blacken every persons character that will attempt it. He

He boasts that he does drink brandy, he will drink
it in no person's business and all that will not support
him as he is, ought to go to hell! In his drunken
quarrels with his wife he used the most obscene and
profane language ever uttered in such a loud voice
as to be heard by people passing his house as well as by
the children playing in the streets, even his church meetings, under
the influence of liquor he turns upon his best friends calling
them thieves, liars, scoundrels! Persons who have the most
regard for truth and righteousness are those who receive the
most benefit, he threatens people with starvation, if they do
not submit quietly to his tyranny and oppression, and even
threatens to drive every body from the plot who dares question
against his proceedings. Now allow me to ask if there is
no means whereby he may be brought to justice? We do sol-
emnly affirm that there here within instance.

[Signed] E. S. Watts
[Signed] witness
J. L. Bass and M. G. Smith

No 3. Jaffa Jan 11th 67
Hon Mr Deaubouche W. S. Consul Genl of Palestine
After all the inducements held out to me by Mr Adams to
open a store here, promising the patronage of the colony and
to aid and assist me in every possible manner he has taken
the opposite extreme, by assailing my character exerting him-
self to his utmost ability to destroy my reputation, and his
last resort is through the custom house where he filed com-
plaints against me for smuggling Petroleum in order to
have

have me fined and punished with the utmost severity, all this
time my only child was lying dangerously sick even at the point
of death which made it still more painful for me to be called to
account at that time I could only answer to the officer pray
wait till the local Genl. decides to undertake for me. In the
smuggling of Petroleum I know nothing about. Mr Adams
having done all the business in relation to it, and assured him
that it was passed free from duties.

What will not the man resort to next, Heaven only knows.
To the herein I solemnly affirm to be the truth of.
[Signed] J. L. Bass.

[Signed] witness J. L. Bass and M. G. Smith
Hon Mr Deaubouche
Dear Sir, we first deposited this document last in my
haste, I omitted signing my name, you will observe it is
signed only by my wife E. S. Watts, I send an addition to it
this having transpired since the other was given
Yours very respectfully
[Signed] J. L. Bass.

No 4. Jaffa Syria Jan 15. 1867
Hon Mr Deaubouche
W. S. Consul Genl at Syria.
Dear Sir - I am from Lebanon, the W. S. A. Some years
ago Mr Adams commonly called G. J. Adams, came to
Lebanon, Me. and after stating that he was a minister of
the Gospel, obtained permission to preach in the district school-
house. During his sermons he frequently made the assertion
that God Almighty had sent him to preach not by virtue of an
ordination

ordination from any of the churches, but by virtue of his calling from
God. Through the influence of his preaching I was induced to
join the so called Church of the Messiah. From this period un-
til May, 1865, he was most of the time in the eastern part of the State
of Maine, but during this month he again came to Lebanon,
accompanied by one, Mr. W. McKenzie both of whom were
shortly going to the Holy Land. While in Lebanon he said
that it was his duty to go to Palestine, and dedicate the land as
a preparatory work to the gathering of the Jews, and also that
he was going to explore the country, select a site for the settle-
ment of the Church of the Messiah, find out the productiveness
of the country and the condition of the inhabitants &c. and
requested that the members of the Church should contribute to
his expenses. Accordingly I gave him \$10.00 for this purpose.

After he came back from Palestine he gave a most glowing
description of that country. He stated that its climate was
very healthy, so much so that a person could sleep out in
the open air with impunity, that the water was very pure and
not dead nor stagnant, and that the soil was very rich and
did not need manure to make plants grow, indeed he went
so far as to say that manure was a curse to the ground. He
said that we could raise three crops a year from the same
piece of land, and that it produced thirty, sixty and a
hundred fold. He would often in his sermons illustrate
how we could do if we went to that country, he said that after
the rainy season commenced, a man with two horses would
in ten days put in ten acres of wheat, which, taking sixty fold
as an average and one bushel to the acre would the ten acres
would 600 bushels of wheat, and after giving one quarter for the

use of the land and securing one quarter more for the gathering and
threshing there would be left us 300 bushels which bringing \$1.00 a
bushel would leave us \$300.00 as the pay for ten days work for
a man and two horses, or if he had to hire the horses he could
raise the same and pay for the use of the horses by working twenty
days, thus for thirty days work the man would get \$300.00. And
also that the man after he had raised his crop of wheat could
sow the same piece of ground to rye or millet which would
bring him nearly as much, and after that he could with all
the irrigation raise a fine crop of vegetables, all from the same
piece of land and within the year too. Believing his story of the
remarkable productiveness and healthiness of Palestine, I was
induced to emigrate to that land, or rather to this land.

Before I left America I let him have all of my money to get changed
into gold but when I arrived here, I had only received a part of it, and
when I afterwards called for a settlement to receive what was due
me, he said that he would not let anybody have any money to go to
America to cut his throat with. A few hours after my brother in
law died which was several months ago he said that if another sac-
rifice had got to be made he hoped to God that it would be Orland
Tibbitts. I solemnly affirm that the herein statements are
true

(Signed) Orland H. Tibbitts

(Signed) witness

S. L. Wass.

No. 5. Reasons why Barney B. Leighton and Family emigrated to Palestine

I went to Mr Adams in June 1866, and wished him to give me his advice about emigrating to Palestine. He says "If you come to me for advice don't expect you to do as I advise you." I told him that I should do just as he advised me. He then wished to know my circumstances. I then told him. He then told me to commence selling of my property, and if I could not get its full value, to sell it for much less than its value. I did so. He told me that if I could get to Palestine with one dollar in my pocket I should be better off than in America with all I was worth, stating that work would be plenty, and I could get two dollars a day anywhere in the city of Jaffa and my money in gold. Upon the strength of his advice I came.

I hereby solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct.

(Signed) Barney B. Leighton

(Signed) witness

J. L. Wass.

No. 6.

Jaffa Jan 17th 1867.
Honorable Mr Beauboucher.

This to certify that we were mainly influenced in coming to this country by the following inducements and representations made to us by Mr Adams, on his return from a visit to this country, which visit was for the avowed purpose of finding out the natural resources and productions of the country. The following are some of the

representations made to us by the said Mr Adams.

1st That we could have all the land we wanted to till by paying the Government a small tax.

2nd That a certain Greek, living in the vicinity of Jaffa had a thousand acres of land which he wanted us to cultivate for him.

3rd That we could raise two crops a year from the same piece of ground viz. one crop of wheat and another of millet or barley.

4th That the common yield of wheat was sixty bushels to the acre.

5th That the climate here was very healthy, so much so that in Jerusalem, a city (as he said) of 90 thousand inhabitants the average of deaths was only three a week. That fever and ague was almost unknown; Also, that at the time of his visit (the summer of 1865) there were but very few cases of cholera in Jaffa and these were all among the lower class of people.

6th That provisions, clothes, and all the necessaries of life could be procured here for about one half the usual price in the United States, and that we could live here for one half as much as it would cost there.

7th That sunstroke was a very rare occurrence here.

(Signed) C. D. McKeuzie.

(Signed) witness

(Signed) Margaret McKeuzie

J. L. Wass.

No. 7.

In regard to Mr George Clark I saw him almost daily through his sickness. He seemed to be completely broken down in spirit, nervous, dejected, fearing his family would come to want, and Mr Adams had all his money. He had owned in Hama a pretty house all in fine order fitted up by himself. Also owned a horse &c. Now he had nothing. He expected to live in Palestine easy comfortably.

fortably and every thing in Palestine so very cheap. And every thing so different. My heart ached to see this strong, well man so like a child, fearing that every thing must be sold to keep them from starving. While he was sick (though able to go out of the house) I called to see a Mrs. Pitha Leighton at that time very sick. While sitting by her bedside fanning her, Mr. Adams called, and made these remarks about Mr. Clark. George Clark has been to me to borrow one hundred dollars. I will not lend him one hundred cents, let him go to work and earn his one dollar and half a cent. There is plenty of work to be done.

I think two days after that conversation I saw Mr. Clark at work upon a house on the plot, and the following day.

From that time he continued sick until his death. I must say and most solemnly that Mr. Adams is fearfully responsible for this man's sickness and death.

(Signed) Mrs. Jennie Hagg.

No. 8.

Jaffa January 16th 1867.

I hereby certify that I was induced to come to this land from the glowing description given of it by Elder Adams. We sold our property at a low price in order to get ready to come this year or in the first vessel. My husband intended to come with me at the time but went on a voyage to sea with the expectation of being back before the emigration started, but the voyage the vessel was on was changed, so my husband could not get back in time. I was then undecided what to do. I had ordered the lumber for my house and I had ordered the lumber for my house and made all my arrangement to come. I went to Elder Adams for advice, he advised me to come by all means. that I had ordered the material

for my house that I should have to pay for that and it would be better for me to come this year and my husband come next year as I could get a plenty of work enough to support myself and family. But I am very much disappointed in my expectations, I have no house nor material to build with, neither can I get any work or expectations except me and then a day's work washing nothing whereby I can support myself and family. I have been unable as yet to get a settlement. Eld. Adams sent me a word two or three times that he would come and settle but did not come. I solemnly affirm the above statements are true.

(Signed) Lizzie Batton

(Signed) W. H. Wells

No. 9

Jaffa Jan 16th 1867

I am from Boston Mass. I met Mr and Mrs Adams at Boston during the summer of 66. Having taught music and singing for fifteen years, and having been also connected with the Boston Waverley St. Chapel for six years as singing teacher they wished to have me go to Palestine with them (as they were going to take over ~~Colony~~) and employ me as their teacher.

Owing to the illness of my mother I was not able to decide at once. But considering this objection was removed.

To induce me to go they offered to take me and my family at reduced rates, offering me a home in their family, showing me a plan of an elegant residence to be erected on their land at Jaffa. At a subsequent meeting they promised me twenty pious scholars, and not less than ten dollars weekly.

Mr Adams promised me letters introductory to Consuls and other distinguished persons who would professionally employ me.

for my personal expenses at their house at Jaffa, I was to give them some hours musical instruction daily. They wished me to take with me a good instrument, which they assured me several times they would purchase of me at Jaffa. They had music and singing books for children, a Piano with a organ for their new church they were going to erect. I purchased expressly and brought to Jaffa.

I left the Rev. with his people to form a colony in the Holy Land. After leaving I was painfully surprised.

First, for the want of that paternal tenderness towards his people.

Secondly, for his gross and blasphemous utterances, his vituperative and bitter spirit.

Thirdly, the constant daily and nightly brawls between Mr and Mrs Adams to the annoyance of all on board.

His drunken and iniquitous pretensions, fiercely proclaiming on one occasion that there was no other Church but his. That he was the only God sent man to redeem the human race.

Selected by God from the councils of ~~Germany~~ to lead his elect people to the promised ~~land~~. Much of his preaching was so awful. He seemed the incarnation of a fiend.

Fourthly, his treacherous denunciations against the flag under which he sailed, and whose protection we all sought before our departure.

On our arrival at Jaffa Mr and Mrs Adams proceeded to the house of the American Vice Consul. They lauded me on the beach making no provision for my lodging or sustenance. Subsequently they erected a tent, but never invited me therein.

But on one occasion said, sometimes he would have more suitable accommodation. His fine house I have never seen. His fine promises were never realized. Not one of the thirty pupils has he furnished. They have either of them during my four months residence here died, or assisted me in any way to live, not by the sale or purchase of my instruments or the sale of a single medical book. Neither have they at any time given me any reason for their conduct. They have evinced no interest in music, singing or any religious instruction whatever. By the violation of their contract. No compensation for my time or passage money. Without funds except what the Providence of God through kind friends have furnished me I should have been entirely destitute. I write for compensation and I most respectfully solicit your conciliatory power for the purpose for which I most respectfully pray.

(Signed) James Flagg.

No 10.

Jaffa Jan 15th

Testimony of 15th Feb Lynch.

Between 34 four years since Mr Adams came to Indian River. He persuaded me to be baptized with my wife also. Firmly believing from what he said of the Holy Land that it was to be immediately taken possession of by Christians, and by constant attention to his preaching. I believed him and that it was a duty to leave all and follow him. My brother was to come out another year and bring a house. I with my family started with the colony for Jaffa. We was going to buy a lot and get every thing ready. We paid \$13,300 for this lot which was to be the largest on the plot, large enough for three houses. When I got here Mr Adams could never find my lot.

and he not yet although he kept my money. I have tried still upon my lot, or the money refunded, but refused to this hour although it is now about 5 months since we landed. We were accused in regard to food and conveniences on board ship. The ship smelt so bad I had to sleep on deck. Well state room was total darkness day and night. His wife as a man had disappointed me. I live on the plot and see him constantly and I think him totally destitute of honor or truth. I wish to return we were left on the beach and were exposed to the sun and rain. I have seen Mr Adams drink liquor many times and I believe he is controlled by under its bad influence.

Miss Adams hearing we were sick said it was a pity we did not all die. I have been sick and discouraged. My wife is confined to her bed with a fever and because my daughter was going to expose him, said she had better sink in the ocean, that we were worse than hell if we said anything against him.

My daughter is 16, My son is 18 and has been very sick and is not well yet. I am without funds and wish to get them home. I am ^{working} a caulker and received \$3.50 a day in the U.S. I have always enjoyed good health until nine months I came to Palestine. I did my family. In his sermons he publicly stated that if anyone wished advice about Palestine he would give it, but after he had given it every man and woman would be cursed who did not take it. He advised us to go, said a man with one dollar in his pocket here was worth more than all he was worth and all he could earn in America.

I have not been able to recover anything from Mr Adams although he knows we are poor and sick.

Respectfully
Wm. H. Lynch
Agent of the U.S. Consulate
No. 11.

Jaffa, Syria, June 15th 1867.
Hon. Mr. Beaubien
U.S. Consul Gen. of Syria.

We are from Lebanon, U.S. of America, we became acquainted with G. J. Adams and wife in 1862. He came to us as a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and to call out from Babylon or out of all the Churches all the chosen seed of Abraham and that this is the gathering dispersion to gather Gods people in to the land of Palestine. Also his mission was to do all he could do to restore the Jews to this land. Mr Adams always seemed kind and true to his people and promised them a great reward in the future, in submission to the Gospel that he preached, he also chose a Mr. A. H. McKee of Indian River, Maine and came out and travelled in this land, came back to us, told what a beautiful country this was, that we might get rich in a little time, we could raise from 60 to 800 Bushels of wheat on one acre of land, and after the wheat was harvested, we could raise a crop of millet or Durum equal to the wheat crop. Also on the same piece of land we could raise a crop of vegetables, making three crops on the same piece of land, also stated that the fruit trees bore two crops in one year, also that labourers would command great pay out here, good Carpenters might expect 2.50cts per day to 3 dollars 50 of these might get plenty of work at this price. Flour at 5 to 6 dollars per barrel, good cents from 5 to 10 cents per gal. That the climate was beautiful, most healthy on the earth, that this

weather was fine, neither cold or very warm that we should be very healthy in this country, we need not fear the rheumatism or cough or cold or a³ suspension in this country. The latter rain was restored in 1853, causing the soil to become very fertile so much so that manure was a curse to it that it would bear better without it. Therefore believing this report of this land and that he was our best friend we disposed of our home, and raised all the money we could to get out here, he urged us by all means to come out here, for it would be to our advantage, we wished to stop in America another year so that we might be better able to come, we finally gave up to follow him so we went aboard of the Nellie Chopin Capt West Commander on the tenth day of August. Mr Adams had considerable trouble in regard to marrying certain persons while at Indian Prison, he wished Capt West to loose his vessel from the wharf and put out into the harbour, for fear of being where the law might put its finger on him, on the eleventh day we sailed on our voyage here, we were kept very short of provisions. Children were running about for want of something to eat although there was a plenty of on board of the vessel, also we were kept very short of water, not allowing us to wash in fresh water we had ~~water~~ ^{tin} tin heads after we landed on the beach, after we landed, although I was lame I began to enquire into our prospects in the future. I soon became disappointed with our chance for the future, and I resolved to go back to America at some rate another. Mr Adams got up a shanty and sold us some provision at very high prices, but we could not get enough to make us comfortable living in poor miserable tents made of old bed clothes suffering from sun and rain and exposed to the sea breeze for one I can say that I have been most horribly deceived and that I wish to be restored to my native

land, I solemnly affirm that the above is true.
(Signed) Levi Mace
(Signed) Witness L. J. Bass

Noted. Jaffa January 16th 1867.
Hon. H. J. Prentiss Hon. Secy of Oregon

Dear Sir - My testimony in relation to Mr Adams will be short as there will be quite a number of testimonies in relation to him and most of them will be quite lengthy and nearly all the same in substance. I was decided in 1864 by Mr Adams and his Church the Church of the Messias to send Mr Adams and one other person on a mission to Palestine or the Holy Land during the summer of 1865 as you will see by the Church records May 30th 1864 published in the Sword of Truth Vol 2 No 8 also in the minutes of the Church of Conference July 1st 1864 published in Vol 2 No 10, the object of which was to spy out and dedicate the land, to learn its facilities its productiveness its availability for which object the people contributed them money liberally. Mr Adams and Mr McKenzie started from Boston for Palestine about the 20th of June 1865 in a sail ship for Malta and returned in October about the 30th Mr Adams commenced his long and labored enquiries into in relation to Palestine its prolific soil, its salubrious climate its pure and living water and every thing combine make it almost a Paradise, and then the market why every thing was cheap at Jaffa we could live for a trifle best beef and mutton for 6c lb. best of flour 5c 6 per lb. sugar 6c lb. best of chickens 4 per every thing proportionally cheap, prints and sheetings 7c per yd. But we find to our sorrow that all these prices were just about double here now and that it will cost more to live here than in the United States, but these we view things compared with some others.

One of the great objects we had in coming here was to meet the

beginning of laying the foundation of a Kingdom of Peace on Earth
God will to men. But to my astonishment the beginning of the
foundation has been maledictious, railing, lying,
profanity and unbelief and I hope to be delivered from
its consumption. Mr Adams has assailed my private char-
acter in a very unchristian and ungentlemanly manner
both publicly and privately in the following language, that
I was a damned rascal a scoundrel, a thief, a liar a
wage slave & etc. and it seems hard to come so far from
America to Jaffa to get such a reputation.
(Signed) J. L. Webb.

No 13 Jaffa Syria Jan 15th 1867.

Hon Mr Deane Buchanan Vt. Consul Gen. Syria.

Dear Sir. I am from Indian River, Me. About a year ago Mr
Adams asked me if I was thought of leaving this country. I told him
that I had not the means to. He told me to call and see him, a few
days after I called, He asked me how much I could make out
I told him about \$300.00 After speaking considerable about
Palestine and against my country. Vt. & which he de-
cisively called heavenly, he said that I could plant 1000
of land in Palestine in 10 days which would yield from 60 to 100
fold of grain which at the least calculation would yield on
the whole 600 bushels, clearing free of all expenses about \$300.00
He told me I had better buy a lot in Palestine for which I
paid him \$80.00, he then told me to pay him for brick lumber and
roofing which I did, and he would carry me to Palestine assist
me about building my house, and after my house was built, I
could work for him which he would pay me enough to live on

and the rest should go to pay him, after we arrived here we were landed
on the beach, I made a tent of quilts and sheets, the rain came and
we got wet and I was obliged to take it down in the rain and build
me of boards which at that time we had brought from the ship, my
little boy about 12 months old took cold and was sick and
died, my wife has had the fever but is getting better, my
son is very sick with the fever now and have no means for
subsistence, and I wish to return to my native country.
I solemnly affirm the within statement is true.
(Signed) Edward W. Gray.

(42) Witness
J. L. Webb.

No 14

Jaffa Jan 17th 1867.

Hon Mr Deane Buchanan Vt. Consul Gen. of Palestine.

Deposition of Mrs Eliza Dyer.

I am an aged lady from Maine, With others I was most
wofully deceived in regard to this country and everything con-
nected with our emigrating here. I was led to believe by Mr Adams
that here I could spend the evening of my days in peace and
plenty with the enjoyment of perfect health. But instead of peace
instead of trying to promote peace, Mr Adams has done every-
thing in his power to destroy peace, and make us all perfectly
uncomfortable, not allowing us liberties common to all people.
He has used his best endeavours to prohibit us in every possible
manner from exercising our reason and judgement for our-
selves. He seems fully determined to tyrannize over the whole
colony and bend them to his will, and they shall not question his
authority without bringing down upon themselves a volley of

abuse and profanity. After paying him my passage here I possessed in land with the full assurance that I should receive the gold for the same on my arrival here, it being understood more as a bill of exchange to turn my money. But instead he has mortgaged my land and refuses to give me any satisfaction about it, consequently I have neither land nor money. I also bought a lot of him on the Favorite Plot for which I paid him seventy dollars in gold. Which lot I cannot hold by the laws of this country though Mr Adams assured me to the contrary. By deception and misrepresentation I am in this condition without money in a strange land with no means to return to my native land, and what can I do?

Allow me Honorable Sir to appeal to you in behalf of my rights

In the witness I solemnly affirm to be true
(Signed) Eliza Dyer

(Lg) Witness
J. L. Wass.

No 15

Jaffa Jan 16th 1844.

It is three years since we first saw Mr Adams. He preached up the virtual necessity of being baptized and of going to the "Holy Land" in order to be saved. He told us what a beautiful land it was, that there was no such things as coughs and colds there. No aches and pains, no being bowed down with age, no infants could die and old men would renew their youth and when grey beards would become their natural colour again. A land flowing with milk and honey. Three crops in one piece of land a year wheat 30 to 100 bushels for one. He had been out once and wished to go again and a collection was raised every

meeting or nearly so. Theatrical shows were got up and Richard the third and other pieces were taught to his Elders who acted on the stage. Six of these Elders took parts by his ... by these displays he drew a large number of young people together. On Sundays he gave out notice of these exhibitions which began was to enlarge the house he possessed in. He has taken as high as \$60.00 sixty dollars a night. Two winters he kept up these plays. He put a small piece on to the Church 18 by 16 feet. The dresses and scenery he brought with him to the "Holy Land." He explained from the Bible these shows to be right, for his own benefit. Three dollars a couple, for those who danced, two dollars for those who took supper without dancing. Our children attended these exhibitions and bills he had two and the last was one dollar a couple. The fiddlers on this occasion making no charge, besides these ways of getting money, he wanted money to explore Palestine to get the best land and building spot we paid him \$100.00, we paid him first \$80.00. On his return in Nov. after an absence of 7 months he wanted \$18.00 as he had selected such a good place for us and we were going to do so well. He advised us to sell my land cattle, houses etc. Disposed of everything we should not we should not have taken less than \$3500. He told us no such clothing was necessary here. He knew the sacrifices we were making and we had got to sacrifice our Isaac that God would curse us if we did not take his advice. We could have lived comfortably without an house to our is our income amply supported. We left Jaffa Port Sat. 11 of August 66. By agreement nothing could be carried between decks but casks of water. Tables should be set at whole length of two decks. When we got on board ship we found things altogether different

Iron, blinds, bureaus, trunks, boxes and tables were there and
and we were put in a state room, so dark that this never
could be seen a single thing and the air so foul that it made
us both many times quite sick. We were promised a good
room as we were advanced in years being in our 60th and 62nd
years and he would select our room himself.
For the first time in her life my wife cried for want of
food, she was sick and there being no air, no light nor
table. I carried her food ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~her~~ ^{her} ~~table~~ ^{table}
to get anything to eat. Here were two narrow tables running
the part of the state rooms. I complained of being ~~per-~~
pelled without teeth to eat hard bread. Elder Adams said
that if a man could not eat hard bread without teeth he ought
to be damned. Mrs Adams and Mark promised and
threatened to put my one on shore and give back money when
we got to Gibraltar, but although the room was in sight in
the morning and a good chance for stopping he went
by. We intended to have left, but they promised to stop at
Matte but we did not have that opportunity. The vessel was
fowdable. He told us that he would stop and lose from \$10
100 dollars by stopping, but he went by without consulting
us at all or others who were dissatisfied. At Indian River
I gave him \$150 greenbacks to change for gold for my
own private use. He paid me back only about \$50 and
the rest I have not been able to get at all. Altogether for
the land which is not that which I bought, in location
in amount. For this little piece of land 30 by 60 feet which
was to be about 40 by 90 he took the same amount of
money off 105.00. I put into his hands altogether \$325.00.

Landed on the beach, exposed to the sun and rain. I became
ill. It is now ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~weeks~~ ^{weeks} ~~since~~ ^{since} I had been in a wooden house
no windows in it, our room is dark, and the sides open to the
weather by shutting out the rain. We shut out light, although
promised that we have not received it. In my sickness I
called on him for assistance I have received nothing. He
promised wood but did not furnish it, sending my son
in law again he sent word that I might get the wood myself.
On one occasion on giving me one of the hind legs of a sheep
from which had been cut all the meat and which was six
inches long, and which he saw Mrs Adams as I offered
to pay for it said there would be no charge. Elder Adams
brought in his bill against me for 1 1/2 lbs of mutton.

My wife has seen Mr Adams while preaching on the plot
attempting to do so so drunk that he could not read
the Bible, he blundered through the chapter and then
commenced a prayer. Mrs Adams said that her hus-
band was drunk but it was owing to his taking two different
kinds of wine that evening.

We are without money and wish to return to the United
States I have been ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~weeks~~ ^{weeks} ~~sick~~ ^{sick}. Always have
enjoyed excellent health and have been a hard working
man I unloaded every raft of lumber but was in
the water much of the time. Never have received a cent for my
labour. Among the many promises made to us he stated
in his sermons that those people who had no talents could
put in grain enough in 5 or 6 weeks to pay off 200.00, clear of all
expenses which was more than could be got in Maine in a
year, that the U.S. was a God forsaken country, that

Palestine was the only safe place the most productive,
the most profitable and easiest place in the whole world
to get a living.

We solemnly declare all the within testimony
of ours to be true. (Signed) Samuel P. Kelley
(Signed) Belinda Kelley.

(By witness
I. J. Press

NOTE

I first became acquainted with Mr Adams in Maine
when he appeared as missionary. In his sermons he fre-
quently spoke of Palestine, the fertility of its soil, the
mildness of its climate &c. exhorting his hearers in
joining to come and settle in the Holy Land. His
addresses attracted the minds of many. At length he proposed
a coming out, but he would first be said go him-
self, to find and prepare a suitable spot for settling
and do what he could to facilitate their removal, and
also to buy and secure as much land as his means
would allow and as he possibly could. He asked his
hearers and those who desired to emigrate, to con-
tribute money, as his means were not sufficient.

This was liberally done.

On his return from Palestine he said that he expec-
ted the intended project would prove entirely successful;
he had met with a certain Mr. Sewall a merchant
of almost unlimited wealth. He had engaged him
to buy as much land as he could at the cheapest price.
This gentleman went to buy the said land in his wife's name.

Soon after his arrival in America, he began fitting out a vessel
and on the 11th August one hundred and fifty six emigra-
nts embarked on board the *Reliance*.

Mr Adams for fear of being arrested for conveying
persons without license ordered the vessel out before the
things were loaded. During the voyage Mr Adams's con-
duct entirely changed. He was haughty and imperious.

It had been previously agreed between the emigra-
nts and Mr Adams that he should provide them
with provisions for the voyage at sixty cents to one
hundred dollars per head. But the provisions falling
short they applied to Mr Adams who continued to supply
them with very inferior food of which he granted them
but a scanty allowance.

When we arrived at Jaffa we did not find things
in the state they were reported to be. The favorite plot was
not yet bought. Mr Adams advised the emigrants to
stay for a short time on the beach thinking to get the
said favorite plot for about one hundred pounds
cheaper than was demanded. We accordingly encamped
for about three weeks on the beach before it was bought.

Mr Adams had been paid for a greater number of
houses than he had brought out. My brother G. W.
Clark had as far as I know advanced a considerable
sum to Mr Adams for a house, number 9. He had
receipts from Mr Adams for about six or seven hundred
dollars. These receipts are at present in the possession
of his widow my sister in law. Only a part of the frame
of the house was found. My brother with his family

were put into a small room about 12 feet long by 8 broad.
He helped in discharging the vessel, in doing which
he was much exposed to wet and cold and consequently
got sick. He applied to Mr Adams he told me for
money but was refused. In his sickness Dr Smith
attended him at his own desire. But he rapidly
declined. Mr Adams, at the advice of a person
totally ignorant of medicine tried to force my brother
to take castor oil. To this Dr Smith opposed, stating
that it would only make the dysentery worse but con-
sented to let him have it if all the others desired it.
When my brother was dying my sister in law wrote
for Mr Adams. He came but he seemed to be labour-
ing under the effects of Lijon. He stared round and at
length addressed himself to Dr Smith who was then
present and pointing at him said "You dirty thief
you killed my dear brother. In my court he said
"He has murdered this man." "Get out of the house quick!"
My brother had died two minutes previous to his
arrival. "This man who murdered them I am," said
Mr Adams "he is only in a trance". He got on the
bed with my brother and tried to rouse up his
lifeless body. My sister in law had begged Dr
Smith to leave the room which he did. I saw great
a post mortem on my brother's body to clear Dr Smith
but my sister and Mr Adams objected to it. He was buried
the next day. The child died the day after his father's death.
Mr Lowenthal our Vice Consul sealed his effects and
appointed two trustees Bishop and Mr

Adams went without any leave, broke the Consular Seal &
made an appraisal of the effects of the deceased and
to go away. At the door he met Bishop who told
him that ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~things~~ ^{things} could not attend. To which Mr Adams
invented that of course he supposed he himself would be
appointed one of the trustees in his stead. Bishop had
made no reply. Mr Adams apologized and wished.
Bishop had to look over the appraisal which he did,
made a few remarks concerning the prices and all
left. A sofa which Mr Adams had prized at twenty dollars
Mr Adams persuaded my sister in law to give her for
twelve dollars.

While my brother was sick Mr Adams promised him
relief which was never sent. He suffered extremely from
privation and cried for bread.

As for myself after working for Mr Adams in fit-
ting up his house for twelve or fifteen days, I was quite
short of money and in want I applied for some, he
gave me a shilling, several days later upon further
application he gave me a Turkish dollar, and this
is all the wages I got after working for him more
than thirty days. He called me several times to settle
my account but always postponed it till at last
he said he had no money.

(Signed) W. F. Clark

Witness Mayr G. Smith.

Benjamin F. Keston

V. S. Deputy Consul

No 17.

During the summer of 1841 I saw Elder Adams in Boston. He made great promises he intended me to go with him to Palestine. He stated that there was no physician in Jaffa or Jerusalem that a Dr. Phillips lived at Jaffa and practiced in both cities. That he had made a fortune and had retired, prior to doing which he had begged of him to bring out two physicians from West. Dr. Phillips lived at a place the "Model Farm" at which place Dr. Higgins from Me. who was going with him could live.

He wished me to live in the colony, would sell me a house all landed in Jaffa cheaper than it could be had in Me. or if I would pay him \$20,000 for it would guarantee \$40,000 gold in Jaffa. I said him on such house \$20,000 would board with him in his beautiful house for \$50 weekly. Had purchased a lot of land, was going to take out an academy, church and fifty houses. Told him I had been in College had attended medical lectures had just been delivering lectures before the Physiological Soc but I had no diploma, could get one if necessary. Said it was of no consequence if I would attend women in childbirth it was all he required. Said I could get \$5 gold for going to Jerusalem for this purpose. Told him I had been practicing medicine for years and had intended to go to the Army as surgeon and had attended lectures in Boston for this purpose advised me to buy instruments and medicine for all I required for surgical, dental and medical purposes. Having practiced Dentistry and written a work of several hundred pages also on Ether and Chloroform he was very anxious I should get everything necessary including an

galvanic battery. I procured two, and all requisite surgical instruments with a good stock of medicine. He also strongly advised me to buy agricultural instruments, some portable reaping machine. He came to Boston several times each time urging me to go with him. I became much interested. He wrote me many times. In one letter he told me how much he loved me even at the first sight. He wished me to get for him 5 bbls of Rum. I remonstrated. Told him it would not look well for a missionary ship to take Rum; he thought not. He asked me to get 5 gallons of wine wanted me to do well. Advised my taking petroleum as some of his people would take any except a bbl for their own use I bought 500 gallons of oil and benzine. Told me God had revealed to him that he was to be the Joshua of a new dispensation and from the spirit would be led to change his name from Geo. Washington into Geo. Joshua Adams and he had done so. He was preparing elders and apostles to go throughout the world to bring to Jerusalem Jews and all the ransomed of the Lord the two children of Ephraim.

About this time various notices in different newspapers appeared against him, accusing him of being the celebrated Elder Adams a showman actor a delineator of plays principally Richard the Third. On his next visit I took him aside and read to him the solemn declaration of a man who had known him 22 years. He accused him in a letter to a Boston Ed. Traveller of having been a Mormon Elder, a Campbellite preacher an Adventist a reader of Richard III secular days and advocate of Mormonism on Sunday, had lectured and read and preached in Boston a year afterwards and was recognized

by the Ed of Boston Herald. Was a notorious drunkard - Had
purchased his coat to the conductor of the Springfield R. R. Had
entered the letter city from Boston drunk. Had preached in
Maine was turned away for intemperance giving names, dates and
places and parties through whom all could be substantiated.

Elder Adams denied these charges solemnly, said his soul
was a witness and he said that the stories in the Springfield
Republican Herald, Traveller and Pacific Union &
N.Y. Herald were all false. I believed him and in several
papers defended him. I purchased furniture, sent it for ship
He stated it was just what we wanted. Early in day I started.
Having at his request purchased for him \$10.00 worth of water casks
the Jonesport place of sailing was surprised to find a Capt. Adams
Was led by the advice of Mr. Adams purchased 100 lbs of
petroleum having been promised the privilege (exclusively)
of taking it. We were mutually astonished.

At the last Sabbath night before sailing I found the people
were assembled to hear him preach, half an hour passed and
he did not appear. I spoke to the people. I was told the ship
would be freighted with praying men and women. I had
been asked to speak or lecture by Mr. Adams when at sea
on such subjects as I was familiar. Soon after he came
and I thought was displeased and I have never heard a
prayer or exhortation from any one but himself, although
from Rich and the third and other places he got some of his
Elders to give devotional recitations on board.

Reading Elph the Vahbite he stopped me as the author
a German had never been baptized. I was much astonished

but said no more to the passengers. Hearing me on religion
was one day. He dragged me before the ship into a discussion
contradictory and respecting me to state my views to his
people. He insisted them and that he had at his disposal
I closed the discussion the third day by asking before
all on board as the said baptism was necessary for salvation.
There was only one way by immersion. There was only one true
Church and that was his Church of Nazareth. That no one
but himself and his Elders had the right to baptize.

1 I asked can any man be saved by God unbaptized
by you or by your Elders.

It is not possible for God to save a man.

2 Could Jesus Christ save a poor sinner who was not baptized
by him or his Elders.

"It is not possible for Jesus Christ."

3 Could the Holy Ghost save a man unless baptized by
him or his Elders.

"It is not possible. In God is a God of order and according
to law and as we can be saved except through baptism
by Bishops or the Elders of the Church."

I refused further discussion. On the voyage I was grieved
at the constant quarreling of himself and wife. On one oc-
casion he threatened to confine her. Mrs. Adams stated she
knew enough against him to break up his Church if she
should only tell what she knew against him. Elder Adams
he had those about him who would confine her. He defied
them. He afterward called a meeting and complimented her.
He addressed the Church. Her sermons and lectures abounded.

with information from the Bible which the Church appeared to enjoy but he denounced all other opinions besides as he did the last with terrible bitterness.

The ship was overcrowded and the air in some parts of the ship exceedingly offensive.

Part of the voyage there was no wind and the air was very bad. Many had to sleep on deck.

Arriving at Jaffa I worked nearly every day in the sun unloading. We encamped on the sea side. In our rear was a great yard. Nearly 5000 had died of Cholera, and their bodies many or most of them I believe being buried here, the exhalation through the porous sand from such a vast body of decomposition was very bad. We were flanked by two dirty villages of Arabs. The shore was the worse, being latterly used butchers shambles the effect of which emitted no heavenly smell. Decaying seaweed in front was not always a pleasant perfume, sickness fever and sun and blowing rains with exposure and hard labour caused us to the grave.

On landing, Mr Adams forbade any one speaking religiously on any subject. I learned now that there were many and clever polytheists. The first board house was for selling liquor and a few groceries. So much trouble did it cause that spirit was prohibited. My furniture was landed, part broken, part thrown over board, much had I to suffer. Mr Adams worked hard but he worked harder and cursed the hardest of any. I demanded a settlement and was threatened

to be kicked or put into Jaffa jail if I asked again for money. I asked for my horse, having paid them \$296 so besides taking down furniture. I went to his house and demanded explanation of his receipts for money he gave me and used very unkind words struck the table violently and left me telling me to get my pay if I could.

I had been furnishing some food and medicine to one of his Church. Mr Adams had spoken unkindly to him and he was suffering from food and it was able to labour.

I told Mr Adams that the room for seven persons three of them sick was too small and unhealthy. All the air came from animal and human excrement. The flies were innumerable, and were down by constant wetting and cooking and nursing the poor wife wept and cried to God for help. Mr Adams said the room was good enough. It was about 15 feet square. There was no board floor and below the level of the ground.

I told Mr Adams that as the father was so bad that his evacuations from dysentery two or three times hourly and his child ought to be removed. He said he had no will to lie between two persons as not both having the disease, as far as catching the complaint which was contagious. Mr Clark asked me to pray. Mr Adams said we will all pray for you.

The child died. The father saw me wash the little one and dress him for burial.

Now death was on the father Mr Adams was sent for to come immediately, he said he would come after supper. I had read the 14 of John and commended his son

to God. He told me he was going into his new house (manor) I had read about. He had complained bitterly of the Adams had given him all his money, had nothing to eat, had paid for a house but had none to lay his head. Said Mr Adams would kill him the house was a shocking place to be in and he had no strength to leave.

Receiving the last rites and arranging his body I left. In about half an hour I returned to his house. The woodman Clark who was with me said Mr Adams had just wakened and was lying on the bed, seeing me enter he shouted out "Here is the dirty blackguard who killed" Get out of the house you low down filthy wretch you miserable wretch that you robbed me of my dear brother. Get out of the house you've got the devil in you. I said Mr Adams this is not the man you speak language over a dead body "It's a lie he's not dead any more than I am" then in a most disgusting manner he tried to arouse the corpse.

I told him ^{that he was dead} had been so 20 minutes. Mr. Abbotts said 30 minutes. "It is no great thing he's only in a trance" He did not seem able to see the difference. He talked to poor Mrs. Clark very harshly and she wept and asked the Elder to forgive her if she had done any thing wrong. Mr. A. wished her husband to take some Castor oil which he refused as he was too weak and stood in need of some such medicine.

Leaving the house in little over half an hour afterwards where in one room there were three persons Mr Adams followed me and shouted

out Clark's dead we must have another Coffin Smith - murdered him I had nursed him night and day and gave him food and suitable medicine. He aroused the sleeping sick who groaned about and the next morning Mrs. Clark died her husband son and daughter were sick. I went to Mr. Clark on leaving it was assailed by Mr. Adams and telling him I hoped God would forgive I did most truly he reached the door and shouted "I don't care for you or your God neither. The next day he told Mr & Mrs. Wares that if he did he was "sorry that Clark was dead he should tell a lie"

On the Sabbath he said Mr. Clark died in his arms - The next Sabbath he upbraided the money for having been dissatisfied with his food and complaining to the Capt of the ship. Mr. Clark during his last sickness complained bitterly of Mr. Adams treatment said he had given into his hands all his money now he could neither get money house nor food and that Mr. Adams would cause his death.

I am sorry to have to say these things against Mr. Adams after having said and written so much publicly in his favor. Mr. Clark's two children died in the same room from which Mr. Adams had refused to remove them on leaving this situation promptly & generously Mr. Lowenthal translated them to ^{a comfortable house}

I solemnly affirm the above to be true
Signed
Mayo G. Smith

Witnesses J. S. Wells and Benjamin Fickett.

Handwritten notes at the top of the left page, including "I have read the complaint..."

I the undersigned declare to have read the complaint contained in this copy book in presence of the signers each of whom affirmed before me the veracity of the facts explained therein. Cognizance of these affidavits has been given also by me to Mr. Adam who I trust some that he would give satisfaction to each one, which he never did in virtue of which I addressed this to the State department to do what is right.

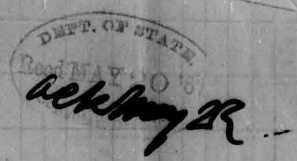
Jerusalem April 18. 1867
Victor Beauchamp
U. S. Consul.



Handwritten notes on the top left of the right page: "I will receive this copy under No. 23."

Mr. A. Smith

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
Jerusalem April 17. 1867.



To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D. C.

Sir
The urgent necessity of a change of climate in consequence of the dangerous influences of the present one upon my wound, obliges me to beg your Excellency kindly to take notice of my ~~desire~~ of change of post which I had the honour of addressing to you by my letter of the 27th January No 18.

I am,
with the most profound respect
your obedient servant
Victor Beauchamp
Consul.



No 24

Consulate of the United States at Jerusalem

Jerusalem April 18th 1867

To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D. C.

ack May 22

Sir

In reference to my letter of the 13th of April 1867 relative to Mr Adams, I desire to adjoin that, having received the testimonies of the most competent persons, I verify that the harvesting of the lands belonging to the families who intend to remain at Jaffa will, for about four months of the year materially prevent them from starvation (without deducting beforehand the deceit of every kind which will be practised upon these persons who will be able to carry on their transactions only through Interpreters, which will diminish still more their feeble income.)

Mr Adams who had shown to Mr Bidwell the environs of Jaffa "grass-molds", has by exaggerated falsehoods succeeded in giving him a satisfactory idea of the country. Would to God that these falsehoods were true!

Yesterday only His Reverence the Greek Patriarch who is the principal proprietor of lands in this country told me by conviction -- "When your families will have exhausted all their pecuniary resources which they possessed on arriving here, they will only have the prospect of a most miserable existence as is the case with the Fellahs (peasants) of this country. The lands they possess are insufficient for their aliment, the miserableness of

"the Jaffa climate will engender dangerous diseases among them etc &c."

This unfortunately is strictly true. Mr Bidwell's visit to the Colony will produce a most deplorable effect upon these simple people, his continued stay with Mr Adams naturally enforcing the prestige of the latter, who proclaims to be supported by the Government in his mission.

Mr Bidwell did not correctly perceive that Mr Adams wanted to show him, and make him believe as his own, all the Cautions that Mr Adams pointed out as such, in taking a walk with him.

In several months the truth will appear in all its nakedness, and the favourable reports of the colony will be credited with ridicule if not more. I consent to be dishonourably discharged from the service I fulfill if my predictions will not be realized unless considerable sums be gratuitously sent to each one of the members of the Colony. But their prosperity will then only arise from abroad! I doubt whether this will be produced!

All the letters which I have addressed in regard to the Colony have ^{had} no end but to prevent its immediate destruction and every one of the arrived persons may have been convinced of the efficacy of the protection of our Government in foreign countries. I shall continue to be animated with the same feelings having only commiseration with the illusions of the present and the dispensing of the future.

Jeune Monsieur le Ministre
with the most profound respect your obedient servant,
Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

No 23-

Mr. A. Smith

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

Jerusalem April 28th 1867

To the Honourable W. H. Seward

Secretary of State. Washington D. C.

Sir

The petitions addressed to the Department by a part of the Jaffa Colonists, have been examined by Mr Johnson Consul at Beyruth in conformation to the orders of the Department.

I have hope that the perusal of these documents will amply demonstrate the falsity of the allegations conceived against me as well as against Mr Loeventhal. However, I desire that the Department take no rigorous measures against the poor people who blindly signed these documents at the suggestion of Mrs Adams, they will be sufficiently punished by sufferings of every kind, which will appear among them in several months.

J

A. S. P.

I think that the always increasing number of travellers (150 since 1st January) and the arrival of this Colony (some fragments of which will perhaps remain here) will require the sending out of an active as well as a Capable Consular Officer. In this country, the expense of living being exorbitant for the compensation, nobody will decide to come here without a great augmentation of salary (not less than three thousand dollars, materially necessary for living.) I believe then, that for the interest of the United States it would be desirable to send momentarily to Jerusalem Consular Tupil, actually in service with the title of Consul and sufficient remuneration; and when the great bustle which the Colony at Jaffa has caused and will cause, will have ceased, it will be lawful for the Government to appoint this Officer to a more important post, and the one at Jerusalem could be then considered as an agency dependent on Deyruth to Mr Benjamin Finkelstein the actual Deputy Consul, an honest young man

man, who will never cause the Government the least bustle and who will be glad strictly to fulfil this duty, provided with a retribution of from one thousand to one thousand five hundred dollars (office rent paid).

Since the arrival of the Colony the 22nd September 1856 I have already been four times from Jerusalem to Jaffa in the interest of the service, and have each time passed over two weeks there. On my return to Jerusalem, my amputated leg, being inflamed obliged me to keep my bed and to have recourse to the doctor (no other means of transit but by horse existing in this country.) Besides, I can scarcely leave my house, the bad state of the streets and roads, frequently depriving me of the use of my artificial leg. A post in Italy would accomplish all my desires, and I again humbly reiterate to you my demand.

All the expenses which the Colony has forcibly caused me for displacement etc. have not been mentioned in my accounts for the end of the Quarter no more than the advances made to the poor families without resources

I shall await your orders in regard to this.

I shall likewise be infinitely obliged to you to let me know if the allocation of five hundred dollars (extra paid) which I have had the honour to ask you for by my letter No 13 dated October 2nd 1866 has been, or will be accorded, I having with this hope already disposed of this sum as remuneration for Mr. Benjamin Franklin's services appreciable by the Department at this moment.

My expenses having been paid I find my compensation reduced to a sum which I dare not mention. I beg you also to send me a list of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States at present.

Pegging you to take what precedes into consideration.

I have the honour to be Sir,

with most profound respect your obedient

servant

Vicco Beaubacher
Consul.

File with the on papers
Daffu Kayah 10th 1867

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1867

W. J. Smith

To Honorable Wm. H. Seward

Secretary of State of the United States

Dear Sir

I hereby take the liberty of sending to you my complaint against Mr. Johnson Consul General of Syria who came here with authority from you to investigate the troubles between this Colony and the Consuls I have had some opportunity of seeing and I think knowing how the affair was conducted and I can truly say that according to the best of my judgment it was the most one sided affair I ever witnessed that is as much of it - as I could witness for it was so much one sided that but one of the colony could be admitted at a time and then in almost every instance only to answer such questions as he Mr. Johnson might see fit to ask and many times the questions were asked in such a manner that the answers could have but little bearing on the subject in fact it was a matter wholly calculated to throw dirt on our side and shield Mr. Bourne and Mr. Leventhal we did expect something better of Mr. Johnson as he was an American citizen but it is an old saying and I believe a true one that birds of a feather will flock together the whole Colony was perfectly satisfied that it was wholly an ex party affair consequently they immediately protested against it the protest I think was signed by every male member in the Colony except myself I did not sign it because I did not want to act too hastily in the matter and thought I would wait for matters to develop themselves more fully and sure enough they did if he had staid away after he came here the first time and having his ex party investigation I should have had a much better opinion of him but he came the second time and took our valuation that we find no fault with although we thought he asked some very impertinent questions

for instance what we lived on and how many times we had meat
we do not consider that is particularly a consuls business whether
we live on meat or prickly pears as long as we are satisfied he
with him when he came the second time one Mr Tabot of Bayport
whome he introduced to us saying he was very sick and had a deep
interest in the welfare of this Colony and was a going to do wonders
for us he was a going to furnish Mr. Adams money to pay his debts
six months without interest and also furnish the Colony with money
to go on with business the same way that is without interest but that
was almost to good he bated his hook with to large a bate the first
time and the Colony did not bite he called on me and I made it
business to find out their object in holding out that inducement
of money to the Colony then they both told me that this money was
to be furnished on conditions that we would stop all our difficulties
and make all up with the Consuls and be on good terms with them
he I says to him we like peace but in order to receive that money we
hold out we as a Colony are to sacrifice our honers and virtually
admit that we are wrong and the Consuls are right after being
swindled in the manner which we have I said to him no never
sooner than do that I would stay here and starve and lay on
the ground unburied and unlamented the whole thing in our
opinions was held out as a bribe or in other words to try to buy
this Colony and plaster up the affairs between this colony and
consuls and white wash his report and make it look all right
to our Government for he knows it was an ex party affair I
told him the colony thought so and he undertook to show me he
disinterested he was and that he took a disinterested man for
secretary an Englishman a wonderfull how disinterested that
disinterested man was Mr Leventhalls right hand man his
Clerk and is Leventhal clear through we thank God that this
Colony is not to be bought we are also thankfull that there
has been one honest man here to investigate our affairs

man that his eyes could not be blinded with a little money
influenced by mercenary motives but a man that we believe will
represent us to our Government as we are would to God the world
was full of such men we are patiently waiting in hopes that our
Government will take action on his report and do us justice
that man is ^{Wm. H. Sidwell} of New York
note we know they will when we are rightly represented and they
understand us as we are but while we have such Consuls as we
have to Cheat and swindle us and misrepresent us we cannot
expect much many in this colony have enlisted and fought for
that Government we love yes they have chased that old Star
spangled banner over many a battle field and suffered long in
jail prisons to come out here and see that old flag disgraced
by a man not an American citizen no God forbid but by
German Leventhal by hoisting it half mast and union
down and letting it float over Jaffa Sunday after Sunday
we love our Country and we wate for justice the banners of our
Country when first we enlisted under them were justice faith and
mercy when them are beaten down and trampled underfoot
we have no Country if we cannot be fairly represented
and are to be crushed down by such evil minded men as we
have in authority over us here then to our great regret we shall
be compelled to seek protection elsewhere if it has been said
that the curse had been removed from this Country I deny
it the curse never can be removed untill these Consuls
are removed and their places filled with men of some
principle Yours with love and respect

F. W. Witham

United States Consulate

PAID TO ORDER
July 14Jerusalem May 21st 1867To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D. C.

Sir

The twelfth of April last I had the honour of
addressing to our Honourable Minister at Con-
stantinople the following letter No 12.

"Hon. Ed Joy Morris U.S. Minister Resident"
"at Constantinople"

"Sir. I have the honour to communicate to you"
"here enclosed a supplement which I am obliged"
"to add to my report to the Secretary of State, a"
"copy of which I have already sent you by the"
"French Mail of the 8th of this month, and to beg"
"you Monsieur le Ministre, instantly to appoint by"
"means of telegraph Mr Johnson, or any other per-"
"son you may judge convenient, to come to Jaffa"
"as soon as possible, in order to address to you as to"
"the Department, an exact report of the situation of"
"the Colony and its prospects."

"I am disposed to employ all my salary if"
"necessary, to preserve from death the families"
"who

"who have no means of existence, and my demand of"
"this day has no other aim but that of showing to the"
"nation as well as to the Department and yourself,"
"where the truth can be found."

"I beg you to give these orders by telegraph if possible,"
"seeing the state of anxiety in which the unfortunate"
"families so cruelly duped find themselves."

I have the honour to be with the deepest

"respect Monsieur le Ministre"

"your obedient servant"

(Signed) V. Deaubouche U.S. Consul.

The 3rd of May following I received from our
Consul at Beyruth the telegram here beneath

"Consul Deaubouche Jerusalem May 3rd"

"Ordered by Hon. Morris to investigate Colony"

"go by French steamer today at your request"

(Signed) "Johnson"

I answered by telegraph.

"Loewenthal for Consul Johnson May 4th"

"Seriously indisposed. My baggage will arrive"

"this evening with necessary documents"

(Signed) "Deaubouche"

Had further note to him the same day
Jerusalem

Jerusalem May 4th 1867.

I A John E. United States Consul Beyruth.

provisionally investigating the Colony at Jaffa.

"Dear Sir - Yesterday I received your telegram from"

"Beyruth announcing me of your arrival at Jaffa"

"this morning according to the orders of our honorable"

"Minister at Constantinople, to make there, at my"

"request an investigation of the Colony settled in"

"that place."

"Thus, as I have had the honour to telegraph to you this"

"morning, my leg, tired and inflamed by reason of"

"my last journey, confined me to my bed on my"

"return, fever has followed, and at the present moment"

"I cannot go down from Jerusalem to Jaffa without"

"serious risk."

"I must further tell you, Sir and Colleague, that"

"if my health were better, I would equally absent my"

"self in this circumstance, and these are the reasons"

"why."

"By a feeling of delicacy which you will"

"appreciate, I desire to remain neutral in the"

"investigation which you are to make, and I do"

"not wish in any manner whatever, either directly or
"indirectly, to influence your judgement for, or against
"the Colony, in regard to which it would be desirable that
"a person as competent as yourself upon the country
"and products, might give a favourable decision.

"My agent Mr Loewenthal is capable of giving
"you all desirable information, either of the persons
"arrived, Mortality, the number of persons who have
"left, and by what means, of those desiring to leave, of
"the needy who have petitioned to the Government for
"immediate assistance, of those desiring to remain,
"their prospects, state of the fortunes of each (you
"will be able to know it by interrogation.) Religious
"education and instruction given to the children etc.

"Dear Sir, the only remark I can make is, that if
"you think my concurrence necessary, I am entirely
"at your disposition, and will send you my Deputy
"with all the desirable information."

"I am Sir with the highest esteem"

"your obedient servant."

(Signed) Victor Beauboucher. Consul.

During the time that the Consul Johnson was
carrying

carrying on the investigation at Jaffa, Mr Loewenthal,
whom I had ordered the 30th April to examine, as prescribed
by the regulations of the Consular Courts in Turkey, the
petition which had been addressed to me the 29th April by
a certain number of the disaffected members of the
Colony against Mr Adams (reclamation of money etc)
proceeded regularly to the examination of these complaints
in presence of Mr Johnson and another Referee.

The eighth of May Mr Adams was condemned by
the Court to pay to Messrs $\$40$ gold and to Dr. M. G.
Smith $\$153.50$ gold.

No contestation whatever was presented by him
upon these two points, having willingly recognized
being debtor of these two sums to the above mentioned
persons, in presence of the Court.

In regard to a third case, Mr Adams had agreed the
18th May 1807, that he owed to Mrs E. B. Mc Kenzie the
sum of $\$173.60$ in gold, and in consequence of his ag-
reement a verbal process was established immediately
by Mr Loewenthal, and signed by Mr Adams, Mr Mc-
Kenzie and myself. Mr Adams then reckoned on a
rich native of this country, to advance him the necessary
sums

sums to pay his most pressing debts. His hopes were disappointed as the person formally declared to me to be economical that the promises of Mr Adams were too illusive to have faith in his project. (It had come to the knowledge of this person, that Mr Adams had already engaged his feeble possession with Jews of the town whom he was incapable of reimbursing in spite of his promises.

In presence of these facts, and seeing the critical position of the honest people, who anxiously waited for the regulating of their accounts, to return to the United States, I gave to my agent at Jaffa Mr Lowenthal, and in conformation to the ^{Courts} present rules the following order

United States Consular Court at Jerusalem

May 15th 1867.

"to Mr Herman Lowenthal U.S. Vice Consul, Jaffa "

"I - Final judgement having been given by this Court, in favour of ^{Mr H. Bass, Dr Mayo Smith} and Mr Ellis B. McKenzie, against Mr J. Adams for the sums of

"(\$40) forty dollars in gold due to Mrs A. H. Bass

"(\$155.50) One hundred and fifty five dollars

"and fifty cts gold dated May 8th 1867 due to Dr Mayo Smith (\$173.50)

" (\$173.50) One hundred seventy and three dollars and " " sixty cts gold U.S. money, due to Mr Ellis B. McKenzie " dated May 11th 1867.

"You are required, in the name of the United States of " America, to collect the same, amounting to (\$365.29)

" Three hundred and forty five dollars and 25 cents "

" gold, with interest at 12 percent a year, from said "

" date of judgement, and \$1. more for this execution, "

" besides your legal fees, and unless paid on demand, "

" you are directed to seize any of his property within "

" the jurisdiction of this Court, that may be shown "

" you by Messrs Dr Mayo Smith, Ellis B. McKenzie, "

" and Mrs A. H. Bass and sell sufficient thereof at "

" public auction after due notice, and for want thereof "

" to arrest said debtor person and bring him before "

" this Court making return hereon of all your acts "

" within 30 days.

" Given under my hand and seal of the United "

" States this fifteenth of May A.D. 1867. and of the "

" Independence of the United States the unity first year

(Signed) Victor Beauvacher

U.S. Consul.

At the same time I recommended Mr Loewenthal to have the most extreme prudence in this affair, in consequence of which he wrote to Mr Adams on the 16 May 1867.

"United States Consular Court, Jaffa 16th May 1867."

"Sir. In transmitting to you enclosed copy of an order from Mr Deaubouche, I have to request you to have the goodness to present yourself at the United States Vice Consulate here, at 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow Friday the 17th inst. to pay the sum due to Mr M. G. Smith and to Mrs Hess."

"I remain Sir"

"Your obedient servant"

(Signed) H. Loewenthal.

"To Mr G. J. Adams Jaffa"

To which Mr Adams replied

"Jaffa May 16th 1867"

"Mr Hermann Loewenthal U.S. Vice Consul Jaffa"

"Sir. I have received two documents from you, and a copy of one from Mr Deaubouche U.S. Consul at Jerusalem, bearing date of May 15th 1867 giving you orders to compel me to pay instantly to Mr A. H. Hess, the sum of \$40, and to M. G. Smith the sum of \$150, and that if I fail to pay, that you are to seize my property, and on failure to find property you

"you are to seize my person, as also in the case of them,"
"settled account of Mr E. B. McKenzie amounting to \$150 more or less the entire sum making as he (Deaubouche) says \$345.25"

"Mr Deaubouche also says that I must pay an interest of 12% per annum until paid with all the costs you may see fit to assess."

"Now Sir, I here make my protest against the entire transaction in these three suits against me, and in the name of the United States, I appeal from your jurisdiction, and from the jurisdiction of Mr Deaubouche to the highest Court at Washington D.C. which has jurisdiction over such cases. I do this, because I have never had justice, and have no hope of justice from Mr Deaubouche or Mr Loewenthal. I am ready to give full security for my appearance at Washington, and also full security for the final issue of these suits. Please give me notice when the appeal bond is ready, at which time I will present my full protest and appeal"

"Yours respectfully"
(Signed) G. J. Adams

Having

Having myself received communication of these documents I sent to Mr Lowenthal the following dispatch.

"Solowenthal Jaffa May 18th 1867."

"I require you, in order to avoid complications,"
"to address by this mail to our honorable Minister"
"at Constantinople, the last protest of Mr Adams"
"with all the documents supporting it, begging"
"him to send me his orders in consequence. Inform"
"Mr Adams officially thereof, rendering him"
"responsible of all the expenses and damages"
"this delay may cause. My wound extraordinarily"
"irritated during this heat preventing my"
"going to Jaffa again, you are authorized to ask"
"our Minister to send a Consular officer to"
"assist you till the Department has determined"
"upon the reports which have been addressed."

(Signed) Beauchamp Consul

And wrote to our Hon. Minister to Constantinople the letter No. 14.

"U.S. Consulate. Jerusalem May 18th 1867"

"To the Hon. C. J. Morris U.S. Minister Resident at Constantinople"

"Sir I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of"
"four Copies of the Rules for the Consular Courts in"
"Turkey," of which Mr Johnson had kindly left me"
"a copy, during the time that he was making the in-"
"vestigation at Jaffa lately."

"I have this morning requested Mr Lowenthal"
"our Government's agent at Jaffa to address to you"
"by tomorrow's mail, a new protest of Mr Adams, to-"
"gether with all the documents supporting it, which"
"clearly once again shows that he does not in any"
"wise wish to submit to the established laws which"
"have been strictly followed in regard to him."

"Mr Lowenthal who only awaits to resign his"
"functions till a just reparation will be granted"
"to him by the Department, for the dishonourable"
"imputations directed against his honour by"
"Mrs Adams and Co (imputations, the falsity of"
"which has been clearly demonstrated), asks that a"
"Consular Officer be sent to Jaffa to assist him in so"
"difficult a mission, and I join my efforts with his"
"own, for the attainment of his just demand."

"1st Because my position of being amputated"
"does not permit me but at the risk of my life to"
"go

"go down to Joffa, in this torrid heat, from which I suffer
"horribly at this season."

"2nd Because our travellers reclaim my stay at Jeru-
"salem; I have received about two hundred this
"year, and others frequently arrive here."

"3rd Because, Mr Adams seeing himself disincor-
"porated in his deceptions of all kinds, will continue to over-
"burden the Government and the newspapers, with
"his corrupt reports, and that it is time that a Consul
"Officer, having nothing else to do, but to thwart his
"machinations (at least, that severe measures be ta-
"ken by the Government, which would be the end
"of the complications) and this alone will produce
"this very desirable effect, and will avoid the con-
"sequent, great expenses."

"In expecting Monsieur le Ministre, till it
"may please you to send me the orders which you may
"suggest by the perusal of the report and the ac-
"companying documents which will be addressed
"to you with this mail by Mr Lowenthal, please
"to accept the expression of the profound respect with
"which I have the honour to be Your obt. serv^t
(Signed) V^o Beruboucher Consul."

Here beneath is likewise the copy of a dispatch addressed
"at my request by Mr Lowenthal to Constantinople

"V^o 1. Vice Consulate Joffa May 18th 1867.
"To H. E. Ed Joy Morris Minister Resident of
"the U. S. of America at Constantinople."

"Honorable Sir, - Conforming my letter of April
"26th and 18th, I have the honour to transmit herewith
"copy of a telegram from Mr Beruboucher (No 1) ac-
"cording to his request, I therefore enclose copies of
"the following documents."

"No 2 Award of Referees to case in contract Dr M. G.
"Smith against G. J. Adams."

"No 3 Do - Do Mrs S. West - idem - "

"No 4 Agreement to settle. Do Mr E. B. McKenzie - idem - "

"5 Order for execution, these three cases in contract
"before mentioned."

"6 My letter to G. J. Adams, containing the orders
"for execution."

"7 Letter of Mr Adams protesting against the
"execution, appealing to Washington."

"8 Minutes of Court proceedings taken on May 18th
"by myself."

" 9 Letter of Mr. Mass, showing the property of Mr. Adams for examination "

" 10 Do. Do. Dr. Mayo J. Smith. "

" 11 - Official letter of Loewenthal to Mr. Beauvroude "

" 12. Letter of Mr. Loewenthal to Mr. Adams, notifying to him that the public advertisement will take place on the 20th "

" 13. Petition in Replevin of Mr. Mass and Messrs. Mass against Mr. G. J. Adams. "

" The perusal of all these papers will show to your Excellency that my position as U.S. Consul is very difficult: according to justice, it is my duty to let law take its course. Dr. Smith, Messrs. Mass and Mr. McKenzie are in great necessity of their money, the last in urgent need. Dr. Smith and Mr. Mass are ready to start for their return voyage to America, and are only kept here to receive what Mr. Adams owes them. My letters to Mr. Adams show, I believe, that I used all, or more leniency than the Rules of the Consular Court allow. I am determined, Monday the 21st afternoon to advertise that Mr. Adams's property will be sold

" sold under execution by public auction after a short time. But I know that it would be useless for me alone to proceed thereto for the following reasons

" 1st Mr. Adams and some of his followers have uttered, that the seizure of Mr. Adams's property would be resisted by them and it would cost blood (My informant, Mr. B. McKenzie is ready to assert to this under oath)

" 2nd Mr. Adams has many debts, partly to the Americans who came with him, partly to Jewish money lenders, and other persons in Jaffa, all or most of these people will bring forth their claims against Mr. Adams before me. This will burden with more work and writing than I and my clerks' time allows us to undertake, and

" 3rd Mr. Adams seeing that he has nothing more to loose, will become more desperate than he already is, and might perhaps fulfill his threats. I therefore beg to request you, if you find it necessary, to commission a Consul or Consul's Deputy trained for, or well acquainted in the United States law, to come without delay to Jaffa to assist me in my Consular duties or to take the _____ and I am willing to give all assistance and help in my power.

" I also take the liberty to suggest, that to be

"be able to meet, if required, brutal force, and unlawful"
"opposition, the presence of an U.S. Ship would do the best"
"service. Captain Strong of the Canandaigua already"
"already somewhat acquainted with the difficulties of"
"the American Settlement here, would be the nearest"
"according to my experience, to assist that justice should"
"take its course unchecked. I shall therefore wait until"
"the public execution till your answer arrives."

"If you deem it worth while and for the sake of the"
"poor Americans, numbering 24 persons who all"
"spend their very small means, only waiting to start"
"for their return voyage, till Mr Adams has satisfied"
"them. Mr L. Bass, his sister in law, Mr A. H."
"Bass and Dr Smith, please telegraph to me what dis-"
"position you have decided upon."

"The case in Replevin of Mr L. Bass and Mrs A"
"Bass against Mr Adams (see Copy No 13) has only"
"to day been brought to my notice. I shall proceed with"
"this case Monday, though I fear with little success."

"I am also informed that Mr E. D. Mc. Kenzie"
"will bring forward a Case in Replevin against Mr"
"Adams for a like object and amount which Mr"
"Adams retains for him. You see that this Counselor"
"Appointment"

'Tribunal at Constantinople.'

"Though the Petitioners in the Case against"
"have shown me the property belonging to you"
"which it is my duty as Officer of the U.S. to"
"have sold by public auction after due notice, I"
"succumb and this for the last time, give you"
"one day to arrange the matter by an amicable"
"settlement and if you have not done so till"
"Monday the 20th inst. 11 A.M. it will be my duty"
"to let justice take its course. I shall then give"
"due notice through the public town crier and"
"by placards written in English French and A-"
"rabic, affixed in conspicuous places, that"
"your property, as specified to me by the Pe-"
"titioners will be sold after a few days to the"
"highest bidder by public auction, to cover the"
"sums due to the three ~~petitioners~~ petitioners"
"I hope, and wish that you will not force"
"me to take this course."

"I remain Sir"

"your off. ser."

(Signed) Herman Solowenthal.

chance traveller they meet, not only my name
but also that of Mr Deauboueker and Mr
Johnson.

"Awaiting your decision I remain

"hon. Sir your obedient servant

"(Signed) Hermann Solowitch.

On May eighteenth Mr Solowitch wrote to
Adams the following letter.

Jaffa. May 18th 1864.

Mr G. J. Adams at Jaffa

Sir. Your letter dated May 16th was delivered
yesterday morning at 80. am. and according
to right requires no answer. But, as you seem
entirely unacquainted with the Gov. Court Re-
gulations I wish to inform you that it is im-
possible for you to address an appeal after you
signed the agreement to refer and the agree-
ment to settle before me in Court.

Besides, if it would have been possible to
appeal, you had to do so before 3 o'clock in the
afternoon of the day after the judgment and
then you might only appeal to the High Consular
Tribunal

influence to strengthen my consular authority in the
mean time, as the public here are very easily in-
fluenced in this respect.

My commercial position and credit suffered
already considerably through all these rumors, as
also by loss of time and attention devoted to Con-
sular duties. Mr Tidwell's presence here, for
instance, did me much harm, as this gentleman
not being acquainted with the languages and
customs of the Country, had to make use of the
services of unprincipled draftsmen, and thus
I presume unintentionally contributed to
injure my character as a merchant and a
Consular Officer, so much so that the Governor
of Jaffa refused to acknowledge my authority

During Mr Johnson's last visit to Jaffa,
he took great pains and exerted all his influence
to stop those continual attacks and slurs
upon my character, but with deep regret I
learned that after his departure Mr and
Mrs Adams practically make it their
business, to brand my name to every
chance

appointment throws upon me a great many of dis-
agreeable and difficult duties and so much
work that it absorbs my time completely.
For all this I am not paid, and as I have no
salary, and even my expenses for office and other
outlays, are not covered by the Government,
and fees I am not able to collect, because the Amer-
ican settlers here, are so poor that they cannot
pay them. If therefore the U.S. Government, will
not allow me a salary of at least \$1500. p. a. I can-
not longer keep my post as U.S. Vice Consul. In
case the U.S. should not grant a salary to me, I
shall be obliged to demand my resignation as
soon as the justification of my honour and char-
acter will have arrived from Washington in
regard to the strong but unfounded accusations
of Mr and Mrs Adams and their followers,
and they will neither retract publicly and make
good, at least, a part of the injury they have cau-
sed me, or if refusing this I must claim the aid
of law to punish such outrages. I also beg to
represent to you kindly to instruct the officer
who will come to my assistance, to use his
influence

The 20th May Mr Adams answered Mr Lowenthal's
letter.

"Jaffa May 20th 1804."

"Mr Herman Lowenthal"

"Sir - Your insulting, abusive, and threat-
ening letter of May the 18th is before me. You
say in that letter, that I cannot appeal to
Washington, but must appeal to Constantinople
I here give you notice, that I have a letter
from the American Minister at Con-
stantinople Mr Morris. In that letter Mr
Morris tells me, that I must write to Wash-
ington direct, in all my appeals against you.
Your threats to advertise and sell property in
the shameful manner you now have
intended to me. I fear you not. I have
full faith that my country will do me jus-
tice, and punish you at as very distant
May. I will more make my appeal to
Washington and also in the name of our
behalf of the American Colony, declare we
will not submit to your unjust and
tyrannical

"typical jurisdiction. And I also give you
"notice that if you come into our private
"enclosure to carry out your shameful
"and abusive threats, I will not be accountable
"for your safety, against an outraged and
"immigrant community."

"Therefore if you come to outrage, and
"abuse us any further you will do so at
"your own risk and upon your own
"responsibility."

"Yours Respectfully"

Leopold G. Adams

"President of the American Colony"

"near Jaffa."

After which, Mr Solwenthal, having ap=
plied for immediate protection, telegraphed
to Hon Mr Morris.

"Adams threatens to attack Solwenthal's
"life if executing Consular orders."
"Please send a warship to Jaffa to enforce
"law and hinder bloodshed."

All the documents which I have had the
honour

honour to transmit to the Department, since the
arrival of these families at Jaffa have been like-
wise communicated to our honourable Mini=
ster at Constantinople and to our Consul
General in the same city, all have been regis=
tered, and copies of them have been made for Mr
Johnson and Mr Solwenthal during the nego=
tiation.

My private correspondence with the
Colony, in order to know exactly the position
of each one, and especially to obviate the
wants of the needy is still more volu=
minous.

I have been obliged, since ten months
upon my feeble salary, to keep several
employees absolutely necessary to this
Consulate, whose labours, as my own
have up to the present been incessant

I have then again the honour of
begging the Department to take what pre=
cedents into consideration.

Mr Consul Johnson who left Beyruth
the

the 15th May last, to go for a furlough to the United States, and who will, without doubt present himself to the Department soon after his arrival, is acquainted with all what is above, and will give you all necessary information, to complete your opinion upon the poor people who vitillute themselves "The American Colony at Jaffa, and whose position will each day become more lamentable.

I am Sir

with the most profound respect
your obedient servant.

Victor Beaubouche
Consul

United States Consulate at Jerusalem W. J. Smead
June 3rd 1867.
To the Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State, Washington D. C.

Sir
I continue to address to you copy of the Correspondence which the Colony at Jaffa has occasioned me.

You will see with pleasure by the perusal of these documents, that 32 persons have embarked (No 17) the 31st of May, to return to the United States.

These are incontestably the most honest and the most intelligent of the Colony, and seeing the miseries of all kinds, which they have had to endure, I am extraordinarily relieved in knowing that they are on their way to a land of hospitality.

In regard to the unfortunate ones remaining, I am only animated with commiseration, and much will be needed in a very little time.

It is simply for information, that I address to you a copy extracted by one of our travellers at the Convent of Mount Carmel.

This copy No 1. will demonstrate to you, how Mr. DeWoll who has only taken information from Mr. Adams, thinks to have accomplished the mission confided to him by your honour.

The young Serabian Aldrad who has signed the curious document No 2. containing that "Never in the history etc etc... is a young Armenian Intriguer 18 years old who without doubt never read history of which he so lightly speaks. He is the

res. here

nephew of the one whom I dishonourably discharged for contumace from the service of our Government last year. I have written to my Prussian Colleague by whom he is protected, in order that this young hypocrite, who in my presence is as humble as possible, should be punished for defamation in order to take away the desire of recommencing, and I hope that he will promptly be punished accordingly.

A Reverend Gentleman Mr. N. C. Dart of Ohio was robbed at Nablous the 3^d of April last. Notice thereof having been given me by a person travelling with him, I concerted with the local authority for all possible researches, and the robbers were arrested. The trial took place several days ago. They will be seriously punished for an example. Besides, they will have to render the objects robbed, or an indemnity of £25 will be taken upon the village. To day the local Government informed me that a part of the effects have been found and put under seal (I inform). In giving this address of this New Gentleman, I shall have the honour, after this affair has terminated, to address to the Department, either the sum, or effects, which I shall receive from the local Government after the judgement shall have closed.

Just at the moment as I was about to terminate this dispatch, my Dragoman brought me the greater part of the objects stolen from the Rev. N. C. Dart. I shall make every effort, in order that the remainder be restituted, or an equivalent indemnity obtained.

Among the

Copy of Correspondence between Victor Deaubouche
United States Consul at Jerusalem and the
Hon Ed J Morris Minister Resident at Constantinople

Telegram from Mr Morris,
Beyrouth 23rd May,
received 24th May 25^o clock
Deaubouche Consul America Jerusalem
Consul Hale arrivera bientôt à Jerusalem
suspendez procedis contre Adams.
(Signed) Morris

Telegram to Mr Lowenthal Consular Agent
at Jaffa — Jerusalem May 24th 1867.
Ministre Morris me telegraphie, Consul
Hale arrivera bientôt à Jerusalem, suspendez
procedis contre Adams, attendez en conseil.
(Signed) Deaubouche.

No 16 United States Consulate at Jerusalem,
May 28th 1867.

To the Hon. Ed J Morris United States,
Minister Resident at Constantinople

Sir,

I have the honour of addressing to you here enclosed, a document which has been transmitted to me by the care of one of our travellers passing by Mount Carmel, a document which will demonstrate to you in what a manner Mr H. W. Dickwell executes the officious mission confided to him by His Honour the

Attached to this document, you will find a letter relative thereto which I addressed to the Consul of H. M. the King of Prussia at Jerusalem to obtain justice. I shall have the honour to inform you of the communication of this affair, in which my honour of representative of our Government has been so unworthily attacked.

Conformably to your telegram of the 26th May, the proceedings against Mr Adams have been suspended, and the arrival of Consul General Hale is anxiously awaited by our poor families, who reckon upon the money due to them in order to leave.

One of our travellers the Rev. A. C. Pratt of Ohio was robbed at Nablous the 3rd April 1867 of objects representing a value of £25. All the measures have been taken upon my demand by the Governor of Jerusalem, and the arrested robbers condemned to reimburse the said sums.

Ignoring this Rev. Gentleman's address I shall direct this sum to the Department as soon as it will be remitted to me by the Local Government.

I have the honour to be Sir
with great respect your obedient servant
(Signed) V. Deaubacher U. S. Consul.

P.S. I have just received a letter from Mr Loewenthal announcing the arrival of Consul General Hale at Jaffa yesterday, May 27th.
(Signed) V. Deaubacher.

Copy letter of V. Deaubacher

No 17

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

May 30th 1867.

To the Hon. Ed. Joy Morris U. S. Minister
President at Constantinople

Sir.

Thus, as I have had the honour to announce to you by my despatch No 16. by the French Post, of the 28th inst. Consul General Hale arrived at Jaffa on the 27th inst.

According to a letter which I have this moment received from him, he has succeeded in recovering the sums due to our poor people in distress, who are going to leave tomorrow by the Austrian boat. Poor souls, may God grant them a good voyage in returning to their mother country. The number of persons leaving this time is 32.

The report which Mr Hale will address to you, will inform you better than I can here, what may be expected of this unfortunate Colony.

I have heard that a formal protest has been lately sent against the hon Mr Johnson, to Washington by Mr Adams and Co. I should not be surprised if they will do the same against the Hon Mr Hale in several days.

I have the honour to be with great respect
your obedient servant.

(Signed) V. Deaubacher
U. S. Consul.

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

May 28th 1867.

Defamation committed
against the Consular
Authorities of the U. S. in
Palestine by S. J. Murad
a President of the
Not.

Sir and dear Colleague

I have the honour to communicate
to you here enclosed, an extract copied
by a person of the greatest honour out of the book
where the travellers consign their observations at
the Convent of Mount Carmel Palestine.

The signer of this infamous Calumny, is
a young Armenian by birth, aged 18 years,
employed by his uncle, the Consular agent
of your Government at Jaffa.

This public defamation, done with the
intention of giving a blow to my honour and
my official Character, as well as those of my
honourable agent at Jaffa, is a most serious
act, for which I demand that a severe pun-
ishment be pronounced with all the notoriety
possible, the calumny without doubt being
reproduced in all the Convents where hospitality
has been accorded to S. J. Murad.

My honour, and that of the Vice
Consul of the U. S. at Jaffa, outraged, and
the duties which we have to fulfill in re-
gard to our Government, demand that the
reparation should be bright and public, and
that copies of the judgment which you will
render be sent to each Convent in Palestine
at the expense of the Calumniator.

I inform by this mail to day the Minister
President of my Government at Constantinople
of the whole of this affair, in giving him account of
all my actions. I shall likewise inform the State

Department, and communicate to each copy of the documents which will relate thereto, with the aim that a publication made to the U.S. might let no suspicion weigh upon the honour of the officers representing the said Government in this country. This bad imputation can exist at present in consequence of the unworthy infamy committed by Mr. Murad.

The register of the Convent of Mt Carmel has been demanded in communication by express.

I have then the honour of begging you Sir and dear Colleague to take what precedes into serious consideration, and kindly to let me know if, continuing your protection to J. J. Murad, the procedure will be conducted by your care, or in the contrary case, to which authority I must address myself to obtain justice.

I have the honour of begging you Sir and Colleague to accept the homage of my most distinguished sentiments to
(Signed) V. Traubacher
U.S. Consul.

Mr. Roden,
Russian Majesty
Sul.
Jerusalem

Copy of an entry in the Travellers book of the Convent of the Carmelite Brothers, Mount Carmel Palestine.

May 9th 1864

W. H. Peckwell, New York City, United States of America, Special Agent of the State Department U.S. to Jaffa Syria to examine and report on the condition and prospects of the American Colony near Jaffa.

Arrived at this comfortable Convent, comfortable Convent, comfortable for rest - for

food - for kind kind attention of the Carmelite Brotherhood, so comfortable for the weary traveller after his fatiguing rides over the rough hills and mountains of Palestine, that he would gladly remain for months here for rest and reflection amid these scenes of sacred historic memory.

Arrived here on the 8th to spend two nights on our way from Jerusalem which we left May 1st via Lychar, Nazareth of sacred associations on our way to Beyrouth - Damascus, Constantinople and Paris. The Carmelite Brotherhood of this Convent deserve the cordial thanks of all the travellers for their kind attentions to those who arrived here, and now rest. We commend them to the gratitude of all travellers. We leave these quiet retreats tomorrow May 10th for Beyrouth and Damascus.

P.S. We report the American Colony in a hopeful condition, which must be gratifying to all Americans. It ought to have many friends who can there find rest and refreshments on their way to the Holy City, and other sacred places in ancient Syria.

My friend companion and guide in this ancient land is Mr. Sebastian Murad of Jaffa, who is full worthy of the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Convent of Mount Carmel May 9th 1864

I shall ever feel thankful and exceedingly obliged to the kind Carmelite Brotherhood for their kindness and hospitality to all travellers and us.

American Colony near Jaffa.

Never in history any Colony in any part of the world has been so well managed and maintained by its Consul or authorities as the present American Colony by its own authorities both at Jaffa and Jerusalem, namely Mr Deaubouche and Mr Stewart, and yet never any Colony has been better prosperous and hopeful as the present, who is administered by a worthy President the Rev G. J. Adams, a most honorable and intelligent man.

Every American Citizen must be proud of this Colony.

(Signed) S. J. Murad

Secretary of the Special Agent of the U.S. for examining the American Colony at Jaffa Syria.

Jeune copie conforme et notification au Consul de
S. M. le Roi de Prusse en Palestine.

(Signed) V. Deaubouche
U.S. Consul.

The 31st of May 1867. Consul General Hale wrote to me from Jaffa:

1st That he had addressed a note to Mr Bidwell, who at present is travelling towards Constantinople, in which note he expresses to him his opinion of this abominable action.

2nd That the young Murad personally came to him to express his regret about the grave fault he had committed. In doing which, he confessed to have written to the Prussian Consul, recommending himself to his clemency etc. etc.

Jerusalem. June 3. 1867.
Victor Deaubouche
Consul

Among the objects already within my hands, are the notes, letters, photographs, the loss of which was so lamentable for this gentleman.

I shall send duly sealed, by the mail of the 8th of this month all that I may till then obtain, to our Consul General at Constantinople, who could forward them to this gentleman who has directed his course that way, or send them to the Department by an occasion which I cannot have here.

I shall address to the Department by the next mail, a complete list of the persons who arrived at Jaffa the 22nd September 1866, with indication of those who left, died, and those who remain.

In consequence of those leaving the last time, the Colony finds itself reduced to one half of its former number.

I am Sir,

with the most profound respect
your obedient servant.

Victor Deaubouche
Consul.

No 28

Refr to E. P. Linn

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

per Drury review

June 13th 1867

Mr. E. P. Linn

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd JUL 10 1867
ad 11 18

To the Honorable W. H. Seward, Secretary
of State Washington D. C.

Sir

I have had the honour to bring to your knowledge that S. J. Murad found guilty of defamation in respect to the Consular Authorities of the United States in Palestine, has been sentenced the 5th of June 1867 by the Consular Court of H. M. the King of Prussia, using indulgence in regard to his youth:

- 1st To an imprisonment of one week.
- 2nd To write an apology in two different letters
- 3rd To destroy at his own expense the insulting writings for which one month's time is allowed him from the passing of the sentence.

A copy of the judgement has been registered, and the original deposited in the archives of this Consulate.

Here enclosed is a copy of a letter addressed by my care to our Consul General at Constantinople. This copy will throw some more light upon the situation of the families established at Jaffa. Here is also the list of the families who arrived at Jaffa

mit.

with indication of those deceased, who left or reside there.

I have sent on the 8th inst to our Consul General at Constantinople the effects stolen from the Rev Mr. Dart, the restitution of which I obtained from the Local Government to whom I wrote the following letter the 8th of June:

"To His Excellency Nazif Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem.

"Sir. I have the honour to acknowledge reception of the effects delivered by the Maglis of this city against a receipt signed by the Dragoman of this Consulate, and to claim for those indicated here beneath

"Suit of Black Clothing,

"Shirts, Opera Glass,

"Cigars Pearl, Beads & Dressing Case,

"Total Value £20..

"If these objects cannot be recovered from the thieves, I claim for the immediate payment of £20 as indemnity. I profit of this opportunity to thank you for the deliverance of the objects within my hands. Salutations"

"Signed V. Deaubroucher U.S. Consul.

This is the only incident to be deplored of, this year in the Consular District confided to my care, although 200 travellers of our country have visited Palestine since the month of February 1867.

Here enclosed is likewise a receipt of the Despatch transmitted

by the Department through my care, signed by C. D. W. H. King. This gentleman is the only signor of the petition who is still at Jaffa as you will see by the list of the Colony; all the others are either on their way for, or already arrived at the United States, and maybe requested by the Department if judged proper, to give information.

My Agent at Jaffa Mr. Lowenthal wrote to me June 9th 1867.

"All followers of Mr. Adams with few exceptions, are fully decided to re-
turn to America as soon as they get the means. Since two days they change
their opinion". This gentleman is wholly disgusted with the position he has occupied and informs me at the same time of his resignation as Consular Agent on the 15th of July next.

With the exception of the families arrived last year at Jaffa, there is no single American Resident in that place. Alas till the Department may have determined upon the reports which have been addressed to it, I see myself obliged myself obliged to beg Mr. Lowenthal kindly to continue his services provisionally. It is beyond doubt that this Gentleman has fulfilled his position of Consular Agent with devotion, and amply showed that he was animated with the most noble sentiments. Thus it is a duty of mine to ask of you in his favour at the time of his resignation, a testimony of the Government's satisfaction for the inappreciable services which he has rendered in the difficult period comprised since the arrival of the families from Maine, up to the present day. The honourable character of the house which he represents at Jaffa, has been

been put into danger by the infamous calumny spread by Mr and Mrs Adams every day, and with which they overburden the Government; and it would be just that a clear reparation should be given him.

The documents which I remitted to Mr Johnson show again that the said honourable character has been in all points indisputable up to the present. Mr Lowenthal is in all the force of the term, "A man of honour who has attracted the hatred of the Adams family for having acted with scrupulous loyalty in their regard."

As I had predicted to the Department a very short while ago, there will only remain at Jaffa a few persons who either through shame or obstinacy, dare not return to the United States. Mr Lowenthal has confirmed by a second dispatch what I have already stated above, that the greater part of those who remain beginning at length what existence is reserved for them with Mr Adams, would be too glad to return to their country. I never doubted it would come to this, but did not believe that this result would be so promptly produced. Mr Lowenthal has again begged me to accept his resignation for the 15th of July, and I can no longer refuse it.

I impatiently expect the orders which it may please the Department to send me, and am now at present perfectly convinced that a young and active Consul nominated at Jerusalem, will fulfill very well all the necessary conditions, unless the Consulate be transformed simply to an agency dependent on Beyrouth, and

confided to a respectable person as my Deputy Consul, whose family is known to Mr Johnson and who will be satisfied with a moderate retribution. Confiding an agency to one of oriental origin, is preparing a source of trouble to the Government. The Character of Arabs or Levantines, Armenians, Greeks or Turks will never present sufficient guarantee to the Department, that a post almost independent could be confided to them. This is my opinion and that of all my Colleagues in this Country with very few exceptions.

To have an agency at Jaffa, notwithstanding the absence of American Residents there is almost a necessity for our Government, but like the other powers a supplementary sum of four or five hundred dollars should be allowed to the Consulate of Jerusalem or Beyrouth upon which this agency will depend. The Consul could then make choice ~~could~~ then make choice of an estimable man to fulfill these functions among the European merchants of that Locality, for otherwise at least \$2000 would have to be allowed to an American Citizen to cover his expenses of residence there, and even then it would be difficult to find one who would reside a long time in that sad town.

Here annexed is the copy of a letter addressed officially to Mr Lowenthal by Mr Consul General Halpi:

Consulate General of the U.S.A. Alexandria Egypt

June 8th 1864.

Sir. Having returned from my visit to Jaffa undertaken
with the approbation of the Minister at Constantinople, I deem
it proper to say that I am quite satisfied of your intentions
at all times to deal not only fairly but kindly with the mem-
bers of the American Colony, and that your proceedings
under the difficult circumstances in which you were placed
were in all respects regular, and according to law and the
Consular Regulations. Respectfully your obt. servt.

(Signed) Charles Hale, Consul General

Mr Hermann Lohenthal U.S. Vice Consul Jaffa.

I am Sir

very respectfully your obedient servant
Victor Beaumont
Consul.

I, the undersigned E. B. McKenzie, have this day
received a letter at the U.S. M. Consulate Jaffa, dated

Department of State, Washington May. 9. 1864; signed by
Mr. F. W. Seaward ass. Secretary, & addressed to Messrs

S. L. Mass, H. R. McKenzie & others

Jaffa, 9. June 1864

E. B. McKenzie

This receipt is given in duplicate, one kept by Mr.
H. Lohenthal U.S. M. Consul at Jaffa & the other deposi-
ted at the U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem.

Consul General of the U.S. Alexandria Egypt

June 5. 1864.

Sir. Having returned from my visit to Jaffa undertaken
with the approbation of the Minister at Constantinople, I deem
it proper to say that I am quite satisfied of your intentions
at all times to deal not only fairly but kindly with the mem-
bers of the American Colony, and that your proceedings
under the difficult circumstances in which you were placed
were in all respects regular, and according to law and the
Consular Regulations. Respectfully your obt. servt.

(Signed) Charles Hale, Consul General

Mr Hermann Lohmuthal U.S. Vice Consul Jaffa.

I am Sir

very respectfully your obedient servant
Victor Beaubondreaux
Consul.

I, the undersigned E. B. McKenzie, have this day
received a letter at the U.S. M. Consulate Jaffa, dated
Department of State, Washington May. 9. 1864: signed by
Mr. F. W. Sevard asst. Secretary, & addressed to Messrs
S. L. Mass, W. R. McKenzie & others
Jaffa, 9. June 1864 E. B. McKenzie

This receipt is given in duplicate, one kept by Mr.
H. Lohmuthal U.S. M. Consul at Jaffa & the other deposi-
ted at the U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr Goodnow U.S. Consul General
at Constantinople June 8th 1867. Jerusalem.

G. H. Goodnow Esq. & Co.

Sir. I have the honour to address to you here enclosed, several
copies of letters relative to the Colony at Jaffa.

I have learned from good sources, that a formal protestation
has been addressed to the State Department, by Mr and Mrs Adams
against Mr Johnson after his investigation, and that immediately
after the departure of Mr Hale, enraged by being entirely unmasked
they had addressed a new request to our honourable Secretary of
State, demanding that both Mr Lowenthal and myself might
be immediately removed from office.

Fortunately, there remain none at Jaffa now, but the unhappy
desperate ones whom Mr Adams has fanaticized, and who expect to
come to the evidence; poor misled minds, who are only tools in his
hands. May God have mercy upon them. As for myself I
forgive them the evil they sought to do me personally, by signing
petitions of which not one could have had an idea, had it not been
suggested to them by their evil genius in the person of Mr Adams.

When I had given orders conformably to the Regulations of
the Consular Courts in Turkey, and by reason of the formal re-
fusal of Mr Adams to pay the sums to which he had been condemned
in presence of Mr Johnson, to sell what Mr Adams possessed, to
cover his most pressing debts, a protestation was addressed by him
to all the authorities at Jaffa. In this protestation he said: "Seeing
"that the announcing the sale of my property by the Consular Courts
"of the United States is an arbitrary act, for which I have
"protested to New York. I inform you that the person who will come
"to acquire it will do so at his own risk and peril."

The French Vice Consul, to whom this circular was presented from the part of Mr Adams, and from whom a receipt was demanded, which he naturally refused, thought that he ought to inform me of this more than strange proceeding. We must still expect to see protestations from the part of Mr Adams.

It is good you should know that the most important part of the property of Mr Adams and Co at Jaffa is that upon which are found their houses and which cost 4,337 piastres, and for which Mr Adams who had received the money for the same from each one of his followers, owes still the late proprietor of these lands the total sum of 4,337 piastres a sum which it is impossible for him to reproduce this day.

This is how it happened:

Mr Dramski a Greek Prince of Jaffa sold to Messrs Lacombe and Co. for the account of Mr Adams and on his special command, the land in question. Mr Adams was then the debtor of Messrs Lacombe and Co. who settled this acquisition by a bill of promise gladly accepted by Dramski. In one of my visits to Jaffa, I begged Mr Lacombe to pay in my presence the account of Dramski, whom I consequently invited to present himself to receive his money; but it was Mr Adams who presented himself with his bill which Dramski had given him to get cashed, and received the 4,337 piastres in question. I must say that Dramski who had given new title deeds to Adams for the lands he had sold to him, would not dispossess himself of the old (Kedjs) title deeds; and that in remitting the money to Mr Adams in whom Dramski then said that he placed entire confidence, I as-
tipped to them, that if Dramski presented to me one of the old titles or anything annulling them, Adams would be obliged immediately to reimburse to him the total sum. Alas, I am convinced that if Dramski in executing this obligation, were tomorrow to reclaim

his money, I could obtain it from Mr Adams only by the sale of all what he possesses, which will be insufficient to cover what he owes.

This is the real position of Mr Adams, who writes protest after protest, and demands the destitution of Consular Officers, who have done no other wrong, but that of acting too humanely with him.

Please kindly to communicate what you may judge proper of this dispatch to our Hon. Minister at Constantinople; I will send a copy to the Department by the next mail.

Here enclosed is likewise the copy of the judgement rendered by the Consular Tribunal of the King of Prussia in Palestine, against S. J. Murad who calls himself secretary of the Colony and of Mr Bidwell, found guilty of defamation to the great regret of his protector His Prussian Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem, who had condemned him in consideration to his youth to the minimum punishment of 8 days imprisonment and all the expenses which the reparation of the injury he has committed may cause. It is evident that Mr Bidwell merits a severe admonition by the Government for having fulfilled his mission in the ill usage of good sense, and having authorized like Calumnies, which for my own account, I shall confine myself in signaling to the Department which will determine.

The Parcel containing the effects of Mr Burt has left for Jaffa this morning, duly recommended to the Agent of the Messagerie Impériale in that locality (there being none here) and I hope that it will leave with this mail to Constantinople (See letter to the Department No 27)

I am Sir,
very respectfully your obedient servant
Piquet V. Deaubouche V. S. Consul.

United States Consulate.

Liste of settlers arrived Septembre 22nd 1866
by bark "Nellie Chapin".

Explanation of the Signs } died market... +
annexed to names _____ } left 0

Names Families	Age on arrival	Native place.	Date of decease	Date of birth.	Date of departure for the U. S. and by what steamed.
Adams J.	53	New Jersey	-	-	-
do Mrs L L	40	"			
do Clarnack	11	"			
Alley, Zebadiah	33	Jonesport			
do Abigail A	38	do			
do Willie	6	"			
Ames Leah D.	30	Princeton Me			
do Martha S.	42	"			
do George W.	28	"			
Batson, Mollie J	0 39	Jonesport. Me			3/3. 67 left for U.S. U. per class Lloyd with Mr. Hobbs
do Everett	0 16	"			} means for passage procured by Mr Johnson
do F. C.	0 11	"			
Burns John	+ 66	Admission Me	23 rd Oct. /66		
do Lucy W.	66	"			
do James C.	29	"			
do Charles C.	18	"			
Clark Geo W.	+ 36	Rochester NH	27 Oct /66		
do Ellen	34	do			
do Herbert C.	10	do			
do Geo D.	+ 8	do	30 Oct /66		
do Mary J.	7	do			
do Frank C.	5	do			
do Eugene A.	+ 1	do	28 Oct /66		
Clark Woodbury J.	0 22	do			3/3. 67 left for U.S. U. per class Lloyd with Mr. Hobbs
Corson Timmi	50	do			} means for passage procured & charged by Mr Johnson
do Dorothy	46	do			
do Corline	15	do			
do Lydia A.	11	do			
do Leonard J.	14	do			
Persons			4 died	4 left	Carried forward

No in families	Names of Families	Age on arrival	Native place.	Date of departure	Date of Birth.	Date of departure for the U. S. and by what Steamer.
Persons						
	Corson Charles M	9	Proctor N.H.			
1	Corson William	60	Lebanon Me			
2	Driskoll George	26	Addison Me			
	do Joseph	32	"			
3	Driskoll George	3	"			
	do Lizzie C	32	"			
	do Julia C	11	"			
1	Eyer William	65	San Francisco Cal			left 14/4 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua
3	Emerson Elizabeth	28	Addison Me			
	do Rosa H	30	"			
	do Elmer C	5	"			
2	Emerson David	29	"			
	do Robert	23	"			
3	Floryd Nella	39	"			
	do Theresia	39	"			
	do Everett M	+1	"			14/66
1	Floryd Miss Jane	36	Dorset Mass			left 3/15 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua with Mr Hale
4	Gray Leonard	33	Addison Me			left 14/4 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua with Mr Hale
	do Mary M	36	"			do
	do Mary J	8	"			do
	do Frank	+1	"			do
1	Gray Eugene W.	13	"			
1	Gray Joseph M	16	"			
4	Higgins Mark	47	Surrey Me			who?
	do Helen C	34	"			
	do Geo. W.	9	"			means charitable person
	do Lizzie B	7	"			care of Mr Johnson
2	Kelley Saml	61	Addison Me			left 5 April 67 for Lloyd Sta via Alex.
	do Belinda N	56	"			do
5	Leighton B B	54	"			left 16 April 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua to Alb
	do Mary W.	49	"			
	do Eliza N.	25	"			
	do Francis W.	20	"			
	do Mary J.	18	"			
6	Persons					Persons left carried forward

No persons	Names	Age	Native place	Date of departure	Date of Birth	Date of departure for the U. S. and by what Steamer.
5	Leighton William	36	Addison Me			left 3/15 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua with Mr Hale without family
	do Abitha	36	"			
	do Idella	12	"			
	do Ralph	7	"			
	do Flora	+1	"			14/66
3	Leighton Mary	49	"			
	do Nancy	30	"			
	do Melville	14	"			
4	Lynch William	40	"			left 3/15 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua with Mr Hale
	do Chubb	33	"			do
	do Frances C.	28	"			do
	do Louisa M.	16	"			do
7	Mace Levi	46	Lebanon Me			
	do Caroline	44	"			
	do Caroline	16	"			
	do Mary A.	14	"			
	do Levi E.	12	"			
	do Sarah A.	10	"			
	do Ezekiel	7	"			
6	McKuffie E. B.	55	Jonesport Me			
	do William	57	"			
	do Ruth	27	"			left 14/4 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua
	do Edwin B.	19	"			
	do Dennis	17	"			
	do Felma	15	"			
2	McKuffie E. B.	22	"			left 16/4 67 for N.S. S. Canandaigua
	do William	20	"			
4	Moulton J. B.	36	York Me			
	do Mrs Mott	30	"			
	do Lauretta	4	"			
	do Leon A.	2	"			
7	Norton Capt.	38	Addison Me			
	do Mrs A.	37	"			
	do Miss Alice	18	"			
	do Esther B.	14	"			
9	Persons					Persons left carried forward

21 persons left for N.S. S. Canandaigua on 14/4 67


Persons	Age	Sex	Profession	Remarks	Departure	Arrival	Notes
35 persons							brought forward.
do E. Rogers	8		Admission M ^e				
do Lovett P	5		"				
do Samella	3		"				
7 Norton A. Lindell	143		Freeport M ^e				3/15-67 left for W.S.A. per Am. Steamer with Mr. Hale
do Phoebe F.	+39		"	27 Nov/66			
do Geo. E.	016		"				3/15-67 left for W.S.A. per Am. Steamer with Mr. Hale
do Lucy A.	014		"				" do
do John L.	011		"				" do
do Rebecca	08		"				" do
do Daniel	06		"				" do
7 Rogers Wm. Bk.	37		"				
do Lucy D.	33		"				
do Miss P.	14		"				
do Theresa L.	12		"				
do Bradford	8		"				
do Luther	6		"				
do George	+2		"	Dec. 1866			
1 Richardson	050		Boston Mass				not belong with Colony, travelling for health left for Eng. port via Liverpool. April 15 th 67.
1 Smith	050		"				3/15-67 left for W.S.A. per Am. Steamer with Mr. Hale
1 Stephens	023		"				not belonging to Colony left Oct. 25 th 1866.
7 Abbott Andrew	36		Admission M ^e				
do Phoebe W.	32		"				
do Earnest H.	10		"				
do Norman W.	8		"				
do Miss G.	6		"				
do Sara	+4		"	2/6-67			
do Ben A.	+1		"	2/10-66			
1 Saunter			"	March 1867			
4 Tibbels David	043		Lebanon M ^e				left 5/4-67 for W.S.A. per Steamer
do Mrs Lydia	043		"				5 April 67 " do
do Charles W.	020		"				- do " do
do Anilla A.	03		"				- do " do
2 Walker Joshua	38		Freeport M ^e				
do Mary	63		"				
13 persons							13 died 1 born 48 left carried forward.

Persons	Age	Sex	Profession	Remarks	Departure	Arrival	Notes
3 Word	146		Admission M ^e				
do Michelle B.	17		"				
do Susanna G.	20		"				
4 Word	049		"				left 3/15-67 per Am. Steamer with Mr. Hale
do Mrs L. A.	039		"				" " " do
do Mrs Mary	014		"				" " " do
do Katie	06		"				" " " do
2 Ward	042		San Francisco Cal				left 1/4-67 for W.S.A. per W.S. Commodore Jones
do Mrs E. D.	042		"				left 3/15-67 for W.S.A. per Am. Steamer with Mr. Hale
do	06		"				left 1/4-67 for W.S.A. per W.S. Commodore Jones
6 Watts	36		Freeport M ^e				
do Anna	28		"				
do John H.	6		"				
do Eliza K.	42		"	17 Nov 67			
do Letitia B.	+4		"	31 May 67			
do Isaac	5		"				
6 West	34		Larry M ^e				
do Mrs R.	30		"				
do George E.	5		"				
do Clinton	4		"				
do Frank De Witt	+3		"	28 Nov 67			
do Lily	4		"				
4 Williams	31		"				
do Mrs C.	28		"				
do F. M.	7		"				
Boy born			"				27 Sep 66
1 Williams	33		Lebanon M ^e				

16 died 2 born 55 left.

Remain at Jaffa on the 7th of June 88 persons out of whom 5 persons (namely Miss M. Mc. Kensis, wife and 3 children) will return to America by first opportunity when they get means to defray their voyage expenses. The above is a true extract out of the official register of this

United States Consulate, Jerusalem, June 10th 1867.
Victor Dequabouche
Consul.



No. in Family	Names of Families.	Age in Animal	Native place.	Date of emigration	Date of Birth.	Date of departure for the U. S. and by what Steamer.

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

June 20th 1867

No 29.

To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C.

DEPT. OF STATE
20th July 1867

8
in account of

The acknowledgement of the receipt of my dispatches 19 and 20 by the Department, is the last notice which had been transmitted to me up to the present day.

The predictions which I made upon the Colonists and their prospects, are being realized in every point. Among the unfortunate families remaining at Jaffa, and of whom it would be curious to the Department to read the depositions received by the care of Mr Johnson, several find themselves already in the greatest misery, and about forty persons would be too glad to be able now to return to their native country.

Imri Corson one of them who is in the greatest need with a family of six persons, applied to the charity of Mr Lowenthal, to prevent starvation of himself and family and received some small pecuniary help.

Mr Lowenthal writes to day that several families will be in the same absolute need in a little while, and asks my orders. I myself am expecting you to act.

I have been promised by the Pacha, Governor of Palestine that the sum of £2000 which

I demanded as an indemnity for the theft, the
victim of which was the Rev. Mr. Burt, would
be remitted to me before the end of the month.
(You have seen by my preceding despatch
that the greater part of the effects belonging
to this Gentleman, the restitution of which I
had obtained from the Turkish Government,
have been sent to our Consul General at Constan-
tinople.) When I shall know exactly the amount
of the cost of transport of this package, I shall
deduct the same from the £20, and give notice
to the Department of the remaining sum to
be paid to the Rev. Mr. Burt, a sum which I
shall deduct from my account at the end
of this month. I have only to congratulate
myself in this occurrence, upon the good pro-
ceedings of the Local Government, with
whom I am upon the best possible terms
and which worthily appreciates the nation
which I have the honour to represent. The
act which has just been produced will be a
precedent which will serve for an example
if it happen again in the future, a very
possible thing, seeing the very frequent
visits of our travellers to this country.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant.

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

P. S. Just as I closed my despatch I received
from

from the Governor of Palestine, the sum of
£20 which I shall deduct from my salary of
this Quarter in favour of this Gentleman
with diminution of a little sum which has been
paid for the transmission of the package
belonging to him from Jerusalem to Jaffa
which amount I know not at present.

Very respectfully,

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

No 30

United States Consulate at Jerusalem *W. J. S. H.*
June 22^d 1867

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd JUL 1867
ack. " 22

*Am
H. V.*

To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C.

Sir.

Confirming my dispatch of June 20th
by Austrian Mail, I have the honour to
bring to your knowledge the following
extract of a letter which has been transmitted
to me by one of the most honourable residents
at Jaffa who was a personal auditor at one of
the meetings of Mr Adams, the confirmation
of which was given to Mr Lowenthal by Mr
C. D. McKenzie whose brother is one of the
objects in this extract

Mr Adams spares no exertion and lies
" to rally his poor sheep again round him. He
" held several meetings (in one Mrs Adams
" spoke for two hours) and announced the
" coming of two shiploads full of wooden
" and iron cargo from Maine under Mr
" Abraham McKenzie's management and
" leadership as to letters received from the latter,
" and advised the coming of a large
" number of Germans with a capital of two
" millions of dollars in cash. His folks
" are really so fanatical to trust again
" in Mr Adams and his lies and suffer
for

"for a short time more hunger till they cannot
"longer stand it. Simon Loren and Co again
"changed their mind."

I leave what precedes to your just
appreciation, and have the firm hope that no
other citizen of our nation will ever commit
the folly of abandoning his home to come
with his family in this desolate country.

I have the honour to be, sir
very respectfully your
obedient servant,

Victor Braunbauer
Consul.

Copy sent of you. of Marine Sept. 14th

W. J. Smith

United States Consulate at Jerusalem



June 27th 18.67.

To the Honourable W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. Washington D.C.

Sir,
Confirming my preceding dis-
patches from No. 31. I continue to inform
you of what concerns the remaining Colonists
at Jaffa:

Mr Adams continues to make his
lying predictions as he did formerly; thus
the 23rd of June, he announced the arrival
of a large Colony of English Jews on their way
to Jaffa! (which is only known to himself;
the English Consul to whom I spoke not having
the least knowledge thereof.)

The 24th inst. three fourths of the remaining
Colonists begged Mr Lowenthal to grant them
an audience of some hours, to see what can be
arranged for them, as they intend indeed to return
to America; this is now their unchangeable decision!

I shall continue to inform you of all

what may happen relative to these unfortunate people, as I have done in regard to our ministers at Constantinople and to our Consul General in the same town.

The Jews residing here are the most miserable of all; and would be but too glad to return to Europe. There is indeed none but Adams to invent such stories as those he fabricates, and it is true that only his disciples are capable of believing them as Gospel Truths.

I shall have the honour of informing you of the result of the interview of the remaining Colonists with Mr. Lowenthal, as soon as it comes to my knowledge.

I have the honour to be Sir
very respectfully your obedient servant
Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

W. J. Smith
United States Consulate at Jerusalem
July 2nd 1867.
To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State, Washington D. C.
Sir.

DEPT. OF STATE
AUG 1 1867
AUG 14

32
my
am

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches No: 22 & 23. the latter containing an enclosure from the Treasury Department (Comptroller's Office). I have had the regret to verify by these acknowledgements of receipt, that my dispatch of the 13th of April No: 21. containing two large and very important enclosures, giving a detailed description of the exact position of the Colony, with copies of all the affidavits which were addressed to me against Adams, the petition of his victims to the Department etc. has not arrived at the Department at the date of the 1st of June.

I write by this post to Mr D. F. Stevens, our dispatch agent at London to know from him if this dispatch which I remitted to the French Post leaving Jaffa on the 14th of April, against a receipt

did not come to him in time. I still retain the hope that it has already been received at present. If in the contrary case, I beg you to give me notice, that I might send you a duplicate in the briefest period possible.

I always thought that the advances which I made, seeing the lamentable position of the families at Jaffa could not be returned to me by the Department, except by an act of Congress which I shall await patiently, with the satisfaction of having accomplished my duty.

Mr Lowenthal wrote to me on the 28th of June that Capt^s Witham, Capt^s Wesley Norton and Mr E. P. Mc Kenzie came as a deputation of nearly three fourths of the remaining Colonists to his house. 1st To beg pardon for the wrong they had done to him in speaking and writing or signing documents against him, which they acknowledge to have done against their better knowledge and against their conscience, solely to hold Mr Adams and trusting entirely in his statements. They declared themselves ready to give him a vindication in writing.

2^d Captain Witham wished to have some Certificates from Mr Lowenthal with regard to the need and destitution of

the Colony, and the impossibility of finding here the means for existence. He intends to go to Paris and perhaps to London with these papers to get assistance from Americans travelling or residing there. The means procured should be deposited with some bankers to be remitted to Mr Lowenthal to pay for the living of the families till next Spring, and then for their home voyage, as they could not return to Maine, arriving there at the beginning of the very cold winter, penniless and without home or work. They requested Mr Lowenthal (by fear of Mr Adams without doubt) to keep this for some time private.

Mr Lowenthal informs me that he will send me the document immediately after ^{it} being delivered to him by these poor people and which I shall not fail to transmit to you so soon. Mr Lowenthal adds that he is always inclined to act for the interest of all: pity having expelled out of his breast all sentiments of repulsion which the calumnies of these people had inspired.

Capt^s Witham said to Mr Lowenthal on the 29th of June that now he was disillusioned and was as hot an antagonist of Mr Adams as he had formerly been his hot friend. He begged Mr Lowenthal kindly to give him the copy of a formal

repetition of their former petitions to H.H. which he is ready to sign together
 with all his friends after having himself copied it. Mr
 Lowenthal wrote to me asking my opinion. I assured
 him to leave, as always, every body to follow his own free
 will, and not to intervene in any manner whatever, in
 the compelling of a petition whatever it be, addressed
 either to the State Department or any where else. I
 authorized him simply to give a certificate if necessary
 verifying the deplorable state of the families remaining
 at Jaffa, and the frightful misery which attacks
 them. This being rigorously certain.

I have the honour to be sir
 very respectfully your obedient servant
 Victor Deaubouche
 Consul.

The Consul's Authority

I have to day read an extract in the newspaper
 patronised by Mr. Adams and intituled "Sword of Truth and
 Harbinger of Peace", this extract is full of injuries of the
 vilest Characters against me in respect to actions which
 the Dept has considered after the reports which have
 been addressed to it.

The poor victims of Mr. Adams who signed
 these tergiversities conjointly with him, bitterly regret it now,
 and I heartily forgive them. In regard to himself, his
 punishment commenced with the maledictions which these
 unfortunate and successively cast at him.

It is infinitely less disagreeable to me in every
 consideration to be the object of his hatred than of his sympathy.
 Two horses belonging to some of Adams' adherents
 were stolen from the middle of their encampment a few days ago
 by the Arabs. No demand was made to the Consular Authority by
 Adams who admitted himself directly to the Governor of Jaffa

Cert copy sent to Mr. Adams and Gov. of Jaffa. Sept 16th 67
 did on to Jaffa on
 on to Gov. Chamberlain to come
 account recti
 we do

SEP 9 1867
 3 copies

Jaffa July 9th 1867
 Hon Wm P. Fessenden &
 " Lot M. Bonill

Hon Sir: In accordance with an
 earnest suggestion & recommendation
 of Hon E. John Morris U.S. Ambassador at
 Constantinople. We the undersigned
 American Citizens residing at, or near Jaffa
 (Syria) humbly address you - being influen-
 tial and distinguished representative of
 our own nation State & Republic - for the
 purpose of enquiring if it is not possible
 that our government may not - through
 your liberal kindness, and instrumentality -
 be prevailed upon - by legislative, or other
 action - to endeavor to relieve our present
 terrible situation of bitter want & utter
 helplessness. While we implore
 you for succor, we realize that you
 can never truly feel our distressing des-
 titution, and for this reason, that you may
 have a thorough knowledge of the details
 of our Emigration to this land, and its
 disastrous consequences, we respectfully
 beg to refer you to documents transmitted
 to Hon Wm. G. Seward Sec^y of State, dated
 July 4th 1867. There are many here, who
 doubtless would be able to pay a partial
 passage home, could they successfullly
 dispose of their property here. On the
 other hand there are also many who must

must

reporter of their former petition to the Dept. which he is ready to sign together
 with all his friends after having himself copied it. Mr
 Lowenthal wrote to me asking my opinion. I answered
 him to leave, as always, every body to follow his own free
 will, and not to interpose in any manner whatever, in
 the compiling of a petition whatever it be, addressed
 either to the State Department or any where else. I
 authorized him simply to give a certificate if necessary
 verifying the deplorable state of the families remaining
 at Jaffa, and the frightful misery which attacks
 them. This being rigorously certain.

I have the honor to be in
 very respectfully your obedient servant
 Victor Beauchouche
 Consul.

The Consul Beauchouche

P.S. I have to day read an extract in the newspaper
 patronised by Mr. Adams and intituled "Sword of Truth and
 Harbinger of Peace", this extract is full of injuries of the
 vilest Characters against me in respect to actions which
 the Dept has considered after the reports which have
 been addressed to it.

The poor victims of Mr. Adams who signed
 these impetuous conjointly with him, bitterly regret it now
 and I heartily forgive them. In regard to himself, his
 punishment commenced with the maledictions which these
 unfortunate & successively cast at him.

It is in finally left disagreeable to me in every
 consideration to be the object of his hatred than of his sympathy.

Two horses belonging to some of Adams's adherents
 were stolen from the middle of their encampment a few days ago
 by the Arabs. No demand was made to the Consular Authority by
 Adams or his adherents, but the Government of Jaffa

Copy sent to Mr. Adams. and Gov. of Jaffa. Sept 16th
 sent you on to Jaffa on
 on to go to Morocco on
 account of the
 we do
 3 Copies

RECEIVED SEP 9 1867

Jaffa July 9th 1867

Hon Wm P. Fessenden,
 " Lot M. Morrill

Hon Sirs:

In accordance with an
 earnest suggestion & recommendation
 of Hon E. J. Morris U.S. Ambassador at
 Constantinople. We the undersigned
 American Citizens residing at, or near Jaffa
 (Syria) humbly address you - being influen-
 tial and distinguished representative of
 our own nation State & Republic - for the
 purpose of enquiring if it is not possible
 that our Government may not - through
 your liberal kindness, and instrumentality-
 be prevailed upon - by legislative, or other
 action - to endeavor to relieve our present
 terrible situation of bitter want & utter
 helplessness. While we implore
 you for success, we realize that you
 can never truly feel our distressing des-
 titution, and for this reason, that you may
 have a thorough knowledge of the details
 of our Emigration to this land, and its
 disastrous consequences, we respectfully-
 beg to refer you to documents transmitted
 to Hon W. D. Seward Sec^y of State, dated
 July 4th 1867. There are many here, who
 doubtless would be able to pay a partial
 passage home, could they successfully
 dispose of their property here. On the
 other hand there are also many who must-

must

have immediate relief or they cannot sustain themselves much longer. Every thing has been done by our Consuls here that could be done for us, and every exertion is being made for the alleviation of our condition that can possibly be conceived. But we feel that the charity of the people here has been over-taxed, and that every project we have adopted to procure means to defray our expenses home, through apathy, indifference and want of common sympathy - will prove inadequate & insufficient for that purpose.

Therefore, we the undersigned American Citizens entreatingly solicit your kind and earnest efforts to procure a national vessel to convey us (70 persons in all) back to the United States. By our government Officials here this is considered as the only practicable, ~~feasible~~ method, of obviating an incalculable amount of inevitable distress & suffering - For we are here without employment of any kind - with no schools - destitute of medical advice or assistance, no clothing, and without means, our property being cheated from us through the machinations of the vile impostor Adams, who will have the God of Heaven to deal with, and not with us.

The undersigned, in conclusion ardently pray that God may abundantly bless you and your philanthropic exertions to rescue your countrymen - many of whom have chased the bright folds of the Stars & Stripes over many a southern battle-field - from impending starvation and your memories shall never cease to be cherished & remembered by your grateful, suffering countrymen.

Robt. J. Emerson (no of family)		A Norton	-	7
E. Burns	-	E. K. Emerson		1
W. Ames		J. A. Jeriko		3
W. Leighton		Zimmerman		6
H. Rogers				
B. Ames				
C. Drake				
W. Witham				
Tabets wife & 2 children				
Leighton's wife & 2 "				
Clark widow & 3 "				
Ward & sister				
J. Watts				
B. Moulton				
J. Wentworth				
all my				
Flour				
S. Walker				
				70 Total

Respectfully Submitted to the department for proper transportation to the honorable Senators W. P. Fessenden and L. M. Morrill of Maine Jerusalem, August 12. Victor Beauchamp Consul.



U. S. V. Consulate Jaffa

July the 28th 1867

Victor Beauboucher Esq.

U. S. Consul, _____ at Jerusalem

Sir,

I beg to enclose hereby my account of
expences incurred for the United States
service in the period of the year ending
with the 30th of June 1867. amounting
to Gold \$ 138. 58.

accompanied by all the detailed notes & vou-
chers as required by the Regulations.

The largest part of this sum, has been expended
for flagstaff and fixtures, seals, copypress, record
and copy books & for the arms; all these objects were
required and indispensable for the service in
general as especially for the transactions
brought to this V. Consulate by the Arrival of
the Colonists of Maine. Most or nearly all
these objects are in existence & will & can be used
for many years to come for the U. States Service
at Jaffa, either by myself or my successors.

I leave it entirely to your judgement to forward
or to keep these accounts. I remain, Sir

most respectfully your
obedient servant
Hermann Loewenthal
U. S. V. Consul



Form No 13.

Register of official Telegrams from the U.S. Consulate at Jaffa
for the I Quarter from the 1st of July 1866 to the 30th of September 1866

Date	No.	To whom and to what place <small>Latin</small>	On what subject	No. of words	Mini Sa. Piastra
1866 July	26 915	Mr. Deambouder Jerusalem	regarding the Miniri	30	Mini Sa. 20 -
" Aint	4 936	Idem	Mr. Murray	20	" 10 -
" "	13 937	Idem	do	19	" 10 -
" Septbr	22 1002	Idem	Minors Colonists	40	" 30 -
" "	24 1008	Idem	Minors to assist	40	" 30 -
" "	29 1015	Idem	Ticonderoga arrival	39	" 30 -
(I say equal to six Dollars five cents)					Mini Piastra 130 -

United States Silver money

equal to \$ Gold 6.5 cents

Hermann Löwenthal
Vice Consul



Télégraphie.

N° 926

Le 14 Juin 1866

Reçu de M. Loenen

pour une dépêche adressée à Jérusalem

à M. Beauvoche distance nombre de mots

Taxe { Turque
Étrangère
Port
Express

Total

10
1209
Muradrefusing
to deliver flags seals permit

Télégraphie.

N° 937

Le 15 août 1866

Reçu de M. Lawenthal

pour une Dépêche adressée à Jérusalem

à M. Beauvoche distance nombre de mots

Taxe { Turque
Étrangère
Port
Express

Total

10
1209
To receive
from Mr Murad
flags etc

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
 que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.
 Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
 le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
 que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
 que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.
 Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
 le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
 que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Télégraphie.

N° 915
 Le 26 juillet 1866
 Reçu de M. Leventhal
20 Piastre
 pour une Dépêche adressée à Jerusalem
 à M. Beaubouche
 distance _____ nombre de mots 30

Taxe {
 Turquie
 Étrangère
 Port
 Expres

Total Beau
Number refusing to acknowledge
7.4090

Télégraphie.

N° 1002
 Le 22 Septembre 1866
 Reçu de M. Chevathra
30 Piastre
 pour une Dépêche adressée à Jerusalem
 à M. Beaubouche Consul américain
 distance _____ nombre de mots 40

Taxe {
 Turquie
 Étrangère
 Port
 Expres

Total Nasir
Journal of business of July 104

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.
Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.

Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est
donné suite que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Télégraphie.

N° 1007

Le 21 Juin 1866

Reçu de M. *deux cent*

30 *minutes*
pour une Dépêche adressée à *Genève*
à M. *Nealson*
distance nombre de mots *21*

Taxe { Turque
Étrangère
Port
Express

Nealson

Total

Abont Ticandroga Cfo 106

Télégraphie.

N° 1008

Le 24 Juin 1866

Reçu de M. *pour un*

30 *minutes*
pour une Dépêche adressée à *Genève*
à M. *Nealson*
distance nombre de mots *40*

Taxe { Turque
Étrangère
Port
Express

Nealson

Total

Arrival of Colony from 1.10 p.m. 104.
for help assistance

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.

Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.

Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Recusité of the
Am. Consular

E. N. Perkins, Consul
Jan. 1957

W. A. Condit
St. Louis, Mo. Consular
December 11th 1869.

Form No: 13
 Register of official letters sent from the U. S. M^r. Consulate
 at Caffa.

IV. Quarter 1867 from 1st April till 30th June 1867

Date	No	To whom etc. what place sent	On what subject	No of enclosures	Amount of postage paid
Disense date		Jerusalem Pseinik Alexandria	Consular af- fairs concern- ing American Liberty (&c)	-	M ^r . 82.20
		Hermann Lotmanthal 4 th Consul			M ^r . 82.20



Form No 12
 Register of official letters received at the U.S. Consulate
 at Jaffa
 I Quarter 1866 from 1st of July to 30th of Sept^r 1866.

Date	Place & date of letter	When received	On what sub. sent	Postage paid	Remarks
1866 July 5	Jerusalem diverse	diverse	General		
Sept ^r 30	Beiruth		affaires	No P. 21. 20.	
	Constantinople		do delay	No P. 21. 20.	



Hermann Laurentz
 Vice Consul

Form No 12.

Register of official letters received at the U.S. V^c Consulate
at Jaffa
II Quarter 1866 from 1st of October to 31st of Decr 1866

Date	Place & date of letter	Who received	On what subject	Postage paid
1866 Octobertill Decbr 30	Jerusalem, differend Nairut Constantinople	differend days , ,	Consulate affairs in can Colony do	M.P. 32.20. M.P. 32.20.



Hermann Löwenthal
V^c Consul

Form N^o 12
 Register of official letters received at the U.S. Consulate
 at Jaffa
 III Quarter 1867 from 1st January to 31st of March 1867

Date	Place or date of letters	When rec ^d	On what subject	Postage paid
1 January till March 31	Jerusalem Heirūt Alexandria	diverse days do do	On consular affairs & on the American Colonies.	Mr. 57. 20



Minu. Pr. 57. 20.
 Hermann Löwenthal
 Vice Consul

Handwritten notes on a separate sheet of paper, partially visible at the top of the page.

Form No. 12

Register of official letters received at the U.S.V. Consulate
at Jaffa

IV. Quarter 1867 from 1st of April to 30th June 1867

Date	Place & date of letters	(When rec ^d)	Mailed Subject	Postage &
1 st April 1867	Jerusalem	diverse days	No Consular	
June 30 th 1867	Beirut Alexandria	do	affairs re the American Colony	M.P. 30
			M.P. 47.30	
			Hermann Loewenthal	
			V. Consul	



Form No. 13

Register of official letters sent from the U. S. N. Consulate
I Quarter 1866 from 1st July to Septbr 30th 1866. [at Caffa]

Date	No.	To whom or to what place sent	On what subject	No of enclosures	Amount of post exp ^t on letters
Diverse dates.		Jerusalem H. W. Peaubonde	Consular affairs & Consular	-	M ^{rs} Pr 27-20



M^{rs} Pr 27-20
Hermann Schenkhal
1st Consul

Form No 13.
 Register of official Letters sent from the U.S. ^{Consulate} at Taffa
 II Quarter 1866 from 1st October till 31st December 1866

Date	No.	To whom & to what place sent	On what subject	No. of enclosures	Amount of Postage paid
Diverse dates		H. T. Meuniercher Consul	Consular		Pr. 107.20
		Hermann Logenthal V. Consul.	U.S. Minis. appointments Constantinople by American Legation		Pr. 107.20



Form No. 13
 Register of official Letters sent from the U.S. Consulate
 at Daffa.
 III Quarter 1867 from 1st January till 31st March 1867

Date	No.	To whom in what place sent	On what subject	No. of enclosures	Amount of postage paid.
Diverse date		Jerusalem. D. Menden. -chor Nairut pany. Mnam. fairs concerning Alexandria. Dr. Hale. American Cons. etc.	Consular af- fairs concerning American Cons. etc.	-	Mr. 129. -
					Mr. 129. - Home... Consul



Note of expenditures for telegrams incurred by
 H. Loewenthal U.S. Consul at Jaffa for the Quarter from
 the 1st of April to the 30th of June 1867. For collection
 transmitted to Mr. Deaubouche U.S. Consul for Palestine

Date	No.	To whom & to what place sent	On what subject	No. of words	Price in Cts.
1867 May 14	309	Mr. Johnson Consul Beirut	Mr. Adams being	20	20. —
" 24	327	Ch. Hale - Alexandria	Mr. Hall returning being	20 (p. 15.)	65. —
total amount Price Paid					85.

(I say equal to Three Dollars & ninety Cents)
 United States Silver money.

equal to Dollars gold 3.90 Cts

Hermann Loewenthal
 U.S. Consul



Télégraphie.

N° 124

Le 24 mai 1867

Reçu de M. *Le Comte de*

pour une Dépêche adressée à *Paris*

à M. *M...*

distance nombre de mots *no*

Taxe {
Turque
Étrangère
Port
Exprès
Total

[Signature]

Télégraphie.

N° 209

Le 14 mai 1867

Reçu de M. *Le Comte de*

pour une Dépêche adressée à *Paris*

à M. *Johnson*

distance nombre de mots *no*

Taxe {
Turque
Étrangère
Port
Exprès
Total

[Signature]

*Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.*

*Les demandes en remboursement doivent rela
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
qu' si elles sont faites par écrit.*

*Il ne pourra être effectué
que contre la remise de ce reçu*

*Les demandes en remboursemen
le numéro de la souche. Il ne
que si elles sont faites par écrit*

Register of official Telegrams sent from the U.S. Consulate at Jaffa
 For the III Quarter from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1867

Date	No.	To whom & to what place	On what subject	No. of words	Price
1867 February 20	125	Messabouche Jerusalem	Platinum assent on the Dr. ^{German}	30	15.-
" 20	126	Idem	do	19	10.-
" March 2	141	Idem		30	15.-
" 12	176	do Beirut	Richard & the Colony	50	50.-
					Messabouche 90.-

(I say equal to Four Dollars & fifteen Cents
 United States Silver money.)



Equal to Gold 4, 15 cents

Hermann Loewenthal
 U.S. Consul

Télégraphie.

N° 176
 Le 12 Mars 1867
 Reçu de M. Loewenthal
 10 Piastres
 pour une Dépêche adressée à Beyrouth
 à M. Deauhouck
 distance nombre de mots 50

Taxe { Turque
 Étrangère Paris
 Port
 Express

Total 10 Piastres 154 Colony Bureau
 sm Bidwell

N° 177
 Le 12 Mars 1867
 Reçu de M. Loewenthal
 15 Piastres
 pour une Dépêche adressée à
 à M. Deauhouck
 distance nombre de mots 27

Taxe { Turque
 Étrangère
 Port
 Express

Total Parité

Blattner Inyria Dragma 70 About
 76 Pi 146

Télégraphie.

N° 178
 Le 2 Mars 1867
 Reçu de M. Loewenthal
 15 Piastres
 pour une Dépêche adressée à Jersala
 à M. Deauhouck
 distance nombre de mots 50

Taxe { Turque
 Étrangère
 Port
 Express

Total Parité

Télégraphie.

N° 126
 Le 21 février 1867
 Reçu de M. Loewenthal
 10 Piastres
 pour une Dépêche adressée à Jérusalem
 à M. Deauhouck
 distance nombre de mots 19

Taxe { Turque
 Étrangère
 Port
 Express

Total

Blattner Inyria Dragma
 J. about 15 Pi 146

*Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.*

*Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.*

*Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.*

*Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.*

Account of Mr. Loewenthal
U. S. Consular Agent
at Jaffa

as specified in my
despatch N^o 39. July the 3rd 1840

Victor Beauvau
Consul.

ual Return of Despatches.

Voucher No. 4.

Received from H. Loewenthal Esq^r. U. S. V^e
Consul at Haifa for 2 official seals each 100 Mudi P. 2.20. —
" " stamp 90. —
" " do. 125. —
Mudi P. 435. —
at 2 1/2 to 1 p. with p. 17.33.



Jerusalem the 20th of August 1866.

H. F. Spittler & Co.
J. Hermann

ual Return of Despatches.

Voucher N^o. 5.

Received from H. Loewenthal Esq^r U.S. Vice
Consul at Jaffa for 1 Copy press Münster 204
equal to \$3.89 (at 2.25 to a Dollar).



Jerusalem August 20th 1866.

G. F. Spittler & Co.
J. Humann

Return of Despatches.

Voucher N^o 6.

Received from H. Loewenthal Esq^r U.S. Cons^{ul}
for 1 lined book for records Min^{is}tr^y 55. —
" 2 Copybooks " 24 " 48. —
Min^{is}tr^y 103. —

at 22 1/2. to one of.
with of. 4.58.

Jerusalem Sept. 25. 1866.



G. P. Spittler & Co.
J. Hermann

ual Return of Despatches.

Voucher No. 7.

Received from H. Loewenthal Esq. U.S. Consul
for furnishing
the Arms of the United States in oil colors on
cink & under lined with wood and framed:
Mini To Pn. 300.
equal to \$ 13.33. (at Pn. 33 1/2. to the Dollar)

انقام عافية
السكران

Jaffa Sept. 15th 1866.
(signed) Skander Turk.

Witness J. H. Head

witness

سکران
Jekob el Maza.
المجاز

Form N^o 137
 Department of State, United States
 To Y. Beauloucher
 U. S. Consul for Palestine
 (for account of Hermann Loewenthal U. S. V. Consul at Jaffa)
 Dr.

67 and the 30 th	For postage on official correspondence to and from this V. Consulate, for the ^{four} quarters ending this day, as per Forms N ^o 12 and 13 herewith transmitted	\$ 22.47.
	For official Telegrams from this V. Consulate, for the four quarters ending this day, as per forms N ^o 13, herewith transmitted	\$ 15.77.
	For stationery, as per voucher N ^o 1.	" 26. —
	For flagstaff and fixtures as per voucher N ^o 2	" 34.66
	For flagman or flagbearer 3	" 5.45
	For consular seals 4	" 19.33
	For consular Copy press 5	" 8.89
	For record and copy books 6	" 4.58
	For arms of the United States 7	" 13.33
	to deduct:	\$ 150.48.
	By amount of money received from sundry persons during the period of the passed four quarters as per return of fees herewith, viz	
	For tonnage fees \$ 5. —	
	" authenticating copies of documents 17. —	
	" vis a to Passports 2.50	\$ 24.50
		\$ 125.98.
	For loss by exchange on the amount of this account, say \$125.98 at (10%) ten percent, as per voucher N ^o	12.60
		\$ 138.58.

Hermann Loewenthal
 U. S. Vice-Consul at Jaffa.



No 2-1

Voucher No 3.

Received from Mr H. Loewenthal. U.S. Consul
at Jaffa. U.S. P. 12214. equal to \$ 5. 45. for our
remittance of the same value to the Hon
Joy C. Morris for his outlay for the "Esquator"
to firmen

Jaffa. Septbr. 26th 1866
Loewenthal & Co

Voucher No 2.

Received from H. Loewenthal Esquire
U.S. Consul at Jaffa the sum of Seven hundred
and eighty Mii Piasters. (Mii P. 780) equal to
\$ 34.60 Gold at the rate of Mii P. 22 1/2 to one Dollar
for 1 flagstaff & fixtures, including ropes, painting
iron, nails, portage, etc. etc.

Jaffa the 27th of August 1866

signed / K. Kambur Turk

التوقيع

witness

شاهد


العقود

المعتمد

Witness J. H. Howard

Jakobel Marusso.

To. H. Loeventhal. U.S. V^{ce} Consul at Jaffa

1866		by C. F. Spittler & Co			
July	13	2 reams foolscap paper	Michx. ²	150.	
"	"	2 " letter paper	"	120.	
"	"	1 " assortment of Envelopes	"	45.	
"	"	1 box of sealing wax	"	30.	
"	"	1 " " wafers	"	7.	
Septbr	25	1 assortment of Envelopes	"	70.	
"	"	1 box of sealing wax	"	30.	
1867	"	for ^{Est} quills, ^{Est} pens and ^{Est} ink	"	90.	
March	7	1 box of sealing wax	"	36	
"	"	1 " " wafers	"	7.	
				Michx. ² 22 1/2 = 4. 1/2 Michx. ² 585.	
<p>The sum of Twenty six dollars and 50 Cts = \$ 26. - received from Mr. H. Loeventhal U.S. V^{ce} Consul at Jaffa.</p>					
					
				<i>C. F. Spittler & Co</i> <i>J. Hermann</i>	

Form N° 13.

Register of official Telegrams from the U.S. Consulate at Jaffa
 For the III Quarter from the 1st Octobre 1866 to the 31st Decbr 1866.

Date	No.	To whom & to what place	On what subject	No. of words	Mini Præter
1866 Octobre 23	1087	M ^r Bouché Jerusalem	Sanandria	16	10.
" "	1088	Idem	Idem	20	10.
" Octobre 20	1177	Idem	Testimony of monks	20	10.
" Decbr 24	1175	Idem	Idem	40	20.
(Total equal to two Dollars thirty cents United States Silver money)					Mini Præter 50.
					Equal to \$90 2. 30 cts German law what & Consul



Télégraphie.

N° 1215
 Le 27 10bre 1866
 Reçu de M. *Loewenthal*
 pour une Dépêche adressée à *Jerusalem*
 à M. *Neubouche*
 distance nombre de mots *no*

Taxe {
 Turquie
 Étrangère *minimum payé*
 Port
 Exprès *1/2*

Total
Delay of despatches explained

1866
 M. *Loewenthal*
 Dépêche adressée à *Jerusalem*
 à M. *Neubouche*
 nombre de mots *no*

Turque
 Étrangère
 Port
 Exprès

Total
about 5 man of war
of 113

Télégraphie.

N° 1177
 Le 20 9bre 1866
 Reçu de M. *Loewenthal*
 pour une Dépêche adressée à *Jerusalem*
 à M. *Neubouche*
 distance nombre de mots *no*

Taxe {
 Turquie
 Étrangère
 Port
 Exprès

Total
Tartarowan pour Mr Marabuti

Télégraphie.

N° 1100
 Le 22 8bre 1866
 Reçu de M. *Loewenthal*
 pour une Dépêche adressée à *Jerusalem*
 à M. *Neubouche*
 distance nombre de mots *76*

Taxe {
 Turquie
 Étrangère *Paris*
 Port
 Exprès

Total
Canadaigua
of 116

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.

Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.

Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.

Télégraphie.

N° 1088
Le 23 8bre 1866
Reçu de M. Roventant
pour une Dépêche adressée à Jerusalem
à M. Beane Louche
distance _____ nombre de mots no

Taxe { Turque
Étrangère
Port
Exprès

Total Abou men elwar
Impression de l'Administration
Cf. 113

Télégraphie.

N° 1087
Le 23 8bre 1866
Reçu de M. Roventant
pour une Dépêche adressée à Jerusalem
à M. Beane Louche
distance _____ nombre de mots 76

Taxe { Turque
Étrangère
Port
Exprès

Total Canoudaigue
1866

*Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.*

*Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.*

*Il ne pourra être effectué de remboursement
que contre la remise de ce reçu acquitté.*

*Les demandes en remboursement doivent relater
le numéro de la souche. Il ne leur est donné suite
que si elles sont faites par écrit.*

No 33 ^{Consent to Director Howell} ^{Aug 17} ^{W. R. Lee} ^{W. J. Smith}
United States Consulate at Jaffa ^{15 1867}
July 11th 1867 ^{Sec 7}

Acting ^{of Jaffa} ^{of Jaffa}
G. W. ^{of Jaffa}
Honourable William H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C.

You will find here enclosed two documents,
done by the families remaining at Jaffa, which will
edify you upon the subject of my former predictions,
of which ^{this} is the complete realization. Captain H. Witham
is about to proceed on his voyage in quest of resources, in
order to sustain these poor people, especially the women
and children, as I have already mentioned in my
last dispatch. Mr Lowenthal and myself have
remitted to him the recommendations necessary
for the success of his efforts, and a committee
composed of the most intelligent of those remaining
will superintend the distribution of the funds which
may be thus obtained. As Mr Lowenthal says in
his letter to Mr Morris and as I also myself say
in my preceding dispatches to the Department, not
one of these unfortunate persons will remain, if they
could procure the necessary means to leave next spring.
A number of them are suffering horribly at

present, and are paying their tribute to the climate of Jaffa. The kindhearted Dr. Maggari of the Russian Establishment went at the entreaty of Mr. Loewenthal and myself to visit them gratis. Alas I fear lest several more of them should pay for their folly with their lives. G. J. Adams alias G. W. Adams continues his light infamies against those who do not sustain him in his deceptions. On the occasion of the 4th of July, he invited to his house several persons of good will at Jaffa; and to all who spoke English, he delivered numbers of the "Sword of Lies and Harbinger of Theft," full of infamies against Mr. Loewenthal and myself, begging them to inform their friends of the contents of this newspaper etc. I can easily console myself in rightly believing that not a single honest man credits it.

As for the Consular Agents in that locality, there is but one of Prussia, Muesel, whose brother I discharged, and whose nephew I caused to be condemned to prison, a native American of this country, who frequents Adams. He will soon find his punishment in his said relations. I have learned from good sources, that Mr. Abraham McKenzie and ten or twelve families from Maine, have sold and go on in selling their property, and prepare a small sailing vessel of 200 tons

to come here in the autumn. Mr. McKenzie is fool enough to send by last post, value of \$300 in a draft to Adams who spends this in "dulle jubilee." I earnestly desire that the Department should cause Mr. McKenzie to come to Washington and be there informed of what regards the Colony. This honest person who visited Pelatier with Adams in 1865, has up to this period, only seen through the eyes of Mr. Adams; it is he who prints the vile reports which Adams sends from here. (I most heartily forgive him), and the best proof of my interest I can give him is, to doubt may be possible that he and his, be not given over to despair and misery if not worse, in coming here. Let him wait several days longer, and he will see more clearly what confidence he can have in his friend and associate G. W. Adams who I should well never reimburse a cent of what the former has laid out to him. He is beyond the ability of paying the debts he owes to the natives of Jaffa, even by selling what he possesses. ^{by extortion or otherwise.} This is the truth and nothing but the truth.

If Mr. Abraham McKenzie arrived here to day; after having heard the unfortunate ones who are forcibly obliged to stay here, he would lift the anchor to return to where he came from, too happy to escape from numerous and inevitable calamities. I hope that he may be enlightened like the others. I have done my duty in signaling what will happen to the

families established at Jaffa, whom by all reports it would
have been more agreeable to me to see prosper. May God
enlighten those who remain at the United States, and avoid
the consequences of a despairing enterprise, and I count as
nothing the sufferings as well as the embarrassments of all kinds
which I had to endure in the accomplishment of my functions. Mr
Lorwenthal was engaged to do his best in favour of our destitute families,
and I myself upon the prescription of Dr. Meigs procured from
him the medicines which cannot be found at Jaffa in order to restore them.

I begin to think with the textual copy of a petition found by the
destitute remaining families at Jaffa, to obtain relief from the American
residents in Paris and London etc & together with the recommendations
of my self and Mr Lorwenthal.

I have done all what I could humanely do as humanity
commands, as well as my duty to the Department and the nation.
And I can say with pride (in spite of this miserable failure)
that the American name has never been so much honoured in Palestine
as it is this day, and I always ardently desired to demonstrate to
to all officers of
the Turkish Government in all my reports with them, how they
should consider the great nation I have the honor to represent here, and in
regard to which my devotion is and will remain unalterable.

I have the honor to be in very respectfully your obedient servant,
Victor Beauchamp
Consul.

To The Hon Wm H Seward, Secretary of State
Washington,
D.C.

Honorable Sir:

We the undersigned
American citizens, members of
the Colony near Jaffa Syria, beg to
be permitted to express to you, our
deep regret, that we have ever signed
petitions and documents contain-
ing complaints against Mr
Beauchamp U. S. Consul at Jeru-
salem for his partiality to Mr
Lorwenthal, in shielding him &c
and for not furthering the interests
of this Colony. We wish now to
withdraw our names from all
such petitions, documents and

(and)

families established at Jaffe, whom by all reports it would
have been more agreeable to me to see prosper. May God
bless them those who remain at the United States, and avoid
the hardships of a disagreeing enterprise, and I count as
nothing the sufferings as well as the expense of all kinds
which I had to endure in the accomplishment of my functions, when
I am enabled to be his best informant of our distressed families,
and I depend upon the perspicacity of Mr. Mayfield and fear
little the medicines which cannot be found at Jaffe in order to restore them.

I depend to this dispatch the textual copy of a petition framed by the
distressed remaining families at Jaffe, to obtain relief from the Russian
residents in Paris and London etc & together with the recommendation
of your myself and Mr. Mayfield.

I have done all what I could humanely do as humanity
commands, as well as my duty to the Department and the nation.
And I can say with pride (in spite of this miserable failure)
that the American name has never been so much honored in Palestine
as it is this day, and I strongly desired to demonstrate to
the Turkish Government with my reports with them, how they
should consider the question I have the honor to represent here, and in
expect to which my devotion is and will remain unalterable.

I have the honor to be Sir very respectfully your obedient servant,
Victor Beaumont
Consul.

DEPT. OF STATE
MAR 15 1850

To The Hon Wm H Seward, Secretary of State
Washington,
D.C.

Honorable Sir:

We the undersigned
American Citizens, members of
the Colony near Jaffa Syria, beg to
be permitted to express to you, our
deep regret, that we have ever signed
petitions and documents contain-
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Beaumont U.S. Consul at Jeru-
salem for his partiality to Mr
Loewenthal, in shielding him &c
and for not furthering the interests
of this Colony. We wish now to
withdraw our names from all
such petitions, documents and

(and)

Letters. At the time we signed
them we had the fullest confidence
in our leader Mr Adams, and
would only listen to one side—
that is— to his statements and
representations. Since then
our eyes have been opened by
facts proving to our great
astonishment that it was Mr
Adams & him only who has so
cruelly wronged, deceived and
ruined us and our families in
the most cold hearted manner.
We therefore deem it our duty
to confess the wrong done Mr
Beauboucher & to acknowledge
that he acted justly in opposing
Mr Adams and our clamorous &

& unjust demand for ~~the~~ ^{the} removal
from the post of U.S. V^{ce} Consul
We have now sufficient proof
of Mr Losenthal's integrity &
honorability in all his dealings
and of his being well qualified
for this Office. We hereby further
testify that Mr Beauboucher has
always acted as a true friend—
generous to those of the Colony who
were poor & needy—liberally assist-
ing those who needed help. And
only by our continued opposition
was prevented from doing so, still
more efficaciously. We hereby—
earnestly entreat you to give our
present declarations concerning
Mr Beauboucher & Losenthal, all

Recd AUG 15 1867

Jeffs Spria. July 5th 1867.

To the Hon. J. E. Morris U.S. Minister Resident
at Constantinople

Honorable Sir,

Being requested by the American Citizens, who signed the enclosed petition to transmit it by your care to the States Department, I have only to add that the other members of the Colony who still remain here, with perhaps only 2 exceptions would also to day be ready to sign the same document, if they were not entirely dependent on the only means for the subsistence of their families provided by Mr Adams. Three of the late friends of Mr Adams left entirely in debt for the U.S., namely Mr W. Leighton & Lincoln A Norton together with Mr Hale, and a fortnight ago Mr J. Drisko, and parted as my friends, but are not able to sign this document.

As soon as means are procured all the Colonists will return I.V. next spring to the U.S.

Most respectfully
your obedient servant.

(Signed) Herman Townsend. U.S. Consul.

all the publicity due their honor
and good names that have been
so foully slandered by Mr Adams,
And by such publicity we hope to
prevent others who are intending
to come, from becoming like us -
miserable victims of mis-placed con-
fidence. Do warn them of being
enticed by him to exchange their
happiness, comfort & peace, for
misery, sickness, starvation &
eternal strife.

Yours Respectfully

Honorable Sir:

Robert J. Emerson
Akeley Norton
J. W. Wilham.
E. Bell Kenzie
Edwin R. Kenzie
Orren W. Kenzie
James E. Burns
Andrew Tabbut.
John H. Drisko
E. K. Emerson.

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E. Bell Kenzie
Edwin R. M. Kenzie
Orren W. M. Kenzie
James E. Burns John A. Drisko
Andrew Tabbutt. E. K. Emerson.

Recd AUG 15 '67

Jaffa Syria. July 5th 1867.

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at Constantinople

Honorable Sir.

Being requested by the American Citizens, who
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the late friends of Mr Adams left entirely in disgust
for the U.S. namely Mr W. Leighton & Lincoln A
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Mr J. Drisko, and parted as my friends, but are
not able to sign this document.

As soon as means are procured all the
Colonists will return I.V. next spring to the U.S.

Most respectfully
your obedient servant.

(Signed) Herman Tolwintzel. U.S. Consul.

See Or...

Jaffa (Syria) July 9: 1847.
To the Hon. W. Howard Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Honourable Sir,

We the undersigned American
Citizens now residing at Jaffa, do hereby declare
that having approved and signed certain documents
charging Mr Lowenthal falsely and unjustly of
having swindled this Colony in a most shameful
and unjust manner, - convinced by subsequent
developments, feel it our duty herein to acknowledge
not only his perfect innocence of these vile charges,
but also his fair and honourable dealings towards
the Colony. These facts have been fully established
and sufficient evidence been produced. At the
time we signed those documents, we had unbounded
confidence in Mr Adams, who has grossly misled
and deceived us, and we have heard and seen
facts, concerning Mr Lowenthal's accounts
and dealings, we never before understood, because
they were so misrepresented to us. Therefore we now
solemnly hereby withdraw our names from

those various documents and certificates, the thought of
which now fills us with deep regret. We now put your
confidence in Mr Lowenthal, recommending him
as well qualified and competent to fill the office which
he holds, and not merely withdraw our petition for
his dismissal as U.S. Vice Consul sent to the
State Department at Washington, but earnestly beg
him to be retained therein.

We remain Hon. Sir most respectfully
Your obedient servants.

Yours
Signed

F W Witham. Arley Motors, John A Sicks
Edward K Emerson. J W Emerson. Robert F.
Emerson. James E Burns C.E. Burns. James
Orson. E.B. McKenzie. Edwin B. McKenzie.
Horn B. McKenzie. Andrew Tabbat

I Certify that this is the
exact copy of the Originals
registered in the Archives
of this Consulate.

Jerusalem. July the 10
1847
Victor Beauvoisin
Consul.



the
copy.

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

Having myself carefully examined the facts contained in the adjoined petition, I declare that they are conformable to the strictest veracity; I certify besides that the persons constituting the object of this, are honest laborious artisans, worthy of the deepest sympathy, and who will be exposed to all the horrors of misery, if succour be not promptly accorded by generous and compassionate societies and individuals; and although myself not favoured by fortune, subscribe with all my heart for one hundred dollars in gold.

Jerusalem July 9th 1867.

(Signed) Victor Deaubouche U.S. Consul.

An Appeal to Humanity, Charity
and Benevolence. Jaffa Syria 1866

We the undersigned members of the American Colony near Jaffa Syria, beg to present our urgent supplications for relief and assistance in our terrible situation of bitter want and utter helplessness to all human and benevolent societies and individuals earnestly entreating them to lend a helping hand and a willing ear, "for blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy."

We have deemed it necessary to give some particulars as to the nature of our position and the difficulties with which we have had to contend as well as the circumstances which have led us thereto.

The originator of this Emigration scheme is one G. J. Adams, the President of the Colony and "Church of the Messiah," as so called Church founded by him. He always pretended great enthusiasm in all that concerned Palestine and used all his powers of persuasion to teach us to believe that its restoration to fertility and wealth and glory had begun.

One year previous to our departure for the "Holy Land," we authorized and paid Messrs. Adams and A. H. McHenry to visit Palestine for the purpose of examining the conditions

of the country, its Government and people, and with the strictest truth and conscientiousness, to report all they had seen with their own eyes, and heard from the best authorities among the residents there, so that we might be able to judge whether we could obtain a livelihood or not, before we risked all in such an enterprise. Mr. Adams on his return, gave us the most wonderful glorious and brilliant accounts of Palestine, telling us exactly the contrary of the real truth which he had willfully refused to see and hear while journeying in this country.

Deceived by his delusive reports and influenced by his constant exhortation and fair promises, we made immediate preparation for our voyage hither, leaving our comfortable homes and dearest kindred, selling all our property on his peremptory injunctions, mostly at half price, and depositing nearly all of our money in his hands, as he required, for providing land and all the necessaries for our settlement in Palestine.

On the 11th of August 1866 we set sail from Maine (U.S.A.) for Jaffa (Syria) where we arrived Sept^r 22nd following. Though we soon discovered that things were not so favourable as had been represented by Adams. He on the one hand shirking all the blame upon others. On the other

hand he kept up our hopes and expectations for the future in such a manner, that our unbounded confidence in him remained unshaken, and with a good courage we built our houses and worked our land, determined to remain.

Farming had been praised up to us as the most lucrative business here, and among many other like things, we were solemnly assured that we should reap three rich crops (6 or 10 fold) in one year from the same piece of land. So all our hopes were centered upon our crops, and in spite of increasing sickness and disappointments and want from which we had to suffer, we still went on working and hoping rich harvests to would make up for it all. We sowed some 1290 Bush of wheat and Barley and a corresponding amount of various kinds of vegetables. Before harvesting our crops looked well, and it was estimated by us at that time that we should get a yield of about ^{7 8000 bush. of wheat and barley and 2} 2,800 Bush. of Potatoes.

But also this our last hope failed, and failed most miserably. On harvesting we found that our crops were so bad that we did not get our seed

back again. The reason of this most disastrous failure is, that we had cultivated bad land, some imported seed not adapted to this country, and did not understand how to work the ground as the natives do, and as the climate require, and further, because influenced by Mr. Adams we refused to listen to the proffered advice of experienced residents.

Our machines are valueless here especially because also not adapted for this land. Thus are we left in this strange land utterly ruined, sick of fever and ague, without means, our clothes worn out, our children without school or teaching whatever, and in distressing ignorance, suffering from the climate, with starvation staring us in the face and not the slightest prospects of any kind of work or way to earn our living, for if our health was not broken down, even we could not compete with the natives here, who work at a very low rate from 10 to 25 cents per day, and whose constitutions are of course such as to

bear well the heat of the glowing sun, while we people from a cold northern climate feeding on entirely different food to what we had always been accustomed, vexed with disappointments and cares, sicken and die.

Mr Adams denies all assistance to those who will not submit longer to his tyrannical sovereign sway, and bear a slow course of starvation. And as our Doctor died some time ago, we are also left destitute of medical aid and advice in our continual sickness.

Out of 156 souls that sailed with us from America 54 have returned 17 have died. The remaining 86 (Mr Adams family and 13 others) excepted, are all longing to return to America.

But forty (40) of these are so entirely dependant on Mr Adams at present for the means of subsistence, that they fear to act openly, and according to their desires and convictions and therefore do not sign this appeal, but we add their names and number

of the members of their families. As we know that they will be in the same need as ourselves in a few weeks hence,

We cannot express the bitter sorrow and humiliation that weigh us down, heightened by the mortifying consciousness of being duped by the machinations of an inhuman deceiver. We have blindly followed his advice, believed his word, obeyed his counsel and remained his most ardent supporters in everything, even against the true and innocent, as we now know to our deep regret.

In this our desperate situation our only hope and desire is, to go back to the United States, where if we are permitted now, we at least can begin life again, and by honest work can earn the bread for our selves and children. But to accomplish this we must apply for the necessary means to all benevolent men

but in particular to our countrymen, whose kind hearts we trust may be moved to pity by our lamentable situation. Besides the means for the voyage home say for seventy four persons being calculated (children under age) at 60 passengers. We must have some funds to keep us here during the winter, viz to defray the expenses of these seventy four persons (including 4 new born infants) during nine months.

This is unavoidable, because we cannot leave with our families before the beginning of next April, for if we arrive in Maine our native part of the U. S. in midwinter, the sudden and tremendous change of climate without a house or money and without immediate work, would be too much for our shattered health and enfeebled constitutions.

May the Lord bless our poor

words and open the hearts of many, that they may give freely whatever they can spare, to relieve their brethren in need, truly the Lord will reward them abundantly, and their memory shall be cherished by a gratified people.

A list of the gifts and names of the contributors will be published, and accounts rendered by the committee chosen by the undersigned, and whose names are given here below as follows

President

Charles Hale Consul General & Agent for Egypt.

Vice President

V. Beaubouche Consul Genl. at Jerusalem (Egypt)

How^d J. L. S. S. S. S.

H. Lowenthal Vice Consul Jaffa.

Travelling Collector.

F. W. Witham.

Distributors

Capt. A. Norton

F. A. Disko

E. K. Emerson

Asst. Secy.

Robert F. Emerson

1 Robert F. Emerson - 1

2 Achley Norton - 1

3 John A. Disko 2

4 F. W. Witham 4

5 Linnæ Corson 6

6 Lucy Burns 3

7 E. K. Emerson 3

8 Andrew Tibbut 6

9 F. W. Emerson 1

10 E. B. McKenzie 5

Whole number 38

J. G. Walker

P. S. The following herein named persons are those who, as before stated, do not sign this appeal

as the fear to openly express their convictions and sentiments; being at the present time under Adams' tyrannical jurisdiction, together with a correct number of their families.

Mr J. W. Wells 4

Mrs Corson 1

- W. Seighton 3

Mr J. Moulton 4

- J. Ames 3

M. Seighton 3

- B. Rogers 1

O. Ward 3

Mrs Clark 4

Mr G. Gray 1

Total number. 33

The following list comprises those who are his avowed supporters viz. present time viz.

Mr M. Wentworth 5

J. G. Walker 2

R. Hoys 2

L. Alley 3

12

Pro.

12
Mrs A Williams 1

Total number. 13

I hereby certify that the signatures on the other side of the heads of families of the American Colony at Jaffa, representing 38 persons, are genuine, and that their statement is the full truth. I therefore recommend their cause to the friends of Humanity.

U.S. Vice Consulate Jaffa July 6th 1867
(Signed) Herman Lowenthal

U.S. Vice Consul.

I certify that the present is the exact copy of the original registered in the Archives of this Consulate

Jerusalem. July the 10th 1867.

Victor Beaubouquet
Consul.



No 34

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

July 12th 1867.

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1867
DEPT. OF STATE

To the Honorable W. H. Seward Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor of submitting to you my account of Office Rent, Postage and Stationery for the quarter ending June 30th 1867 with the necessary vouchers, and avail myself of this opportunity to advise my draft on account of the same for respectively (\$41.25) and (\$171.66) in favour of A. B. Lyon at fifteen days sight acceptance waived:

In addition to the present with the necessary vouchers, the amount of the expenses which my forced visits to Jaffa have occasioned me during the 4th quarter 1866 and 1st quarter 1867 amounting to the sums of \$118.36 and \$120.56 which I took the liberty to draft equally in favour of Mr. A. B. Lyon at the same expiration. I have entered into my accounts only the expenses purely material which I was obliged to lay out, as the Department could be convinced by the minute examination of the certificates supporting the same.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

Victor Beaubouquet
Consul.

For the State Department

warmly recommended
to its special attention

U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem July 18th 1884.

J. H. Goodnow by U.S. Consul Genl. at Constantinople

Sir. — I have the honor to address to you here enclosed, several copies, which will complete your judgment upon the "Colony at Jaffa," and amply demonstrate that the predictions which I formerly made to you in its regard, are realized in every point. All possible humane measures have been taken to obviate the ruin of the victims of this unhappy enterprise; and this owing in a large proportion to the generous and noble impulses of Mr. Laurethal, whose honor and character have been so unjustly attacked by Adams. I would be very glad, now that the irresistible proofs of this impostor's culpability are within your hands as well as our Hon. Minister's and the Department's, to know what punishment will be inflicted for such diverse faults, and I shall be obliged to you to confer thereon with our Minister. It is indeed more than painful to us, that a person who degrades himself by wallowing down in the mire of the streets of Jaffa, should display every Sunday and other holidays, two national flags over his house, which causes the nation of this country to suppose him more than a Consul. I have acted up to this day with moderation which could almost pass for weakness, this is for two reasons which you will appreciate: 1st Having very extensive power, it is very difficult for me to exercise this jurisdiction, seeing the complete absence of competent assessors, which always leaves my responsibility exposed, and liable to attack. (It is easy to account for this after what has just been passing at Jaffa, the coming of

U.S. 31
m

Success of them and that were necessary to justify my preceding
actions which are still more highly acknowledged & reputed to be
by those who see them by advertisement. I found myself blame judge in
presence of blind and partial people to whom I was exposed,
but I have not transacted with any conscience and duty, although run-
ning the risk of having my actions falsely interpreted as being
-fined by the blind reports of Mr. Pedwell who would naturally have
produced a false opinion and a veritable series of misfortunes if the
Department did not know the truth through the channel of ready com-
-plicit persons (I would it were be justified now, but the effect would
have been produced!)

The 2nd reason, is to that which has passed; I do not wish to be treated
with animosity against a man who has personally and publicly accused
me in the newspaper which he patronizes, and to all the troubles he causes,
for the justice I might administer could be taxed of injustice by the ill disposed,
and I desire to avoid this as the rest. In the whole of this affair I bear in heart
to render my proceedings so discreet and so secure as possible, and submit
my actions to my superiors whom it may concern. I shall await with
confidence the decision which will emanate from them. I have
recommended to all those people crowded at Jaffa and who
have been for a short while persecuted as well as to the consuls,
the most extreme prudence in their relations with Adams,
and I hope that none of them will respond to the inquiries
which he daily imports to them, too happy that a severe action
does not oblige me to leave this system of abjection and take
every measure which such an action would
occasion.

In awaiting the orders it may please you to send

me after your conference with our Hon. Minister,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully your obedient servant.
(Signed) V^o Beauchamp
Consul

P. S. On the 13th, Mr. Adams offered me a more
gold piece to Mr. Santelli's (French post-master) assistant
boy at Jaffa, if he would forward only Adams letters, and
keep back such of the other Colonists; fortunately the boy
could not do it and informed Mr. Santelli that Adams
had tried to bribe him. Mr. Santelli who is a type of
honesty narrated this to Mr. Lowenthal during a visit
made for this purpose on July 15th. In his communication
of it which I received at present, Mr. Lowenthal adds:
"I believe the Colonists will bring a charge against"
"Adams for this most criminal act, before the Consul"
"Court which I shall forward to you in due course"
I shall be equally obliged to you to take the good advice
of our Hon. Minister in this case which is not a frequent one
in our Criminal procedure.

Again yours, M^o servant.
(Signed) Victor Beauchamp
Consul.

Certified the present Copy the
literally extracted from the
official register kept in this
Consulate.
Jerusalem, July 18th 1867.
Victor Beauchamp
Consul.

United States Consulate at Jerusalem arr. Sept 14
July 18th 1867.

To the Honourable W. H. Seward, Secretary of
State, Washington, D. C.

Sir.

Captain Witham, appointed travelling collector
of the Committee of the American Colonist Relief Fund,
at Jaffa, left this place for Paris and London on the
13th July 1867, with free passage, due to the generosity of the
director of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers at Jaffa, at the
request of Mr Loewenthal, who himself subscribes for a
sum of fifty dollars in gold, in favour of these unfortunate men.

The news of Mr Mc Kenzie's arrival with forty
families, is confirmed at Jaffa, notwithstanding the
warning which his own brother gave him, and the
already effected return of one of his nephews. Is there
no means to prevent this project being executed, with
the conviction that these unhappy persons in coming
here, are infallibly vowed to despair and misery?

Here is some more authenticated information con-
cerning Mr Adams:

Last Thursday week, he was seen lying in the
streets and on the road of Jaffa, in a state of the

35

sent Witham
to Paris to
collect on

the Mc Kenzie
family

most degrading drunkenness, and several persons
went to Mr Lowenthal to have him taken back to his home.
After having slept himself sober, he returned to his
house blaspheming horribly, and defying by their
different names the remaining persons of the Colony to
come on the High Way and that he would fight them all,
one after the other. The following day, Friday, he again
ignominiously intoxicated himself and fell down upon
the road, against a telegraph pole; of all which proceedings a
person once more went to Mr Lowenthal (as Consul agent of
the United States) begging him to send a Carriage to remove
Adams from there. It is in this act, and as appears from
the reports of Messrs Johnson, Hale and my own already
within your hands, that this interesting personage disposed him-
self to render prosperous the unfortunate families, who may
follow Mr A.P. McKenzie (what it is said he sold all he pos-
sesses to repay him), and of whose money, Adams makes
such use (see the preceding letter about \$800 sent by Mr
McKenzie to Mr Adams). I hope that in giving these reports
all the desirable notoriety, the Department will prevent
like foolish acts for the present, as for the future.

I have the honour likewise to beg the Department

kindly to send me several flags at least half a dozen of dif-
ferent sizes for for this consulate and that of Jaffa, with
which I divided those received last year and which the
wind has rendered unserviceable; also two coats of arms
for Jerusalem and Jaffa with due legends; the one of Jeru-
salem is in a very bad state, and there never was any at Jaffa
where it is indispensable by reason of the great number of
travellers who disembark there. I would also desire that
a box of stationery of every kind, should be sent to me, to
be divided between this consulate and Jaffa. All these articles
of a very bad quality, are very expensive in this country,
and the Department can appreciate what quantity has
been consumed here since my arrival. (My correspondence
with the Minister at Constantinople, Messrs Hale, Johnson,
Lowenthal and the Colony, takes up the whole of my time
every day).

A Consulate in Italy, such as Palermo, Messina, Genoa,
Livorno, Brindisi or Naples would be a Paradise for me
in leaving this Galley where my health is being destroyed, and
where I am absolutely and strictly obliged to spend my
compensation of four years in one, which the Department will
be able to appreciate better than any one else if I have received

Stamps
Jaffa

Franklin

Shipping from the form of that country for a change of the

and protested about 3000 dollars since my arrival, and obligated
to all the necessity imposed by my official functions. In answer
as I judge by the perusal of the Commercial Relations, the
part of Brindisi would be a real sinecure. If that be the case
I would prefer a more serious post, but I leave it to the
appreciation of the Department and conform myself to its
orders. I shall await by the good pleasure of the Department
that a decree be produced in one of the above named ports.
Having omitted to deduct from my account of the 2^d Inst. the
sum of 100 dollars in gold, which I obtained as indemnity for the loss
of the 1st Inst. (see my preceding dispatch No 26), I shall not fail to deduct from my
account the sum of 100 in favour of the gentleman, of having been paid by
me for the cost of transporting to Jaffa the recovered articles in order to be sent
from there to our Consul Genl. at Constantinople. I do not think that this New
gentleman's return will be effected before the Autumn, then will then be certain
last. It is likewise for me to inform the Dep^t that after having
disposed of the succession of Mr. Cresson conformably to the instructions of
Mr. Hall, his testamentary executor, I sent to this gentleman on June 25th 1867
a bill of 100, upon Ellen H. C. London, also case containing two gold watches
two gold chains and one gold ring. This gentleman not having acknowledged receipt
of this dispatch which I took care to per pay to its destruction, I wrote to him
again in this sense last (Paris by St. Philadelphia) which he in return to me
acknowledged receipt for the articles. I hope he will accept this time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant

No 36

United States Consulate at Jerusalem. DEPT OF STATE
JUL 22 1867
July 22nd 1867

To the Honourable W. H. Seward, Secretary of
State Washington D. C.

Sir.

Confirming my preceding dispatches from No 26,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a
Volume "Statutes at Large 39th Congress (1866 and 1867)
as also of a roll of Bills of Exchange.

Yesterday morning six Colonists of Jaffa (as a
Commission) presented themselves to the Director of
the French Post Mr. Santelli, to express their grate-
fulness to him that Mr. Adams's attempt to have
their letters tampered with, proved a failure, owing to
Mr. Santelli's strictness and regularity.

"Mr. Santelli declared to them that as the bribe"
"had been offered in his absence, and there had"
"not been any witnesses, he could not give a"
"written declaration"

Therefore no charge can be brought forward against
Adams, as lawful proofs are wanting! (See the
enclosure of my dispatch No 35.)

In waiting for the uncertain result which Mr
W. Witham may obtain in his travel as Collector
for these destitute families, each one has been
counselled to make an appeal to his relations, friends
etc: the sum of from eight to ten thousand dollars which
is necessary to sustain all these people during nine
months and serve to take them home, is a considerable
one and will be difficultly realized.

It is beyond doubt that the letters published by Mr
Bismell had given a very false idea of the position
of these unfortunate ones. It is true that they are partly
the cause thereof, and it is still more certain that they
now bitterly regret the visit of this gentleman, whose
triumphantly received by them four months ago!

I have read in the Volume "Statutes at Large" that
the sum of \$2500 continues to be annually accorded
to serve for payment of interpreters, guards etc. to
different Consulates in Turkey at the rate of \$500 each.

I leave to the appreciation of the Department, if
this allowance ought not to be allowed to this Consulate
which, more than any other is obliged to maintain
these various employes in its daily relations with the

Local Government caused by the affluence of travellers
(nearly 500 passed here since my arrival 18 months ago)
I can say without risk of being contradicted that the
expenses of this Consulate are so large as those of any
other in Turkey and sometimes still heavier, for this
principal reason: each traveller visiting the East
remains surely several days if not weeks at Jerusalem,
and their journeys through the Country are generally
made by the care of the Consulate, which besides good
service, provides, with the Local Government to the ne-
cessity of their travel. I think all the travellers who
have passed here since my entrance on duty will give
the same narration if required. As for myself, after all
the trouble I have had to suffer at Jaffa last year, concurrently
with my duty at Jerusalem, I shall be relieved by a transfer
to a post, whatever it may be, which in comparison I shall
consider a perfect rest, and my demands in favour of this
Consulate have no other aim than that of rendering my
successor's position "supportable."

I have the honour to be Sir,

very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

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Cohen at Jerusalem

United States Consulate at Jerusalem,

July 24 1867.

DEPT. OF STATE
JUL 25 1867
arch Sept 14

To the Honourable W. H. Seward Secretary of State. Washington D. C.

Sir

I shall endeavour to fulfill my duty in addressing to you the following report conformable with the instructions contained in the Regulations of the Consular Corps, although at the same time this report may deviate somewhat from the branches of the information required, on account of the position in which I find myself placed:

The Consulate of Jerusalem is of no commercial importance to the United States. The duties of the Consul are almost limited to the protection of travellers whose affluence has been considerable since the January of 1866. The cessation of the war and the Universal Exposition at Paris being the causes of this rather unusual influx of visitors.

Notwithstanding the concourse of travellers (about five hundred during the last eighteen months) no serious occurrence of any consequence merits remark. Only one traveller Rev. Mr. Durt of Ohio, has been robbed by Arabs near Nablous, besides an exemplary punishment inflicted upon the guilty, and the

Report
Durt

restitution of the greater part of the theft, an indemnity of £20 has further been obtained through the care of the Consul as compensation to the victim of the robbery.

The dragoman of another traveller, also was beaten by Arabs who have been punished for the offence by an imprisonment of one month and only released at the end of that term after having taken an oath before the Consul never to repeat the deed.

It is thus that reliance may be placed upon the efficacy of the protection granted to travellers by the Local Government on the demand of the Consulate, and in consequence of the responsibility which must necessarily and invariably be imposed upon the said authorities by the Consul and it is equally allowable to state that a trip through Palestine can be accomplished with the utmost safety and tranquility relative to brigandage!

Some exactions having been levied by the Custom House upon our travellers who brought those grievances before me, this service in Turkey holding only from Constantinople, I addressed a formal protest to our Honourable Minister

in that city on the 3rd of July last, and I trust that justice being rendered, similar acts will not be renewed for the future.

The harvests of 1865 and 1866 having been devoured by Locusts, the inhabitants of this country were reduced to the most frightful misery, and a great number would have starved, had they not been relieved by the numerous and various communities in the Holy Land.

The price of provisions was raised four-fold, and diminishes very gradually, indeed if at all in some cases, although the harvests have been satisfactory this year, the Government following the progression, levies heavy taxes, its needs having become excessive. The peasant who understands nothing of civilization beyond exactions, is here rather a productive animal than a human being, and it would require many years of a civilizing agency to elevate them above the state of degradation in which they are at the present day.

Besides the Jews who inhabit the

land in faith and on account of their religious traditions, there are no Europeans permanently established in Palestine. Commerce is almost entirely conducted by the Christian Arabs or Greeks, and their limited means as also the products of the country do not permit them to give it any very important extension.

At Jaffa, Commerce is exclusively confined to the Countries bordering the Mediterranean, and considering the present state of Palestine, cannot be of any vital importance.

The Harbour of Jaffa continues in a very deplorable condition, but Turkey would cease to be what she is now, if it were otherwise. I must state the same for the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, upon the subject of which, reports of construction appear and spread but which are actually undeserving of any credit.

I shall make but a few remarks upon the settlement of forty families from Maine at Jaffa last

year which I have amply demonstrated to you in my former reports. It has proved a decided failure, and the unfortunate people are loud in their entreaties to be sent back to their native land, and Unless it be with the possession of a large Capital, never can a project of such a nature succeed in this country (although with such resources success is certain every where) and no individual in affluent circumstances has yet been known to have permanently established himself in Palestine!

I could not conscientiously, after the unfortunately painful disappointments experienced by the above named families, wish any citizen of our nation to abandon his home and a fertile soil for the very uncertain chances of success, or otherwise complete failure which would inevitably be followed by a large amount of misery and regret in this land.

The erection or rather reconstruction of the Dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

at the United expenses of France, Prussia and Turkey is progressing rapidly, and will be completed in eighteen months at the latest; the accomplishment of this work as well as of a few other religious buildings employing a great number of hands maintain a large number of families whose only resources this constitutes.

The expense of living is from three to four dollars per diem. The cost of travelling with a Dragoman from two Napoleons to two pounds sterling per head daily.

From June to October there are few or no travellers. The most favourable season for visiting Palestine is in March, and the least expensive mode of travelling is to disembark at Jaffa and take a Dragoman at Jerusalem where conditions for travel will be arranged.

Finally to the best of my knowledge, no American merchant vessel has yet touched at Jaffa neither would it be

any advantage in the present state of things.

The so much praised fertility of the soil is incontestable, but there are almost more stones than natural soil, and prosperity exists more in the imaginations of fertile brains than reality.

I conclude in giving you the monetary value which varies according to the convenience of the Local Government and is this day at Jerusalem 23 piastres to the dollar, 91 piastres the Napoleon or 112 piastres the Pound sterling. The rate is variable and differs in each town in Turkey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
most respectfully,

your obedient servant
Victor Beauvauchon
Consul.

United States Consulate at
Jerusalem

RECEIVED
19 '67
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No 38

July 25th 1867.

To the Honourable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge
receipt of 12 Volumes of Diplomatic
Correspondence for the year 1865,
Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 through the care
of the Consul General at
Alexandria.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
most respectfully,
your obedient servant.

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

Jerusalem

No. 39

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

July 30th 1867

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd SEP 3 1867
ack n 74

To the Honourable W. H. Seward, Secretary of
State Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honour to submit to your
appreciation the enclosed accounts, amounting
to \$138.⁵⁸/₁₀₀ in gold which was addressed to me by
Mr Lowenthal United States Consular Agent at
Jaffa.

This gentleman has drawn up these accounts at
the advice given him by Mr Johnson Consul at
Beypooth, and will take to his charge what the
Department may judge proper to reject. I have
examined these accounts and found them correct
in every point. I shall ~~immediately~~ immediately to Mr
Lowenthal what the Department will order, and
shall enter these expenses in my next accounts.

I have at different intervals paid in
cash to Mr Lowenthal, advances which he
made me for expenses incumbent solely on the
Consulate of Jerusalem (letters and telegrams).
These sums being entered into my personal
accounts, are not reproduced in those of

Mr Lowenthal, and are definitively settled.
The cost of arms which Mr Lowenthal ordered
to be made of wood by a native, about a year
ago is in a pitiful condition; for this reason I
ordered for another from the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

most respectfully, your obedient servant.

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

W. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd SEP 3 1867
Ad. 11 14

No 40

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
August 1st 1867.

To the Honorable W. H. Seward Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honour to address to you here
enclosed several copies to which I shall call your
good attention.

The declarations No. 1 and 2 signed by persons
whom Mr Adams had kept under his despotic control,
till his infamies had become too revolting to be palliated
will show you that the prestige of this impostor has,
for them, totally disappeared.

His language, for which he no longer takes the
trouble of veiling, is of a revolting obscenity. His sen-
timents for his country of which you have a proof in
the declaration No 2, are those of a being without any
heart, and are fully sufficient to bring on him the
contempt of every one without any distinction, since
he makes such a public parade of them. I likewise
join to these documents a newspaper, containing, to-
gether with the usual insults against Messrs
Johnson, Lowenthal and myself, the notice of the

departure at the end of August or commencement of
September of other twenty families from Manie,
which your advice I hope may prevent, seeing the
abominations I have already signalized.

By my dispatch No 38, I acknowledged receipt of
12 volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence 1865
Parts 4, 3, 4. I add in two other sets of 4 volumes each
which have been kept by Mr Solowenthal at the agency
at Jaffa, and which I have registered as belonging
to the Archives of this Consulate.

Nine persons left on the 28th of July viz. Mr Nezijs,
Andrew Tabbut 3. & W Emerson 1. on the way
for the states; and it is by means of the advances
Mr Solowenthal has kindly made to them that they
have been able to pay for their passage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully your obedient servant,
Victor Beauvroux
Consul.

My
affair
no 20
dipl.

United States Consulate at Jerusalem July 27th 1864
To the Hon. Edwy Morris U.S. Minister Resident at
Constantinople

Sir. - The absence of your honour's dispatches by the
Austrian mail which arrived this morning from
Constantinople leads me to think that you have not yet
obtained any result upon the subject of the complaints
which I addressed to you at the beginning of this month
(letters Nos 18 June 2nd and 19 July 3rd). But I have
entire confidence in the action which you will exercise in these
two cases. You have learned from different sources
the unwillingness which I had announced to you as in-
evitable) of Adams' machinations. I begged our
Consul General at Constantinople to communicate
to you a long dispatch which I had addressed to him
on the 18th inst 1864 and to ask your opinion. I shall
continue to enlighten you upon these poor people and
their "ex Pastor and President."

Mr F. W. Witham the travelling collector left Alex-
andria for Jerusalem the 19th inst. duly recommended
by Mr Hale who has kindly subscribed for one hundred
dollars in gold. I am now somewhat relieved with the
hope that these poor people will not be obliged to starve

Mr. Sewall writes to me on the 23rd of July:

" * * * * * Mr. Adams' intention to threaten his followers and keep them under his thumb are most wonderful. He speaks that Mr. Francis has telegraphed that a Consul General for Jaffa is on his way to cooperate with Mr. and Mrs. Adams to judge you and myself etc. &c. Sunday last he announced to invite all high and low inhabitants of Jaffa to the Plot, and by two Brethren to inform them that the party which intends to look had spread all kinds of bad things about the people, country and government, and to bring the full wrath of the Jaffa population upon them. Then again the barrel of their coats in the damned and cursed United States (p. 22 in rectipage, according to latest price list.) But such who stay will become Engineers and Architects, as Russia had bought Jaffa and Jerusalem for £600,000, and the railroad would be constructed at once, etc. How long will God in Heaven and the U. S. Government permit that this man go on to ruin others etc."

He writes further on the 24th:

" * * * * * The 3000 letters and two Carts of mail stolen of Mr. L. S. W. are discovered

" below Mr. Adams' premises, and the two men who helped him thereby are now willing to give their testimony against Mr. and Mrs. Adams; as soon as I have their deposition in legal form, I shall send you certified copies thereof."

I shall await the orders which will be sent me in regard to Adams. Mr. McKenzie and family Sabbath and two children start together on Sunday for Alexandria on the way for the States.

I have the honor to be in
very respectfully
your obedient servant
Daniel Victor Beaubracher
Consul

n^o.

Jaffa July 22nd 1867

We the undersigned American Citizens now resident near Jaffa, hereby wish to deposite, under oath, that Sunday July 21st inst Mr G. J. Adams, in his speach before a large number of the American settlers, and on various other occasions, declared publicly that provisions and other necessaries of life were much cheaper here, than in the United States, asserting that flour was worth \$22 pr barrel in the U.S, while the latest printed price list from Boston states flour worth from \$6.00 to \$17.00 pr barrel, in currency. He declares further that any person can live better here on one Turkish dollar pr day here, than they can in America on \$2.50 pr day, currency, and has also spoken in the most disrespectful terms of the institutions, and Government of the U.S, saying they were rotten from center to circumference.

John A. Deisko James E. Burns
 Edward H. Emerson,
 Atkley Norton

The fornamed United States Citizens signed before me, with their own hands the present deposition and declaring, after they were duly sworn by me, that it contained the truth, the full truth and nothing but the truth. U.S. V. Consulate Jaffa 22nd July 1867

Hermann Lowenthal
 U.S. V. Consul



Registered in this Consulate
 Jerusalem July 26th 1867
 Victor Deaubouche
 Consul.



207
Grafton
No. 1

No. 1

Jaffa. July 25th 1867.

We the undersigned citizens of the United States now residing
near Jaffa city hereby depose, at the request of the Honorable W. S. Vice
Consul that yesterday at about six o'clock p.m. the 24th day of July
1867, when Mr Solowenthal was walking quietly through the American
settlement, he was assaulted in a most shameful manner, by Mr
Adams, with threats of violence, saying he would give him a beating
in less than three weeks if God spared his life, and called him a
lying thief of a scoundrel. On Mr Solowenthal's leaving the settlement
on horseback and making no reply to Mr Adams, Mr Adams ordered
his horse saddled in an instant, mounted, and in a cage of tenaper
started in pursuit of Mr Solowenthal at full gallop. Mr Solowenthal
passed no words with Mr Adams while in the settlement.

If required we will give an oath to the above statements.

Signed { Ashley Norton.
 { E. M. Kenzie.
 { Margaret E. Kenzie.

These three persons acknowledge before me that the above statement
is signed by their own hands and of their own free will and knowledge
of the facts stated therein.

United States Vice Consulate Jaffa the 25th of July 1867.

(Signed) Hemerson Solowenthal
Vice Consul

I Certify that the above is a true
Copy of the Original deposited in the
archives of the U. S. V. Consulate at Jaffa
putting down my hand and Official Seal.



U. S. Consulate Jerusalem. 29 July. 1867.
Victor Beaumont

the petitioners an agent, or attorney, and acted much more fair. The entire examination has gone to Washington and we know that it is a one-sided affair. But we have sent our most solemn protest and our last petition with it. We have demanded and received our passports, for we want it distinctly understood, that we have suffered the last injury and wrong from these men that we ever will suffer. We love our country, but despise such agents, and representatives. They are utterly unworthy to represent such a country. We hope the authorities at Washington, and our entire country, will listen to the report of Mr. W. H. Bidwell, our Commissioner.—From him they can learn the truth in relation to our Colony; but they can never learn the truth from Johnson, Beauboucher, or Lowenthal; no never! for there is no truth in them in relation to us. We are tired, and sick, and disgusted, with these endless examinations. We have spent some eight or ten weeks in these examinations, and all that we have thus far received is abuse.

The Colony are now enjoying good health; the barley harvest has commenced in earnest; the rains are about over for the season, but the dews are abundant and heavy. The prospect for fruit and grapes was never better than it is at present.—The Colony are now having peace and quiet, and we are still living in peace with the natives.

May 4th. All is now peace and health. A few apostates still linger in Palestine to curse the land a little longer, but the most of them have left for America. Will they all reach that country? That remains to be seen. Having demanded and received our passports, we are now pilgrims and sojourners on earth, for we have made up our minds to hold our own passports until our new Consul arrives. Beauboucher and Lowenthal have crept into their holes. S. L. Wass, still hangs around Jaffa like a blight, not having courage to drown or hang himself as Judas of old did. I must close as it is near mail time. I wish our friends in America could have witnessed our mild and beautiful winter, our glorious and heavenly Spring. Most truly and sincerely, dear brethren and friends, I remain as ever, yours in hope of peace on earth, now near at hand. G. J. ADAMS.

Palestine Again.

For the benefit of our friends and those interested in the cause of truth and hope of Israel, we will say, by the favor of Providence, our next vessel will sail for Palestine, Joneport, Washington County, State of Maine, the last of August or the very first of September next, with some twenty families as passengers, together with lumber, agricultural implements of all needful kinds, saw machines, presses, &c. The fare for adult passengers, including board, will not exceed \$75 in currency, while freight and furniture of those who are going will be carried at the lowest possible rates.

A. K. MCKENZIE.

Continued from page 59.

shall be made of them in righteousness before the saints: while those who have received mercy shall for ever, all their days, bless God, the everlasting King.

And at the period of judgment shall they bless him for his mercy, as He has distributed it to them. Then I blessed God, addressing myself to Him, and making mention, as was meet, of his greatness.

CHAP. XXVII.

From thence I proceeded towards the east, to the middle of the mountain in the desert, the level surface only of which I perceived. It was full of trees of the seed alluded to; and water leaped down upon it.

There appeared a cataract composed as of many cataracts both towards the west and towards the east. Upon one side were trees; upon the other water and dew.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Then I went to another place from the desert, towards the east of that mountain which I approached.

There I beheld choice trees, particularly those which produce the sweet smelling drugs, frankincense and myrrh; and trees unlike to each other.

And over it, above them, was the elevation of the eastern mountain at no great distance.

CHAP. XXIX.

I likewise saw another place with valleys of water which never wasted.

Where I perceived a goodly tree, which in smell resembled Zsakinon.

And towards the sides of these valleys I perceived cinnamon of a sweet odour. Over them I advanced towards the east.

CHAP. XXX.

Then I beheld another mountain containing trees, from which water flowed like Nektro. Its name was Sarira, and Kalboneba. And upon this mountain I beheld another mountain, upon which were trees of Alva.

These trees were full, like almond trees, and strong; and when they produced fruit, it was superior to all perfume.

CHAP. XXXI.

After these things, surveying the entrances of the north, above the mountains, I perceived seven mountains replete with pure nard, odoriferous trees, cinnamon and papyrus.

From thence I passed on above the summits of these mountains to some distance eastwards, and went over the Erythrean sea. And when I was advanced far beyond it, I passed along above the angel Zateel, and arrived at the garden of righteousness. In this garden I beheld, among other trees, some which were numerous and large, and which flourished there.

Their fragrance was agreeable and powerful, and their appearance both varied and elegant. The tree of knowledge also was there of which if any one eats, he becomes endowed with great wisdom.

It was like a species of the tamarind tree, bearing fruit which resembled grapes extremely fine; and its fragrance extended to a considerable distance. I exclaimed; How beautiful is this tree, and how delightful is its appearance!

Then holy Raphael, an angel who was with me, answered and said; This is the tree of knowledge, of which thy ancient father and thy aged mother ate, who were before thee; and who, obtaining knowledge, their eyes being opened, and knowing themselves to be naked, were expelled from the garden.

Twenty-four Things

In which people render themselves very impolite, annoying, or ridiculous:

1. Boisterous laughter.
2. Reading while others are talking.
3. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
4. A want of reverence for superiors.
5. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
6. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
7. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
8. Joking others in company.
9. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
10. To commence talking before others are through.
11. Answering questions when put to others.
12. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
13. Whispering or talking loudly in church a lecture or concert, or leaving before it is closed.
14. Cutting or biting the finger nails in company, or picking the teeth, or the nose, pulling hairs therefrom.
15. Drumming with the feet or fingers, or leaning back in a chair, or putting the feet upon furniture.
16. Gazing at strangers, or listening to the conversation of others when not addressed to you or intended for your hearing.
17. Reading aloud in company without being asked, or talking, whispering, or doing anything that diverts attention while a person is reading for the edification of the company.
18. Talking of private affairs loudly in cars, ferry boats, stages or at public table, or questioning an acquaintance about his business or his personal and private affairs anywhere in company, especially in a loud tone.
19. In not listening to what one is saying, in company—unless you desire to show contempt for the speaker. A well-bred person will not make an observation while another of the company is addressing himself to it.
20. Breaking in upon or interrupting persons when engaged in business. If they are to be long engaged, or you have known to have come from a distance, they will offer to give you attention at the earliest moment.
21. Peeping from private rooms into the hall when persons are passing, coming in or going out; or looking over the banisters to see who is coming when the door bell rings.
22. When you are in an office or house, or private room of a friend, never handle things, asking their use, price, etc., nor handle nor read any written paper; it is a great impertinence, and most intolerable.
23. Never stand talking with a friend in the middle of the sidewalk, making everybody run around you; and never skulk along on the left hand side, but "take the right" in all cases. Two persons abreast meeting one person on a narrow walk should not sweep him off into the mud, but one should fall back a step and pass in single file.
24. Mind your own business, and let your friend have time, without annoyance, to attend to his.

May God make us patient to live! Not that we should not have aspirations; but till the flying comes, let us brood contentedly upon our nests.

Laws and institutions are constantly tending to gravitate. Like clocks, they must be occasionally cleansed and wound up, and set to true time.

Poetry.

Another Angel in Heaven.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

We gathered fresh flowers, and wore them
In a wreath for the brows of the dead,
While the umbrellas fell with a holy light,
And around us their brilliancy shed;
We parted the golden ringlets that
Were shading her brow to white;
And folded the lids that ne'er again
Would gaze on to-morrow's light.

Her delicate arms bewitchingly twined
In a kind of a half embrace,
And the smile of an angel seemed to shine
On her young and beautiful face;
And we who guard could scarce believe
That the jewel had passed away,
And the form of beauty before us was naught
But the moulderingasket of clay.

We took her down to the old church-yard,
When the day was near its close,
And a weeping willow bent its form
O'er the place of her last repose;
And the sphyx sung such a mournful tune,
As we laid her down to rest,
That a shadowy form akin to grief
Found a home within each breast.

We left her there in the quiet grave,
To a calm, unbroken sleep,
And we deemed it a sin to wish her back,
And a shameful wrong to weep;
For well we knew that the angel host
On their wings of beauty and light,
Would o'er her watch with the eyes of love,
As we breathed a gentle "good night."

Her life below was so short and brief,
That the things of earth will seem
To her new existence, as if they were
But a sweet and pleasant dream;
She will think she fell in a quiet sleep,
On a beautiful summer e'en,
To wake in the morning and find 'at earth
Was a glorious unchanging heaven.

WHAT WE OWE TO ASIA.

Dr. Draper, in his recent valuable work, "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," there sets forth in a clear and logical manner the debt we owe to Asia, the great mother of the races:

If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at an hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from his bed in the morning was the invention of the East, as also were clepsydras and sundials. The prayer for his daily bread, that he has said from his infancy, first rose from the side of a Syrian mountain. The linens and cottons with which he clothes himself, though they may be very fine, are inferior to those that have been made from time immemorial in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries for his benefit from China. He could buy better steel than that with which he shaves himself, in the old city of Damascus, where it was first invented. The coffee he expects at breakfast was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of Upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A school-boy can tell the meaning of the Sanscrit words, "sacchara Canada." If his tastes are light and he prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were first pointed out by the industrious Chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer, in which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacquered in Japan. There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were first domesticated by the Malaccans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—modern Shanghai. If there are preserves and fruit on his board, let him remember with thankfulness that

Pernia first gave him the cherry, the peach and the plum. If in any of these pleasant preparations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let it remind him that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be for his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restriction in the use of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet of Mecca did the same thing, and what is more to the purpose, has compelled to this day all Asia and Africa to obey them. We gratify our taste of personal ornaments in the way the Orientals have taught us,—with pearls, rubies, sapphires, diamonds. In public amusements it is the same. The most magnificent fireworks are still to be seen in India and China; and, as regards the pastimes of private life, Europe has produced no invention that can rival the game of chess. We have no hydraulic construction as great as the Chinese Canal, no fortifications as extensive as the Chinese Wall; we have no Artesian wells that can at all approach in depth some of theirs. We have not yet referred to the practice of obtaining coal gas from the interior of the earth; they have borings for that purpose more than three thousand feet deep.

The Beauties of Memory.

Pearls of priceless worth resemble human hearts in their brightest purity. Gems that speak a language most sublime, hallowing the lightest tastes; though some there are who, perhaps, may deem them profane. For my single self, I cannot boast of eloquence like some who write for fame; the human brain is the mansion of thought, sense, wisdom and justice; the source of which springs from the heart's pulsation,—the mainspring of life's action; and if from the depths of thought my accents come with truth and integrity, I shall deem myself fortunate by meriting and receiving the approbation of the fair and incalculable readers of the Literary Companion.

And long may such, my better thoughts employ,
To give instruction, and afford some joy.

Oh, how beautifully memory brings back with the present the fading dreams of happy by-gone years; when lovely flowers bedecked the verdant lawns, o'er which we've strayed with hearts brimful of glee. Ere sprang from grief the fount of bitter tears, or sorrow's mark was stamped upon our brows. Like glittering gems from out the mighty deep, bright visions come in memory of the past. Of loved ones far away, whose lovely voices shed a halo around our lightsome hearts,—a fragrance which in life can never cease to be. Yet, also! those dear companions of our tender years,—who witnessed our early bloom,—whose lips we've fondly kissed, have long since passed away. Fallen as autumn leaves do fall to mingle with their parent earth. But there is a power Divine, unseen by mortal eye, which bringeth comfort to the troubled mind, and which cheers the soul with hopes that never fade.

INDEPENDENCE.—Men are never in a state of total independence of each other. It is not the condition of our nature; nor is it conceivable how any man can pursue a considerable course of action without its having some effect upon others; or, of course, without producing some degree of responsibility for his conduct. The situations in which men relatively stand, produce the rules and principles of that responsibility, and afford directions to prudence in exacting it

simplicity of dress.—Female levities never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with lowering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels—if they would make good their title to that name—should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to African princesses and Indian squaws. These tinseles may serve to give effect on the stage, or upon a ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and real refinement or delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue of the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly; a really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and faultless taste.

BREVITY AND PRECAUTION.—In telling a tale in society it is essential to use brevity, and withall strict precaution to avoid deviation from the subject as much as possible, lest he be in danger of not finishing the subject on which he began. A man may travel on the high road of pleasure, and yet be tempted to divert himself with a view of the various remarkable by-paths, and even turn into them for the sake of change. But, if he ventures too far, and becomes delighted with nature's beautiful picture, he may so bewilder himself as never to be able to strike into the main road again.

INDUSTRY.—People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupations in life; but heed them not; whatever employ you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and comfort in old age. In learning the useful part of any profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; great abilities are generally injurious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race; but the allusion still improves by observing that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from the course.

THE WORLD'S COMPASSION.—When the world condescends to compassion, what exultation is equal to it? How beautifully it draws up the full indictment of your failings, that it may extend its clemency to each! How carefully does it discriminate between your depravity and your weakness that it may not wrong you! But how cutting is the hopefulness it expresses for your future, by suggesting some impassable road for your reformation!

READING.—The amusement of reading is among the greatest consolations of life; it is the nurse of virtue, the upholder in adversity, the prop of independence, the support of a just pride, the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is the repeller of the scoff and the knave's poison.

KIND words produce their own image on men's souls; and a beautiful image is their smooth, and quiet, and comfort bearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, and unkind feelings. We have yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.

MANY a true heart that would have come back like the dove to the ark, after the first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace, the taunt, the savage charity of an unforgiving soul.

U.S. Consul.
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Lecture.

Continued from No. 6.

Israel and Jerusalem.

But Alas! alas for them—Israel—and alas for us, children of the Gentiles, whose millennium must await their millennium, because it cannot commence so long as we tread them down, and our times are not fulfilled, and Antichrist has not reigned added passed away, and the tribulations inflicted upon the Jews, as a re-gathered nation, by his persecutions have not ceased. (For when the Millennium comes at last, it will come to all, both Jew and Gentile, and will know no discrimination between any of the inhabitants of the earth, Jew or Gentile, bond or free in the spiritual blessing it will bestow. For, the millennium is but another name for the consumation, the fruition of the spiritual blessings of the Abrahamic covenant.) Alas, we say; they, the children of Israel, the chosen seed of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, even at the foot of Sinai, despised the offered blessings and chose the curses. It was not less than a second apostasy, involving, as it were, in a second fall, and a deeper ruin, not themselves only, but all the nations of the earth. The weary round of those chosen curses has been rolling over their smitten land and guilty heads ever since—is rolling now. No seats in Parliament or Congress; no positions in the cabinets of Kings and emperors; no chairs of learning nor vaults of silver and gold, stretching, Rothschild like, their Briarean arms across land and sea, over almost the entire circle of Gentile rule, and laying their weight nowhere so heavily or so securely with, as it were, irresistible a destiny as upon the promised land; no political encompassment of thrones, no lapse of time, no witchery of music or of song, can soothe the anguish, or lull to rest the unsleeping terrors of that chosen doom.

Notice the tenderness of David in their
"Seek ye the Lord and His strength
His face continually. Remember
wonderful works, that He hath done,
wonders and the judgments of His
O ye seed of Jacob His servant,
ye children of Jacob, His chosen ones,
He is Jehovah our God; His judgments
are in all the earth. Be ye mindful always
of His covenant, the word which He com-
manded to a thousand generations; even
the covenant which He made with Abra-

ham, and His oath unto Isaac; and hath enjoyed the same to Jacob for a law, and to Israel for an everlasting covenant; saying, unto thee will I give the land of Canaan, the lot of your inheritance, when ye were but few, even a few, and strangers in it." (1 Chron. 16, 11—19, and Ps. 105, 4—12.) But rebellious Israel remembered not His "marvellous works, and the judgments of His mouth," they were not "mindful always" of the covenant which He swore unto their fathers. They heeded the persuasions of mercy, as little as the warnings of wrath. And yet, God forgot never for a moment, His ancient covenant. His heart was always turned towards them. His hand was always stretched out still. Indeed, as if to affix a final, a more solemn seal to the Abrahamic covenant, as if to reaffirm its perpetuity, and to renew the oaths that bound it, as if, indeed, that "everlasting covenant" would not otherwise stand for ever sure, as it to anticipate their repentance and forgiveness, and its measureless wealth of unmingled blessing. He superadded to it a supplementary covenant, the covenant with His servant David, filled not less, with His servant David, filled not less, with unmingled and overflowing blessing, without the shadow of a curse. "I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant. Thy seed will I establish for ever and build up thy throne to all generations. (Ps. 89, 1—4) More particularly is that covenant described in the same Psalm from the 19 to the 24th verses. Listen to the millennial invitation of Israel to all the nations of the earth, when His covenant with David shall have been fulfilled; when Zion shall have awaked and put on her strength and Jerusalem her beautiful garments. Ho! every one that thirsteth, come to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price; incline your ear and come unto me; hear and your soul shall live, and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David." (Isaiah 4, 1—3)

plelicable to Israel in the period of her millennial glory, when in the full enjoyment of the material, not less than spiritual, blessings of that covenant. But in the days of the covenants and invitations and warnings which we have considered, nothing availed against the obstinacy of rebellious Israel. The appeals of the greatest law giver to the thunders of Sinai; of the most eloquent and glowing of their Prophets to the millennial glories of Zion, upon the second coming of their Messiah; the appeals of the mightiest of their Kings—though in strains attuned to a lyre that was mightier even than his throne—when he called to their remembrance the promised blessings of the covenant with Abraham, the word which God commanded to a thousand generations, invested with an added glory by the covenant made by God with himself (David), were all alike in vain. Never was there, never has there been, even until now, a time, when it was not true of the rebellious house of Israel that which was spoken by Isaiah: Hear, O Heavens, give ear, O Earth; for the Lord hath spoken. I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knows his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel does not know, my people does not consider. A sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, corrupting children, they have forsaken Jehovah, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward." (Isaiah 1, 2—4.) And yet when we read Hosea the eleventh chapter, we see the yearnings, not less than the lamentations of God over them.

Even when their Messiah came to plead with them and to enter a new covenant, the everlasting covenant of grace, with them, they derided and reviled him; they delivered him over to the wicked Romans to be crucified, with as little compunction as the latter would have crucified one of their slaves. But a hidden thunderbolt, red with uncommon wrath, was about to descend upon them from the stores of heaven. "His blood be on us and on our children," they cried, and, true to the self-imprecation, his blood has fallen, and this added curse has rested, and will rest, upon them, until, at last, delivered from their captivity, they will be smitten by Antichrist as never smitten before, and be overwhelmed by that flood of tribulation; such as never was since there was a nation, no, nor ever shall be. But darkness

abideth only for the night, and though its latest be its deepest darkness, yet, "joy cometh in the morning."

When, gathered at last, in and around their ancient and beloved capital to defend it against the assaults of Antichrist and his innumerable hosts—summoned to the "battle of the great Day of God Almighty" from the ten allies of the prophetic earth—they beheld their rejected and crucified, but now kingly Messiah, appearing IN PROPER PERSON, in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory, with the armies of heaven following; when they beheld him standing upon the Mount of Olives, and look upon him—the same Jesus—whom they pierced, when they beheld him, though presented to their view, as of old, in bodily form, yet arrayed in the celestial splendor of resurrection glory, surrounded by the sainted dead of all the ages, and by the sainted living, arrayed in like manner with him, in their resurrection glory, surrounded too, by all the holy Angels; when the rending earth and the darkened sun, and the moonless and starless sky, and the shaking heavens conspire to attest the immediate appearing of the king of kings; when they behold the manifestations of Divine mercy displayed in their behalf, and of Divine wrath displayed against their foes; when they witness their supernatural destruction; then, then at last, but not till then, will they confess their guilt, and acknowledge their King. Then "there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and uncleanness" and "the Spirit of grace and supplication be poured upon the house of David and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the land shall mourn, every family apart, as one mourneth for an only son;" and blessed shall they be when they mourn, for they shall be comforted. God will accept their repentance, and will "cast all their sins into the depth of the sea." Then will be repealed the dread covenant of Sinai, and a millennium of blessing and an eternity of glory succeed to a few brief and forgotten generations of guilt, tribulation and shame. Then will be fulfilled that blessed trio of covenants, of Abraham, of David and the new and everlasting covenant of grace.

From the Israélite Indeed.

The Bond Woman and Free Woman.

Gal. iv. 22-31.

In a recent communication from "a Friend" the following, among other questions, is propounded: "If St. Paul calls the record about Abraham and his two sons an *allegory*, which he really does in Gal. iv., by what authority do Christians insist upon its being understood in the sense of the natural letter? And if it be an *allegory*, what becomes of the genealogical chain with this link out?"

On several other occasions we presumed to say, that in order to fully understand Paul's reasoning we must be acquainted with the mode of applying Scriptures which were in use in the days of Christ, Paul, and down to a much later period. When Paul, therefore, said that the history of Abraham and his two sons was an

allegory, he did not mean to say that it was a fictitious figure of the two dispensations, that of the Law and of the Gospel, but that these facts prefigured other facts which then were still in the future. In other words, the two sons of Abraham were types—marks, emblems, or impressions—of the two dispensations.

Though the explanation of the inspired writer may, to some minds, be clear enough, some others, perhaps, would desire a more extensive exposition of the passage; we intend therefore, to give our readers the views we have for many years entertained of the subject in question.

Sarah, true to the Oriental customs of those days, offered to her husband her bond-maid Hagar, peradventure he might, by her obtain seed, an heir to his possessions and promises. Ishmael, therefore, was born after the flesh; Hagar, we may suppose, was yet of such an age when it is in the natural course of things for women to bare children, while Sarah, being ninety, and Abraham a hundred years old—fourteen years older than he was when he begat Ishmael—Isaac was a child of particular power of God, and, therefore, born of the Spirit, the seed of the promise.

But, though Sarah was a free woman and Hagar was a bond-maid, he loved the sons of both of them, and would have divided his possessions between them; but the son of Hagar, being—as he thought, and indeed naturally was,—the first born, and entitled to a double portion, manifested an evil spirit towards Isaac and his mother Sarah, and, as Moses said, mocked Isaac, which the Apostle named, persecution. Sarah became indignant at seeing the son of her slave persecuting her son, and, therefore, urgently demanded of Abraham to "cast out this bond woman and her son; for the son of this bond woman shall not be heir with Isaac, my son." Abraham was exceedingly grieved at this, to a father's heart most cruel request; but to his great surprise, Jehovah approved of Sarah's decision; He informed the sorrowing father, that Isaac is the promised seed, from him the Messiah, THE SEED, should descend and not from Ishmael, saying: "In Isaac shall thy seed be called."—Yet, even Ishmael, being Abraham's offspring, shall not be forgotten; he shall become a great nation, though of a peculiar character, "his hand shall be against every man, and every man's hand against him." A superficial reader finds here nothing but a part of the biography of Abraham; but Paul informs us, that these incidents are allegorical or typical of higher events, in which not one family, not one nation, but all the nations of the earth shall be interested.

The two women and their different position and character typify, or represent two covenants. These covenants are, the one made with Israel on Mount Sinai, the other the covenant in the Messiah, which latter, however, was promulgated, (or rather the promise of the same,) more than four hundred years before the former was made on the Mount. The subject of the one was the seed of Abraham according to the flesh, his natural descendants, that of the other was

the Messiah, the heir of Abraham's land, the King who should be enthroned in "Jerusalem which is above," or as it will be under his reign.

Jerusalem, also, the Apostle tells us, is the subject of both covenants, only in different states and in different periods of her history. Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish nation under the law or the covenant of Sinai, is allegorised or represented by Hagar, the bondwoman, for the people were in bondage under the law and so also their metropolis; they were in bondage to the law, the whole law. But, as they could not keep the whole law—corrupted nature could and had not the will to fulfill it—they remained constantly under the curse; for the same law says: "Cursed be the man who does not keep all that is written in the book of the law."

Jerusalem which is from above, that is, Jerusalem as the capital of united Israel under the reign of the Son of David, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, is represented by Sarah, the legal wife of Abraham, the free woman. The people, then, will no more be in bondage to the law written upon tables of stone, but the law will be written upon their hearts, they will have the will to fulfill it; the curse removed from them, they will be the people of God in its full sense, and Jehovah will be their God.

The state of Israel under the law, and so the covenant made with them on Mount Sinai, was only provisional; it was not in the plan of the Almighty, that this constitution should last for ever. Israel should not always be in bondage to the law of Moses; a great revolution was predetermined upon, the result of which should be the abrogation of the Sinaitic covenant, and the total abolition of Israel's commonwealth, and their dispersion over the whole earth, among all nations. This dispersion, however, was not only the punishment for their transgressions; but also for the preparation of Gentile nations for the reception of that law—unwritten law—which shall be constituted under the reign of the ever living King, the Messiah.

The destruction of the commonwealth of Israel and their dispersion is allegorised by the casting out of the bond woman and her son, which had to be done for the good of Israel and the world. The constitution of the Sinaitic covenant was not adapted for the human race in general, and not even for the people and State of Israel when Messiah shall sit upon the throne of David, and immortal saints rule and govern the nations. The law of Moses prescribed ordinances and statutes concerning the flesh, which would be incompatible with the state of things in the Kingdom of Messiah. Under the law, the high priest had to remember and to atone for his sins and for the sins of the people every year; but under the new covenant of Messiah, the new constitution, the sins and iniquities of the people will be forgiven and remembered no more. The Sinaitic constitution was far from being perfect; it had therefore to make room for a better, a perfect one; the bond woman and her son was to be cast out, and leave the house entirely to the free woman and her son the SEED.

Indeed, since Canaan lies desolate, the city and temple ruined by the Romans, and its

people scattered, both Israel and Jerusalem are in the condition of Hagar the bond woman and Ishmael, her son, when they were cast out by Abraham, and went in the pathless wilderness. Israel and Jerusalem are divorced from Jehovah as Hagar and her son, being desolate, she—Israel and Jerusalem—"sit upon the ground" bewailing her widowhood. Until this day the Jews sit upon the ground bewailing the destruction of their city and temple on every returning fast-day, the ninth of Ab. (August.) But there is hope for them; God will restore all things to their original beauty and perfection. Israel and Jerusalem shall become, like Sarah, a free woman; she will take her position in the midst of the earth, she will be the city whose architect and builder is God, and she will remember her widowhood no more. For, her Maker will be her husband; and the Jehovah of Hosts is His name, and her Redeemer—Jesus Messiah—the Holy One of Israel, the Lord of the whole earth shall be called. Jerusalem will then be the metropolis of the world, and her children—citizens—will be even more numerous than those she had while under the law. The time of her real glory will have arrived; all her tribes be reunited, be the joyous, peaceful and happy inhabitants of the land. Their King will be greater than Solomon was, and the city, the heavenly Jerusalem, free and the mother of us all.

Again, while Hagar and Sarah allegorize the city of Jerusalem, (in particular, for we have seen that they represent also the people of Israel in their different states and periods,) Ishmael represents (in particular) Israel, self-righteous Israel, glorifying in their fleshly descent from Abraham, boasting of being the chosen people; Isaac represents that part of Israel and that of the Gentiles who are the sons of Abraham by faith, believing in the promises made to him and his seed. The two sons of the father of the faithful, therefore, are an allegory of two seeds, or two classes of people whose natures are so in opposition to each other, that they could not by any means accomplish together the conditions marked out for the heirs of the promise. As Ishmael's hand was against every man, so the seed which he represents, is of a wild nature. Unbelieving Jews mock their believing brethren, and call them apostates, renegades, the scum of the people, and so forth. Ishmael mocked Isaac, Israel mocked Christ, and despises those who believe in Him. And the unbelieving Gentiles are not better; they too, mock, and often persecute those of them who profess Jesus as their Lord, and have obtained the assurance of faith that they are the children of God, and heirs according to his promise.

The people represented by Ishmael cannot become heirs of the promise; for, the Kingdom of God which is to be established, will be a Kingdom of righteousness, and only righteous men can be admitted to reign in it under the great King. As long as Israel existed as a nation, all honor and glory were theirs; the Sinaitic covenant gave them all the power in the state; but how did they lose that power? We need only to read the prophecies whom God sent to them continually to warn them in their unrighteousness. They were the Prophets, and, when God sent to them His only begotten and well beloved Son, they said: "this is the heir, let us kill him," and they killed the Prince of Life.—Neither did they stop here; they bitterly persecuted those who, by faith, received the "power to become the sons of God," and forbade them to speak in His name to others that they might be saved.

For want of understanding the Scriptures

rightly, many sincere followers of Christ have greatly erred as regards this *allegory*. They deny to the seed of Abraham according to the flesh, the hope of ever being restored to the land of Canaan and to the special favor of God, which is nothing less than to deny the fulfillment of God's promises, which must be, and indeed are, *yea* and *amen*. It is true that "the children of the flesh are not the children of God; neither are they all Israel who are of Israel," but it does not follow, that they shall remain outcasts, or Ishmael seed forever. Ishmael, when cast out from Abraham, wandered in the wilderness, for how long, we are not told, but God fulfilled his promise, made him to be a great nation. And though Ishmael, even as a nation is still roving in the deserts, yet, in future his descendants will become a well organized nation, to be governed by the saints. So also Israel, though now in the character of the seed of the bond woman, will, according to prediction of all the Prophets, become again the children of the promise, the people of the Kingdom of the Son of David when he shall come to establish it. They will, as the seed of Isaac, shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of the Father.

When the Son of Man shall sit upon the throne of His glory, the children allegorized by Isaac will reign with Him as "sons," co-heirs with their older brother Jesus, the Messiah, while the children of the flesh, allegorized by the son of the bond woman—though afterwards converted by sight—shall be the subjects in the Kingdom, the happy, but governed inhabitants.

Dear reader, by whom are you allegorized, by Isaac or by Ishmael? If by the latter, we pray you, cast out the bond woman and her son! Cast out all self-righteousness, and grasp the righteousness of FAITH! For, the children of Isaac only are to become the children of the heavenly Jerusalem by believing "the great and precious promises," the manifold Wisdom of God."

THE BOOK OF ENOCH.

CHAP. XXIII.

From thence I went to another place, towards the west, unto the extremities of the earth.

Where I beheld a fire blazing and running along without cessation, which intermitted course neither by day nor by night; but continued always the same.

I inquired, saying; What is this, which never ceases?

Then Raguel, one of the holy angels who were with me, answered,

And said; This blazing fire, which thou beholdest running towards the west, is that of all the luminaries of heaven.

CHAP. XXIV.

I went from thence to another place, and saw a mountain of fire flashing both by day and night. I proceeded towards it; and perceived seven splendid mountains, which were all different from each other.

Their stones were brilliant and beautiful; all were brilliant and splendid to behold; and beautiful was their surface. Three mountains were towards the east, and strengthened by being placed one upon another; and three were towards the south, strengthened in a similar manner. There were likewise deep valleys, which did not approach each other. And the seventh mountain was in the midst of them. In length they all resembled the seat of a throne, and odoriferous trees surrounded them. Among these there was a tree of an unceas-

ing smell; nor of those which were in Eden was there one of all the fragrant trees which smelt like this. Its leaf, its flower, and its bark never withered, and its fruit was beautiful.

Its fruit resembled the cluster of the palm. I exclaimed; Behold! this tree is goodly in aspect, pleasing in its leaf, and the sight of its fruit is delightful to the eye. Then Michael one of the holy and glorious angels who were with me, and one who presided over them answered,

And said; Enoch, Why dost thou inquire respecting the odour of this tree?

Why art thou inquisitive to know it? Then I, Enoch, replied to him, and said; Concerning every thing I am desirous of instruction, but particularly concerning this tree.

He answered me, saying; That mountain which thou beholdest, the extent of whose head resembles the seat of the Lord, will be the seat of which shall sit the holy and great Lord of glory, the everlasting King, when He shall come and descend to visit the earth with goodness.

And that tree of an agreeable smell, not one of carnal odour, there shall be no power to touch, until the period of the great judgment. When all shall be punished and consumed for ever, this shall be bestowed on the righteous and humble. The fruit of this tree shall be given to the elect. For towards the north life shall be planted in the holy place, towards the habitation of the everlasting King.

Then shall they greatly rejoice and exult in the Holy One. The sweet odour shall enter into their bones; and they shall live a long life on the earth, as thy forefathers have lived; neither in their days shall sorrow, distress, trouble, and punishment afflict them.

And I blessed the Lord of glory, the everlasting King, because He has prepared this tree for the saints, formed it, and declared that He would give it to them.

CHAP. XXV.

From thence I proceeded to the middle of the earth, and beheld a happy and fertile spot, which contained branches continually sprouting from the trees which were planted in it. There I saw a holy mountain, and underneath it water on the eastern side, which flowed towards the south. I saw also on the east another mountain as high as that; and between them there were deep, but not wide valleys.

Water ran towards the mountain to the west of this; and underneath there was likewise another mountain.

There was a valley, but not a wide one, below it; and in the midst of them were other deep and dry valleys toward the extremity of the three. All these valleys, which were deep, but not wide, consisted of a strong rock, with a tree which was planted in them. And I wondered at the rock and at the valleys, being extremely surprised.

CHAP. XXVI.

Then I said; What means this blessed land, all these lofty trees, and the accursed valley between them?

Then Uriel, one of the holy angels who were with me, replied; This valley is the accursed of the accursed for ever. Here shall be collected all who utter with their mouths unbecoming language against God, and speak harsh things of his glory. Here shall they be collected. Here shall be their territory.

In the latter days an example of judgment

Continued on Page 63.

The Sword of Truth, And Harbinger of Peace.

If the Truth make you Free, you shall be Free Indeed.

ADAMS & MCKENZIE, Publishers.

G. J. ADAMS, EDITOR.

INDIAN RIVER, Me., JUNE 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

As the editor G. J. Adams, is for the present in Palestine, all communications relating to the Sword of Truth, in order to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to A. K. McKenzie, who is sole agent and conductor of the paper during the editor's absence.

Second outfit for Palestine.

To our friends, patrons, and brethren and sisters in the Church of the Messiah; and especially to any who have contemplated taking passage in the second ship or vessel for Jaffa, Palestine, which will sail from Jonesport, Me., on or about the last days of August next, with passengers and freight, to join our lives and fortunes with the Church and Colony there, and lend a helping hand to those noble and brave pioneers, who amidst the difficulties, trials, perplexities, and deception of their Agent, Mr. Lowenthal, who is intent, with the assistance of a few false brethren, on overthrowing and destroying their noble leader, President G. J. Adams, who has stood so firmly by them and the great work in which he has engaged, "that of commencing the restoration of Israel in these last days, preparatory to the coming and Kingdom of Messiah to reign over the house of Jacob forever; to such as feel an interest in this enterprise or undertaking with the full intent and a sincere purpose of assisting in the above stated object which has been seen and foretold by Patriarchs, Prophets, the Apostles, and Jesus Christ himself, I would therefore say to all who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of taking passage, to make application either verbally or by letter to A. J. Tibbetts, whose address from this time until the sailing of the vessel, will be Indian River, Maine, who also has the management of this second move with the assistance of A. K. McKenzie, of emigrating to the Holy Land, to join our sympathies and interests with the Church and Colony there; and to give a better understanding

of our movements during the intermediate time before sailing, I shall introduce the following journeyings of Brother A. J. Tibbetts and continue so to do in each succeeding No. of the Sword of Truth.

A. K. MCKENZIE.

Journeyings.

According to previous arrangements, I took leave of my friends at Indian River Monday morning, May 27th, accompanied by our most esteemed friend and brother, A. K. McKenzie on a journey to Bangor, intending to call by the way on some of our friends at Surry and South Orrington. The heavy rain the previous night, together with the bad condition of the roads, prevented our making any very great distance the first forenoon. We reached Cherryfield however in time for dinner. After dinner was over, our horse ready, and bills paid, we resumed our journey and drove on as far as Surry, arriving there at quite a late hour in the evening. We soon found our friend, Charles H. Witham, who appeared very glad to see us, and who generously tendered us the hospitalities of his house, where we partook of a good supper, lodging, and breakfast. After taking leave of our much esteemed friends at the hospitable dwelling of Mr. Witham, in company with this gentleman, we called on Mr. Means, who is the principal merchant of Surry. Our interview with him was short but a most pleasant one. After conversing on matters pertaining to the Church and Colony, several letters were read by myself and brother McKenzie, received from our much beloved brethren in the far off land of Palestine. Mr. Means seemed very much interested in our cause and to hear of the good success of our colony, and gave us a very cordial invitation to lecture in Surry, which we promised to do at the very first opportunity. Leaving there the same morning, May 28th, we journeyed as far as South Orrington, a distance of some 25 miles, where we met our long known, and much respected brother, Charles E. Cobb, who as usual greeted us with a cheerful smile and friendly hand.— After having our horse put up and fed, we were invited to the house where our brother and family boarded. Sister Cobb, as well as her daughter, Mrs. Rich, expressed the same joy on seeing us as usual, and soon had our dinner prepared, which we partook with much thankfulness. This over, we attended to what business we had to do, and making several calls on members of the Church, we left Orrington and journeyed on to Bangor where we remained over night; called in the evening on our friend and brother Dr. Silas Alden, who we found firm in the faith, and had a most agreeable and pleasant interview

with him. We stopped, while in Bangor, at the Franklin House, where we were treated with the utmost kindness and attention. Mr. Quimby, the gentlemanly clerk of this house, done everything in his power to make our stay while there, agreeable. We will say to our friends and all who may have occasion to stop in Bangor, to be sure and call at the Franklin House. They set a first-rate table, their rooms are always kept in good order, the servants and attendants are very obliging and always at their post. After leaving Bangor, we came to Brewer, when we called on Mr. Dunbar, who, in company with Mr. McGilvery, are building a large and beautiful brig, which they wish to charter us in which to take our next load of passengers. From there we came on to Ellsworth, thence to Cherryfield where we put up for the night at the well known house of Mr. B. McGouldrick. Mr. McGouldrick is a gentleman and keeps a good house, and treated us as he does all his patrons, with kindness and respect. We started early the next morning for Indian River; called on the way at Mr. R. Allen's in Columbia, of whom we expect to purchase our first coasting vessel for Palestine, which is nearly completed. She is a staunch built Schooner of 130 tons, beautiful model, light draft, and in which we intend to send the lumber for our houses. We will now say to all who contemplate going to Palestine this year, should address us immediately and give in their orders and dimensions for lumber and other material for their houses, as we wish to know soon the amounts to order of our contractor.

Yours most truly, A. J. TIBBETTS.

For the Sword of Truth.

The following history, though in its general details familiar to us all, will no doubt possess a peculiar interest just at this time, and fill appropriately some vacant column of the paper.

History of the first permanent settlement in the United States of America.

"About the first of May, 1607, a Colony of one hundred and five persons, under the auspices of the London Company, arrived off the coast of Virginia. They intended to form their new settlement on Roanoke Island, but being driven further north by a violent storm, they discovered and entered the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. To the capes of this bay, they gave the names they now bear, Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in honor of the two sons of the king of England. To a point of land further up the bay they gave the name of Point Comfort. They were commanded by Capt. Newport, an experienced navigator. After smoking the calumet of peace with the natives, they proceeded slowly up a river which they called James

River. At length the colonists came to a peninsula, about fifty miles up the river, which they selected as a suitable place for their settlement and called it Jamestown.

The plan of government had been prepared in England, it was to consist of a council of seven persons, and they were to select a President from their own number, who was to act as chief magistrate.

A code of laws was also prepared by the Company. The Company, in conjunction with the king, had selected the council before the emigrants set out, but the names were put in a box and sealed carefully, not to be opened till the party should arrive in Virginia. Unfortunately, this first body of emigrants did not consist of hardy, enterprising farmers, and other laborers and mechanics, who would have been well calculated to plant an agricultural settlement in a wilderness. There were only twelve laborers in all, (so the historian informs us) and "forty-eight gentlemen," and "a very few mechanics." All, moreover were single men, not an organized family being among them.

While a part of the colonists were busy in clearing up the soil and building huts and fortifications, Capt. Newport, in company with Capt. John Smith, one of the council, ascended the James River to the falls, and visited Powhatan the chief of the Indians at his principal seat where Richmond now stands. It was then a village of twelve wigwams. The strangers were kindly received by the natives who, when informed of their wish to settle in the country, offered them as much land as they wished for.

About the middle of June, Capt. Newport left the Colony for England. No settlement was ever left in a more pitiable condition.— They were few in number and without habits of industry, and being left to their own resources, began to feel discouraged. Their hopes had been highly excited by the beauty and fertility of the country, but not understanding that hard labor at first, is required to develop the resources of the virgin soil, they began to murmur and complain, and soon to experience the want of suitable provisions. The water was unwholesome, and the summer heat intolerable to those who had been accustomed to a cooler climate, and in consequence many of them became sick.— In less than a fortnight after the departure of the fleet, hardly ten of them were able to stand up, nor so many as five were fit to guard the fort, or plant the crops for further sustenance. The Indians who were not pleased at their intrusion, but who had professed friendship at first, now began to manifest hostile intentions. The sickness increased till in some instances, three and four died in a night. Fifty of them, nearly half the Colony, thus perished before Autumn came on.

To complete the catalogue of evils, they quarrelled among themselves. It is to be regretted that small bodies of men when exposed to danger will be united together, but so with the Jamestown Colony, there was no bond of union, even in the hour of peril. They first excluded from the fort, Capt. Smith, one of their ablest and bravest men, even went so far as to put him into the stocks on the absurd and unjust charge of treason to the government, and make himself king of Virginia. These charges were known to be absurd and false, and their motives really and truly were those of envy. He

was the best man among them. Money, was not with him, as with most men, the main object; the good of his fellow men was the higher motive in his breast. Next they deposed Mr. Wingfield, their President, and appointed Mr. Radcliffe, who proved no better, and the Colony being on the point of perishing, at length committed their affairs into the hands of Smith, who alone seemed capable of diffusing light amid the general gloom, and from this time he became their chief dependence. To restore harmony was his first object, having at last succeeded in removing the fears which agitated the Colony, bringing them into peace and order, he found leisure to do something towards defending them from foes without. By his ingenuity he succeeded in quieting the Indians, and in supplying the Colony with provisions, and then he undertook a short voyage of discovery.

An opinion prevailed in those days, that it was only a little way across the country to the South Sea, the ocean path to every sort of wealth, and that they could find it by ascending almost any river to the north-west. It was during this voyage that Capt. Smith was taken captive by the Indians, and his life saved by the beautiful Indian girl Pocahontas, who afterwards married a young Englishman named John Rolfe, and from whom some of the first families of Virginia are descended.

This captivity of Smith, though an evil at first, proved afterwards to be of great advantage to the Colony, for he thereby learned much of the Indians and their character, customs and language, and it enabled him to establish friendly relations between them and the settlers. But on his return to the Colony he found anarchy and rebellion again prevailing. Some had died during his absence, so that their number was now reduced to forty, and of these a part were just planning to desert the Colony and escape with the pinnace. Attempts at desertion had been made twice before. Smith resolved to put a stop to this, if it cost him his life, and he succeeded. By persuasion and threats, he induced some to abandon their design, and when the remainder actually embarked in spite of his orders, he instantly directed the guns of the fort upon them, and thus compelled them to return and remain. The state of things in the Colony was exceedingly discouraging, and every thing would have gone to ruin, but for his courage and determination. He made expeditions into the interior, and procured provisions from the natives, and made treaties of peace and friendship with many of the tribes. In short the Colony had discovered that Capt. Smith, whom they hated, was in reality the only man among them who was capable of managing their affairs wisely, and that they could not do without him, and they soon after formally made him President. Under his energetic administration, order and industry prevailed, and Jamestown began to assume the appearance of a thriving village, yet at the expiration of two years from the time of their first settlement, not more than forty acres of land were under cultivation, and the colonists, to prevent starving, were obliged to obtain most of their food from the neighboring Indians.

Capt. Newport had made several voyages to England, and each time returned with more emigrants, so that the Colony now numbered seven hundred, but the character of the emigrants was no better than the first.— Said Capt. Smith, in a letter to the London Company, "I entreat you, rather, to send out but thirty carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons,

and diggers-up-of tree-roots, well provided, than a thousand such as we have." What they had were chiefly "vagabond gentlemen," as the settlers called them, and the laborers were mostly goldsmiths, jewellers, refiners of gold, &c. Believing that they had discovered grains of gold in a small stream of water near Jamestown, the entire industry of the Colony became turned in that direction. Nothing was thought of, or talked of, but digging, washing, refining, and carrying away gold. Even Martin, one of the council, and Capt. Newport himself, became absorbed, if indeed their brains were not actually turned, with the idea of finding gold, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of Smith, a ship was actually loaded with the glittering dust, (which afterwards proved to be worthless yellow earth) and sent to England, under the command of Capt. Newport. In the mean time, Smith, finding he could do nothing at Jamestown, employed himself in exploring Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers. In an open boat, with a few companions, he performed a voyage of nearly three thousand miles, passing far up the Susquehanna and the Potomac, even above where Washington now stands, and is thought to have entered the harbor of Baltimore. He also prepared a map of the country, and sent to England, which is still extant, and is very correct. He also wrote earnestly to the Company in England, that they should "send more laborers, that the search for gold should be abandoned, and that nothing should be expected except by labor." This appeal was answered by the king, by sending out one hundred criminals, as laborers, and by the introduction of the silk manufacture from which the Colony was not yet prepared to reap any advantage. Among other troubles the king of England made a change in the government of the Colony, but the officers appointed were wrecked on the way, and every thing was tending to the wildest anarchy. In the midst of this terrible confusion, the genius and skill of Capt. Smith displayed itself in a wonderful manner. Declaring that his powers as President were not suspended until the arrival of the persons appointed to supersede him, he resumed the reins of government, and resolutely maintained his authority. By his consummate skill and address, he silenced all complaints, at least for a time, and succeeded in restoring order once more. He was also indefatigable in his efforts to establish among the colonists habits of industry. His maxim was, "he who will not work, neither let him eat." And he had some success. Several of the "gentlemen colonists" became wood-cutters. They were required to labor six hours a day for the common good, the rest of the time they could have to themselves. The good effects of this system soon became apparent, and soon after each man was assigned a few acres of ground to till for himself, in the time allotted as his own, which still further aided in the prosperity of the Colony. All this time there were no women in the Colony, but at last twenty respectable young women were sent over, who were apportioned among the young men as wives. Some years after, ninety more were sent out, who were paid for by the young men, at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco each, a proceeding which would probably meet with the decided disapprobation of the young women of the present day.

A great misfortune now befell the Colony at Jamestown. Capt. Smith being severely wounded by the accidental explosion of some gunpowder, and requiring surgical aid, which

the colony could not furnish, was obliged to return to England.

Capt. Smith was indeed, a most remarkable man. Few men were better calculated for the pioneer in settling a wilderness. Few could have seen more clearly in what the true interest of a rising settlement consisted, and fewer still would have been equally energetic and disinterested. He, on several occasions, saved the Colony from utter ruin, and displayed not only skill and energetic perseverance, but far-sighted and statesman-like wisdom. Many deep and painful feelings he had, as every one must have, who are placed in a situation so trying as his; and he also suffered much from the insubordination of the colonists, and the ingratitude of his employers, who were deaf to his intreaties, and thwarted his designs, which had they been co-operated with, would have rendered the Colony more prosperous and thriving, and saved the people much suffering.—The historian well remarks, that "he was the Father of Virginia, the true leader who first planted the Saxon race within the borders of the United States," and from which unpromising beginning, has grown this great and mighty nation."

Accidentally meeting with this history in my school readings with my pupils, and becoming deeply interested in it, I have copied it for the paper, hoping it may interest other persons as much as it has myself.

HELEN HAZLEWOOD,
Cottage by the River Side.

May 14, 1867.

The Sword of Truth, And Harbinger of Peace.

"If the Truth make you Free, you shall be Free Indeed."

ADAMS & MCKENZIE, Publishers.

G. J. ADAMS, EDITOR.

INDIAN RIVER, Me., JUNE 15, 1867.

Editorial Journeyings in Palestine.

In our last we brought our journeyings down to April 4th, at which time our Commissioner, attended by the Secretary of the Colony, who is also Secretary of the Church of the Messiah, were in Jerusalem gathering up testimony in order to close his investigations of the affairs of our Colony. On Friday evening they returned, and from that time until Tuesday, April 10th, he continued his research, during which time he twice visited Mr. Lowenthal; he also visited many others, that he might learn all the facts in the case, and by that means, be able to report the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

On Sunday, April 7th, the Commissioner preached us a sermon on the words, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock," which was a most able and practical discourse. The whole congregation listened with the deepest attention.

April 10th was fixed for the final close

of the long talked of investigation. Mr. Lowenthal, S. L. Wass, and the other apostates, were all notified by the Commissioner and requested to attend, but not one came, except Mrs. Margaret McKenzie.—Mr. Lowenthal, and Mr. S. L. Wass, both staid away, not daring to appear. They shunned an open examination and investigation; for they knew that their shameful and barefaced dishonesty would be brought to light. The Colony met—they waited one hour—the apostates and Consul did not appear—but the examination went on, it lasted over three hours—and closed. The Colony and President Adams achieved a glorious and a complete triumph! The Commissioner has made his report, that report has gone to the Department of State at Washington, and no doubt will soon be published to the people of the United States, and then they will learn how deeply the American Colony, and its President, has been wronged.

Thursday, April 11th. According to previous arrangement, in company with the Commissioner, we started on a journey of some ten days through "Philistia," or southern Palestine. The company consisted of Rev. W. H. Bidwell, Mr. S. J. Murad, our Secretary, Capt. Ackley Norton, Bro. A. L. Norton, Mrs. Adams, Clarence and myself. Capt. Allah Solomon was our Dragoman, Bro. James E. Burns, and our faithful servant, Ab-de-neb-be, also accompanied us. We had three tents, one good cook, four muleteers, and two sturds; making some seventeen persons all told. Mr. Bidwell, our Commissioner, left many warm friends in the Colony. We left with the tears, and prayers, and blessings of the entire Colony.

The first evening we pitched our tents near ancient Ashdod, in the land of the Philistines. On Friday we took our lunch amidst the ruins of ancient Askelon, and the same evening pitched our tents at Gaza, where we remained two nights.—Whilst in Gaza we visited the Governor, and other officials, and were received and treated in the kindest manner. We also visited the hill on which Sampson left the city gates, and many other places of interest. On Sunday evening we pitched our tents in the midst of the land of the Philistines, where Samson burned their corn, where we visited many ancient ruins.—From thence on the following day, we journeyed on to Hebron, the place where David reigned some twelve years, before he was made king over all Israel. Thus far we had passed through fields of barley and wheat, and vinyard after vinyard. The vast fields of Barley and wheat filled us with wonder and amazement. Never before, within the memory of man, has Pales-

tine produced such immense crops on the plains of Philistia. From Hebron we came to Bethlehem, from thence to Marsaber, and from there to the Dead Sea, Jordan and Jerico, and thence to Jerusalem, where we arrived on Friday evening, after a journey of nine days of tent life in Palestine. During that nine days we saw much of southern and middle Palestine, and everything which we saw convinced us that the great age of restitution had commenced. Mr. Bidwell, our Commissioner, was delighted and electrified. In the vicinity of Jerico tens of thousands of acres lay uncultivated; some of it the richest land in the world.

On Saturday evening, after sundown, we started for Jaffa, and by traveling all night, we reached home early on Sunday morning, after an absence of eleven days. The Church and Colony received us with joy and gladness.

Our journey was one of deep interest, one in which we learned many great truths connected with Palestine and its future. All that we learned shall be written in due time, the Lord willing.

On our arrival on Sunday the 21st, we learned that Consul Johnson of Beirout, was in Jaffa, sent by the American Government to investigate the charges sent to Washington against Beauboucher, and Lowenthal, by the American Colony; that Colony which had been outraged and abused in a most shameful manner by the Consul and Vice Consul here. Mr. Johnson was sent to investigate the charges against Beauboucher and Lowenthal, which charges had been sent in a petition to Washington by the members of the American Colony.

The court of investigation was opened by Mr. Johnson on Monday morning, April 22d, in the true style of the Roman Inquisition. The Court was held at Blatner's Hotel. The case of Beauboucher was taken up first. It was an exparte, one-sided affair from first to last. The Colony were not allowed an agent or attorney, and the investigation was held with closed doors, only one person being admitted at a time, and they were not permitted to testify, but only to answer questions, and those questions often were entirely foreign to the subject. I have seen much in the shape of examinations, and judicial operations, but I must say that the investigation of the case of Mr. Beauboucher before Mr. Johnson, was one of the most one-sided operations that ever came within my knowledge. The witnesses resulted, threatened and abused in a most shameful manner. In the case of Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Johnson acted more fair, he made a show of honesty; he granted

W. J. Smith
United States Consulate of Jerusalem
August 2nd 1867.

Honorable Mr. H. Seward
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir, Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein
the deputy Consul employed at this
Consulate begs me earnestly to
address to you the following demand:
The father of this young man who
was originally from Galicia came and
established himself in this country at
the time of the insurrection of 1846
which only served to make the Austrian
yoke heavier on his native country.
In the course of the same year his son
Benjamin Finkelstein was born, and
is de facto, an Austrian subject
without ever having set his foot in
that country for which he does
not seem to feel any great sympathy.
Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein
has received a very liberal education
at the College of Naples, speaks
correctly

the colony could not furnish, was obliged to return to England.

Capt. Smith was indeed, a most remarkable man. Few men were better calculated for the pioneer in settling a wilderness. Few could have seen more clearly in what the true interest of a rising settlement consisted, and fewer still would have been equally energetic and disinterested. He, on several occasions, saved the Colony from utter ruin, and displayed not only skill and energetic perseverance, but far-sighted and statesman-like wisdom. Many deep and painful feelings he had, as every one must have, who are placed in a situation so trying as his; and he also suffered much from the insubordination of the colonists, and the ingratitude of his employers, who were deaf to his intreaties, and thwarted his designs, which had been co-operated with, would have rendered the Colony more prosperous and thriving, and saved the people much suffering.—The historian well remarks, that "he was the Father of Virginia, the true leader who first planted the Saxon race within the borders of the United States," and from which unpromising beginning, has grown this great and mighty nation."

Accidentally meeting with this history in my school readings with my pupils, and becoming deeply interested in it, I have copied it for the paper, hoping it may interest other persons as much as it has myself.

HELEN HAZLEWOOD,
Cottage by the River Side.

May 14, 1867.

The Sword of Truth, And Harbinger of Peace.

"If the Truth make you Free, you shall be Free Indeed."

ADAMS & MCKENZIE, Publishers.

G. J. ADAMS, EDITOR.

INDIAN RIVER, Me., JUNE 15, 1867.

Editorial Journeys in Palestine.

In our last we brought our journeyings down to April 4th, at which time our Commissioner, attended by the Secretary of the Colony, who is also Secretary of the Church of the Messiah, were in Jerusalem gathering up testimony in order to close his investigations of the affairs of our Colony. On Friday evening they returned, and from that time until Tuesday, April 10th, he continued his research, during which time he twice visited Mr. Lowenthal; he also visited many others, that he might learn all the facts in the case, and by that means, be able to report the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

On Sunday, April 7th, the Commissioner preached us a sermon on the words, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock," which was a most able and practical discourse. The whole congregation listened with the deepest attention.

April 10th was fixed for the final close

of the long talked of investigation. Mr. Lowenthal, S. L. Wass, and the other apostates, were all notified by the Commissioner and requested to attend, but not one came, except Mrs. Margaret McKenzie.—Mr. Lowenthal, and Mr. S. L. Wass, both staid away, not daring to appear. They shunned an open examination and investigation; for they knew that their shameful and barefaced dishonesty would be brought to light. The Colony met—they waited one hour—the apostates and Consul did not appear—but the examination went on, it lasted over three hours—and closed. The Colony and President Adams achieved a glorious and a complete triumph! The Commissioner has made his report, that report has gone to the Department of State at Washington, and no doubt will soon be published to the people of the United States, and then they will learn how deeply the American Colony, and its President, has been wronged.

Thursday, April 11th. According to previous arrangement, in company with the Commissioner, we started on a journey of some ten days through "Philistia," or southern Palestine. The company consisted of Rev. W. H. Bidwell, Mr. S. J. Murad, our Secretary, Capt. Ackley Norton, Bro. A. L. Norton, Mrs. Adams, Clarence and myself. Capt. Allah Solomon was our Dragoman, Bro. James E. Burns, and our faithful servant, Ab-de-neb-be, also accompanied us. We had three tents, one good cook, four muleteers, and two sturds; making some seventeen persons all told. Mr. Bidwell, our Commissioner, left many warm friends in the Colony. We left with the tears, and prayers, and blessings of the entire Colony.

The first evening we pitched our tents near ancient Ashdod, in the land of the Philistines. On Friday we took our lunch amidst the ruins of ancient Askelon, and the same evening pitched our tents at Gaza, where we remained two nights.—Whilst in Gaza we visited the Governor, and other officials, and were received and treated in the kindest manner. We also visited the hill on which Sampson left the city gates, and many other places of interest. On Sunday evening we pitched our tents in the midst of the land of the Philistines, where Samson burned their corn, where we visited many ancient ruins.—From thence on the following day, we journeyed on to Hebron, the place where David reigned some twelve years, before he was made king over all Israel. Thus far we had passed through fields of barley and wheat, and vinyard after vinyard. The vast fields of Barley and wheat filled us with wonder and amazement. Never before, within the memory of man, has Pales-

tine produced such immense crops on the plains of Philistia. From Hebron we came to Bethlehem, from thence to Marsaber, and from there to the Dead Sea, Jordan and Jerico, and thence to Jerusalem, where we arrived on Friday evening, after a journey of nine days of tent life in Palestine. During that nine days we saw much of southern and middle Palestine, and everything which we saw convinced us that the great age of restitution had commenced. Mr. Bidwell, our Commissioner, was delighted and electrified. In the vicinity of Jerico tens of thousands of acres lay uncultivated; some of it the richest land in the world.

On Saturday evening, after sundown, we started for Jaffa, and by traveling all night, we reached home early on Sunday morning, after an absence of eleven days. The Church and Colony received us with joy and gladness.

Our journey was one of deep interest, one in which we learned many great truths connected with Palestine and its future. All that we learned shall be written in due time, the Lord willing.

On our arrival on Sunday the 21st, we learned that Consul Johnson of Beirout, was in Jaffa, sent by the American Government to investigate the charges sent to Washington against Beauboucher, and Lowenthal, by the American Colony; that Colony which had been outraged and abused in a most shameful manner by the Consul and Vice Consul here. Mr. Johnson was sent to investigate the charges against Beauboucher and Lowenthal, which charges had been sent in a petition to Washington by the members of the American Colony.

The court of investigation was opened by Mr. Johnson on Monday morning, April 22d, in the true style of the Roman Inquisition. The Court was held at Blatner's Hotel. The case of Beauboucher was taken up first. It was an exparte, one-sided affair from first to last. The Colony were not allowed an agent or attorney, and the investigation was held with closed doors, only one person being admitted at a time, and they were not permitted to testify, but only to answer questions, and those questions often were entirely foreign to the subject. I have seen much in the shape of examinations, and judicial operations, but I must say that the operation of the case of Mr. Beauboucher before Mr. Johnson, was one of the most one-sided operations that ever came within my knowledge. The witnesses were insulted, threatened and abused in a most shameful manner. In the case of Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Johnson acted more fair, he made a show of honesty; he granted

W. J. Smith
United States Consulate of Jerusalem
August 2nd 1867.

Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir, Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein
the deputy Consul employed at this
Consulate begs me earnestly to
address to you the following demand:
The father of this young man who
was originally from Galicia came and
established himself in this country at
the time of the insurrection of 1846
which only served to make the Austrian
yoke heavier on his native country.
In the course of the same year his son
Benjamin Finkelstein was born, and
is de facto, an Austrian subject
without ever having set his foot in
that country for which he does
not seem to feel any great sympathy.
Mr. Benjamin Finkelstein
has received a very liberal education
at the College of Naples, speaks
correctly

correctly French, Russian,
Arabic and German independently
of English. He is a good and
honest young man in all the
meaning of the words and his
ambition is to become an American
Citizen, professing an unlimited
admiration for all what concerns
this great people.

Since a year that Mr. Finkelstein
is in my Service, his conduct has
always been irreproachable and
merits the greatest praise. If
this young man could enter into
the career in the quality of
Consular Clerk, his knowledge
of the ^{oriental} languages would put him in
a State of rendering great Service
to the government in employing him
either at Alexandria or another
post in the Barbary States, where
a functionary of this Capacity
would be a real treasure.

I leave what precedes to
your good consideration. Mr
Finkelstein lost his father two
years ago and will always be
ready to execute the orders
which the department might
judge proper to give him. He
has since his entrance into the
Service closely studied the laws
which rule our Constitution and is
altogether an American in heart.

I have not concealed from
him how difficult this would be,
not to say impossible and it is
only his truly rare qualities and
exceptional position by which I
have decided to take this step
which is equally done in the
interest of the Consular Service.

I have the honor
to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Victor Deaubouche
Consul

P.S. I have up to this day paid
the Salary of Mr. Pintelstein at the
rate of one dollar per day from
my own compensation. The dept had
been able to appreciate his services
(the Colony at Jaffa and the affluence
of travellers have rendered them
indispensable) I have been obliged
from my compensation likewise
to pay at least one Canop obligation
to this Consulate. It is to this
effect that I have demanded that
500 dollars extra be allowed to
the other Consulates in Orient
be also allowed here, and for
which I ask again.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

Note to Mayor of Vicksburg Sept 24

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

August 9th 1867

To the Honorable W. H. Seward Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to address to you here
enclosed a petition formed by a poor young
man whom I have admitted under the Pro-
tection of this Consulate; his honorability
being intact, and by the recommendation of
the Russian Consulate in Palestine. This
petition being communicated to the Local
Authorities at Vicksburg, it is possible that
precious information may appear for the
person interested who is not able to pay the
expenses necessary for the researches.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

Jerusalem August the 5 1867

Walter Beamancher Esq. United States Consul
Jerusalem -

Sir: The undersigned named Bernhardt Heilpern ^{aged 21 years.} native of Belgrade (Serbia) protégé of this Consulat has the honor respectfully to represent that his father Israel Heilpern aged nearly 60 years dead at Wirsoburg about six months ago, after a sojourn of 3 years in the United States (always residing at Wirsoburg to the best of my knowledge) My two other brothers older than me reside in Ungarian and are Austrian Citizens. I have never been myself in the Austrian Empire and consequently I am not subjected to it. Coming to Jerusalem three years ago, I was after my admission into the Protestant Church admitted under the protection of the Prussian Consulate in Palestine upon the recommendation of which the Protection of the United States Consulate was accorded to me.

My brothers who have been most hostile to me ever since I embraced the Protestant religion demand of me a Procu-
-ration in order probably to frustrate me of my part in the parental heritage. I naturally refused and apply to your humanity and justice for obtaining the proportional part, appertaining to me in the said heritage.

My father would have left a sum to the value of four thousand dollars.

Not knowing whether my father was a naturalized American Citizen or not, I do not know in whose hands his estate was placed after his death.

I am poor and have no other protector but you, and I am infinitely obliged to you for the help you will kindly take for me and which will perhaps be crowned with success.

I have the honour to be Sir,
with great respect your most obedient servt

Bernhard Heilpern

The present petition deposited by Bernhard Heilpern within my hands is respectfully submitted to the appreciation of the State Department

Jerusalem August 7th 1867.
Victor Beaumont
U.S. Consul.



United States Consulate at Jerusalem

Mr. J. Smith

August 20th 1867



Honorable W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington
D.C.

✓
A. Heilpern

Sir,
I have the honour of acknowledging reception of your dispatch of the 16th of July N^o 25 for which I beg you to receive my best thanks.

Here enclosed is the Copy of the letter which I have immediately addressed to Mr. Loewenthal upon the reception of this dispatch.

This Gentleman has entirely ceased his official functions on the 19th of August 1867.

A certain number of our poor residents at Jaffa falling sick I got them visited gratis; thanks to the disinterested concourse of the English mission and of its excellent Dr. Chaplin. I also can send them free of expence the necessary medicaments

Not knowing whether my father was a naturalized American Citizen or not, I do not know in whose hands his estate was placed after his death.

I am poor and have no other protector but you, and I am infinitely obliged to you for the steps you will kindly take for me and which will perhaps be crowned with success.

I have the honour to be Sir,
with great respect your most obedient servant

Bernhard Heilsporn

The present petition deposited by Bernhard Heilsporn within my hands is respectfully submitted to the appreciation of the State Department

Jerusalem, August 7th 1867.
Victor Beauchamp
U.S. Consul.



United States Consulate at Jerusalem. ^{Mr. J. Smith}

August 20th 1867.

Honorable W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington
D.C.

Handwritten signature/initials, possibly 'A. Smith'.

Sir,
I have the honour of acknowledging reception of your dispatch of the 16th of July N^o: 25 for which I beg you to receive my best thanks.

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A certain number of our poor residents at Jaffa falling sick I got them visited gratis; thanks to the disinterested concurrence of the English mission and of its excellent Dr. Chaplin. I also can send them free of expense the necessary medicaments

which their position required.

I have expressed in the name of the nation and Government to all the persons who came to help these unfortunate people, the gratitude which their good actions inspired me.

I await the instructions which it may please our honorable Minister at Constantinople to send me and will myself proceed to Jaffa if necessary for their prompt and good execution.

Following the Regulations with scrupulous prudence I can beforehand certify that no embarrassment will be caused to the department by any non-reflected measure emanating from this Consulate.

I am most happy to see my actions approved by the department for which there only remains to me to renew the sincere expressions of

my most profound devotedness.

August 21st 1867.

Mr. Coerenthal in acknowledging receipt of the enclosed dispatch says:

" I shall always now and later remain most willing your
" agent here for any private communications between you
" and the poor Colonists as I also shall continue to
" aid the suffering and needy amongst the latter
" to supply them with means out of my own pocket.

" Capt. Withams had written from Paris,
" in Marseilles he got only 12 Napoleons in 9 and in
" Paris before the mail left in December 1 and this
" from the 1st Secretary of the American Legation. The ambassador
" being absent. But my bankers from Paris write
" very encouraging allowing me to advance till fr 1000
" to the poor as they will be able to get many subscriptions."

Here enclosed is also a private letter which I have received this morning from one of our residents at Jaffa. C. H. Emery who was honorably discharged after having paid his debt to the country in the last campaign.

This will be the last illustration which I shall give you concerning this contemptible being who intitles himself "Washington Joshua Adams": if graver circumstances do not present themselves.

Numerous claims for money being brought against him I intend to leave tomorrow for Jaffa in order to examine these matters. I shall probably there receive the instructions which I await from Constantinople.

Excepting Adams whose conduct renders him unworthy of our protection, all the other settlers deserve rather pity than blame and will never need justice to be enforced upon them. In case of assault etc. on the part of Adams rigorous measures will be immediately taken against him by the local authorities with whom I have concerted upon the subject.

Should the honor to be given to me by your excellency. I am very respectfully your obedient servant
Victor Beauvaucher
Consul

copy

United States Consulate at Jerusalem. August 17th 1867
Hermann Loreuthel Esq.
U.S. Consular Agent at Jaffa.

Sir.
I have the honour of communicating to you here beneath the extract concerning you of a dispatch which I have this day received from the Department:

Washington July 16th 1867.
" * * * * * The resignation of Mr Loreuthel is reported by the Department which has been convinced by a careful scrutiny of his official conduct under circumstances of great difficulty, that his conduct has been characterized by integrity, zeal and humanity, especially in aiding your efforts for the protection and succour of the unfortunate American Captives at Jaffa. You will please communicate this expression of approval to Mr Loreuthel."
(Signed) J.W. Howard. Asst. Secretary.

In giving you notice of what proceeds, I make it a duty, highly to acknowledge the rare and noble qualities which you have constantly showed in the discharge of your official functions, and for which I beg you to accept the expression of the sentiments of my profound thankfulness.

Please invite all the American Residents at Jaffa, to address themselves in the future directly to this Consulate whenever it may be necessary.

I am Sir your obedient servant,
(Signed) Victor Beauvaucher
Consul

This will be the last illustration which I shall give you concerning this contemptible being who intitates himself: Washington Joshua Adams: if graver circumstances do not present themselves.

Numerous claims for money being brought against him I intend to leave to morrow for Jaffa in order to examine these matters. I shall probably there receive the instructions which I await from Constantinople.

Excepting Adams whose conduct renders him unworthy of our protection, all the other settlers deserve rather pity than blame and will never need justice to be enforced upon them. In case of a fault etc. on the part of Adams rigorous measures will be immediately taken against him by the local authorities with whom I have concerted upon the subject.

I had the honor to be given this very respectfully your decision on the conduct of Adams.

United States Consulate at Jeddah. August 7th 1867
Hermann Loreuthal Esq.
U.S. Consular Agent at Jaffa.

Sir.
I have the honour of communicating to you here beneath the extract concerning you of a dispatch which I have this day received from the Department:

Washington July 16th 1867.
" * * * * * The resignation of Mr Loreuthal is reported by the Department which has been convinced by a careful scrutiny of his official conduct under circumstances of great difficulty, that his conduct has been characterized by integrity, zeal and humanity, especially in aiding your efforts for the protection and success of the unfortunate American Colonists at Jaffa. You will please communicate this expression of approval to Mr Loreuthal.

(Signed) J.W. Ward. Act. Secretary.
In giving you notice of what proceeds, I make it a duty, happily to acknowledge the rare and noble qualities which you have constantly shown in the discharge of your official functions, and for which I beg you to accept the expression of the sentiments of my profound thankfulness.

Please inform all the American Residents at Jaffa, to address themselves in the future directly to this Consulate whenever it may be necessary.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Victor Beauvacher
Consul

my great surprise and sorrow. I found that I had been following one of the most heartless importers of the nineteenth century. As soon as I see this, I lost no time until I had made every retraction in my power.

New developments of his character still appear, such as swearing in a frightful manner, about any thing, and everything, in his drunken tirades. Attempting to turn into the streets, some of the Colony, while they were sick and helpless. Abusing in a shameful manner the Government of the U. S. also its officials both great and small.

In conclusion I would say, if there is any law by which Mr Adams can be taken to America, where he will get justice done him, or, if he can have it done here, there should be no time lost, for he is every day dragging his few friends down to his own degraded level. Any duty that may be required of me, to assist in this matter will be cheerfully performed. I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife, and child, have arrived safe home, for which you will please except our heartfelt thanks. Hoping the above will give no offense, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your Obedient Servant,
Edward K. Emerson,

Jaffa August 18th 1867

Hon H. V. Beauchamp H44.

Respected Sir,

Feeling myself under great obligations to you for the kind manner that you have treated me, even after I had done all that I could to destroy your reputation, (which I am now thankful was placed so high to be touched by such foul reports,) I take the liberty to write you a few lines by way of apology, and to give you some few hints of how Mr Adams is conducting.

After having lived for two years with Mr Adams in America, and having seen his public and private life, and having never seen any thing condemnable, but on the other hand, he preached such high morals, and such noble, elevating principles, that I think it not at all strange, that I had almost learned to think him incapable of wrong. It was by this enchantment, and through the many impositions that he practised upon us, that he led me so long after him.

However as soon as others began to get dissatisfied, and speak their feelings, he began to reveal himself as he really was, and to

United States Consul ^{W. J. Smith}
at Jerusalem, Jaffa, September 2. 1867.

Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State,
Washington (D.C.)

Sir,

I have the honor of communicating to you subjoined a copy of a letter addressed officially by me to our Consul General at Alexandria. Our honorable Ministers at Constantinople having telegraphed to me that Mr. Hale was not under his control, I adopted the course of telegraphing to him direct requiring his presence here to assist me in terminating once for all the ever recurring embarrassments of our Jaffa Colonists and to prevent more serious complications.

Completely alone (my deputy having been obliged to remain in Jerusalem to attend to the wants of our excursionists on board the "Quaker City" whose arrival is hourly expected,) the department cannot fail to appreciate the delicacy of my position in having to perform, in regard to Adams, all judicial functions without the assistance of a single Officer and that after the vehement attacks

Jaffa August 18th 1867

Hon H. V. Beaumont 44.

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United States Consulate
at Jerusalem, Jaffa, September 2. 1867.

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Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State,
Washington (D. C.)

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which he has made against
my Character.

Consul General Hale
arrived here on the morning of
the 29th of August and I feel
convinced that his presence in
relieving me from responsibility
will greatly tend to the arrival
of a desirable solution of the
present cases.

I have to forward with
this despatch two different
Copies of Charges against
Mr. & Mrs Adams.

Similar Copies have been
addressed to our honorable
Minister at Constantinople
and to the Consulates General
at Alexandria and Beyruth.

Good accounts of Subscriptions
collected by Mr. F. W. Witham
having been received from
Paris one sustain week
by week, our destitute families.
While awaiting the receipt
of sums sufficient to return
them by deers to their native
land, commencing with the
most destitute.

I have the honor to be
Sir, very respectfully
your obedient Servant.
Victor Beaumont

S. J. M. Hale and myself
are seriously engaged in endeavouring
to send our unfortunate families
back to their native country and
we hope by the means of Subscriptions
already signed, together with the
proceeds realized by the Sale of
their property to succeed in our
object.

The informations which are received
each day clearly demonstrate that
only by a ~~dedicated~~ brain could an
enterprise such as this be encouraged
(affidavits relative to the Crops, which
I must clear than any discount)
shall be sent promptly to the Dept.

Mr. Adams who is still under
preventive arrest, recognizes now clearly
the justice of my proceeding in
regard to himself. The combined efforts
of Mr. Hale and myself have for
their object the final settlement of
Mr. Adams numerous debts (the amount
of which greatly exceed his active
property) and to prevent his occasioning
further embarrasment to the Authorities
whom he has sufficiently abused up to
this day.

Just at the moment of closing
this letter Mr. Adams addressed
me a note in which he freely
acknowledges the injustice of the

wrongs of all kinds he has done against me and for which he humbly asks my pardon⁽¹⁾.

Desirous for a final termination of this affair and being entirely satisfied in my own mind of the annotation given for my past act by the department,

I am quite disposed for indulgence and having concerted with Mr. Consul General Hale I will immediately order him to be set free on parole.

In a few days I hope that Mr. Hale will be able to inform you that all the troubles of the Colony have at length arrived at a satisfactory conclusion for all parties.

I have only to congratulate myself for having the concurrence of this experienced Gentleman in such a difficult emergency.

Again I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most respectfully and obedient Servant

Victor Beaumont
Consul.

(1) September 3, 1867.
P.S. In conformity with the wish of Mr. Adams a Copy of this letter is here enclosed. M. A. A.
gr B.

Copy of a letter addressed to Ch. Hale Esq^r

U. S. Agents & Consul Gen^l at Alexandria

United States Consulate at Jerusalem

Saffa 24th August 1867

Ch. Hale Esq^r

U. S. Agents & Consul Gen^l at Alexandria

Sir,

Several official demands having been addressed to me by the local authorities of Saffa for the recovery of sums due by Mr. Adams to Ottoman subjects in the said town, as also from American citizens settled there (Adams refusing to fulfil his obligations with respect to the one & the other), several private letters containing a series of abominations exercised by Adams against his late associates having also come to my knowledge and finding myself, on account of the resignation of Mr. Loewenthal, without official Agent in his place, I, although suffering from my wounded leg, came to Saffa the 23rd of August. I will not trouble you with the particulars of my arrival, in one word "terror reigned among our poor families"; the day before a few of them had been beaten & hurt by the arab servants of Mr. Adams and by her orders & shortly afterwards Adams himself, with the help of the same servants, & excited by a strong dose of spirits, grossly menaced each one of them. Here enclosed is the petition addressed to me by the unfortunate colonists.

The

The monstrosities it contains, of which the most part have been already proved by the numerous reports addressed to the department, to Constantinople, to Mr. Johnson & to yourself, are happily of rare occurrence in this century. The *Raimakam* of Saffa, after the complaints I was obliged at once to make against the native servants of Adams, having convinced himself of their culpability, ordered their arrest. The two wretched men have been examined, in presence of the *Raimakam* & myself, by the Medjedles. Their guilt was proved & the sentence will be rendered on Monday next.

The unfortunate American colonels at Saffa have already dearly paid for their folly in following to this inhospitable region an adventurer without faith & conscience. It becomes my imperative duty to prevent by proper measures that crime be added to the already heinous offences committed by Adams against them.

I am the only consular officer of the U.S. in Palestine, where, excepting those in Saffa, no other American citizens exist. It is entirely impossible for me to find the elements wherewith to compose a competent commission to judge, although I was obliged to take an immediate decision. I myself decided to summons Adams to the presence of the local Governor, to signify to him that I should place a *Caavass* before the door of his house in order to prevent nuisance from him, till proper examinations of the abominable charges imputed to him can be

legally

legally made. Having waited during several hours in the serail in company of the *Raimakam* & a few of Adams' victims he at length presented himself at 5 1/2 o'clock p.m. 23rd Aug. at

This degraded being was drunk as is customary with him; however I succeeded in making him understand my intention of executing the ensuing. (The consciousness of his guilt having already prepared him for my exhortations) But this Adams answered with conceivably exasperation; the *Raimakam* having observed to me how very different the realization of my announced projects, would be. I accepted his proposition to keep Adams under arrest in the serail with a room to himself.

There I authorized Adams to receive all possible necessaries & conveniences with the only exception of Alcohol; besides I authorized his wife (but her alone) to communicate freely & at any time with him.

It becomes extremely urgent that this sad affair should be promptly examined & terminated: measures must be taken for selling all Adams' possessions, the proceeds to be divided proportionally among his creditors &c. &c. Absolutely alone I cannot surmount all the exigencies of the case. I beg you instantly to come to Saffa, where I will meet you. Your concurrence will enable me to fulfil my duty vis-à-vis to the department, which will entirely approve of your coming in an emergency like the present. Once more I beg you to come promptly; my poor leg is very much inflamed in consequence

of

of the heat & might confine me to the sofa again (I have
been already two months confined to my house at Jerusalem
for this cause). Justice & humanity imperatively demand
my staying here, although no medical aid could be rendered
me in case of necessity (from the absence of medical practi-
tioners). Meantime I am anxious to see the law take its
course & to avoid false accusations & wish not to be obliged
to begin anew steps already taken. I profited by the Russian
steamer to send you, ~~jointly with this despatch~~, a copy for our
hon. Minister at Constantinople. I will likewise send a copy
to the department by first opportunity. I have this morning
addressed to the hon. C. Joy Morris the following telegram:
Saffa August 24th
"Urgent necessity claims the presence of Consul
General Hale, I await him here & gave the order
by telegraph."

At the moment of closing this despatch I receive a strong
complaint against M^{rs} Adams. The copy is enclosed. I can
not express on paper the maledictions she heaps on all au-
thorities & delicacy forbids me to take any notice of it at
present.

I am Sir

very respectfully,

Your obedient servant

signed: P. Beauboucher

Consul

The present is a true
Copy of the Original.
P. Beauboucher
U. S. Consul.



(A)

~~Copy~~ Saffa Jail or Prison Sept. 2nd 1867
Victor Beauboucher Esq^r

United States Consul Jerusalem

Dear Sir,

I feel that I owe a duty to God, to truth
to you and to our country: When I left Jerusalem
after my first imprisonment, I wished you to settle all
our affairs in preference to any man on earth. On
my arrival in Saffa I found them (that is this party
who are now swearing against me) getting up a paper
against you to send to Washington, I opposed it and
refused to sign it, but through their influence I was
foolish enough to turn against you and in my anger
and excitement, I have said many wrong and unjust
things about you (not as they say I said them). I now
take back all that I ever said about you, that is, against
you and ask your pardon. To err is human, to forgive is
divine. And I now say, to Mr Seward, and the author-
ties at Washington, that under the circumstances you
did just right as a faithful officer. Others were en-
tirely to blame and not you. And let me say I take
great pleasure in doing an act of right and justice.
I do this as you well know from a sense of duty, I do
it unmasked and entirely of my own free will and accord.
I have in the last few days been examining the Consular laws

for

for Turkey, and I find that in all things you
have acted right and just, and others, that is those
who have unjustly sworn against me were entirely to
blame & not you. I beg leave further to say that I will
do all in my power to get those Americans home who wish
to go.

Most truly and sincerely yours
signed: G. N. Adams

The within paper is unexpectedly placed in my hands
by G. N. Adams, whose name is there subscribed, and
is declared by him to be his free act & deed: I am
able to say that it was prepared by him entirely of his own
accord, and that he had not received the slightest hint
or suggestion of advice to lead him to it and although
dated "in prison" Mr. Adams was not restrained of his lib-
erty at the time he placed the paper in my hands.

signed: Charles A. Hale

Agent and Consul General of the U.S.A.
for Egypt.

The present is a true Copy of the
Original deposited in the Archives
of the U.S. Consulate at Jemshur
Jaffa September 3rd 1867.
Victor Beaumont
U.S. Consul.



the copy

Charges
prepared against G. N. Adams by the
American Colony at Jaffa (Syria)

Jaffa Aug 22nd 1867

We the undersigned American Citizens
residing at Jaffa (Syria) hereby solicit the
interposition of the U.S. authorities to pro-
tect us from the tyrannical oppression of
G. N. Adams the leader of this Colony, and
to enforce him to a strict conformity to the
Laws of our Country: To arrest the progress
of such a dangerous desperado, who defies
the Laws of God & man with impunity,
and drag him to Justice. The charges,
and specifications herein prepared, are
individually made oath to by the under-
signed:

Charge I For having by misrepresentation
& deception induced us to engage
in this Emigration at the loss of all
our property - causing misery &
death.

Charge II For having in our distress &
distraction, abused, insulted, &
oppressed us in every conceivable
manner.

Specification I By denying assistance to those
(individuals entirely dependent on
him for means of support) who would
not submit to his gross & unprin-
ciple conduct.

Specification II By having turned into the street without shelter or covering the aged and sick.

Specification III By refusing to settle just and legal claims against him.

Specification IV By refusing to deliver deeds of land that had been purchased of him.

Specification V By having slandered, vilified & traduced us publicly & privately, on all occasions.

Charge III For having maliciously used his exertions to prevent a disposal of our property preparatory to returning home.

Charge IV For having on different occasions used seditions, riotous language, - sanctioning personal violence, & challenging members of the Colony to fight him, he being armed.

Charge V For having threatened by a public lecture to the natives, to influence them against us.

Charge VI For having compelled by reason of his hoarding our money in his possession, us to purchase articles of subsistence at his store, charging exorbitant prices & profits, at the time of settlement.

Charge VII For having been guilty of forgery.

Specification I By having forged additions to certain documents sent to State Department.

Specification II By having fraudulently obtained our signatures & affixing them to documents previously rejected by us.

Charge VIII For having on numerous occasions, both public & private denounced the government of the U. S. and its authorities, in the most insolent & defiant manner.

Charge IX For having repeatedly encouraged members of the Colony to steal.

Charge X For having violated every principle of morality by his licentious conduct.

Specification I By having on & before the first day of Aug 1807, been seen to enter (and depart therefrom) during midnight hours - rooms occupied by the wife of a brother Mason, he being absent.

Specification II By having on different occasions (while in a state of intoxication) grossly insulted a young lady, by using the most obscene language.

Charge XI For being an habitual drunkard.

John. A. Drisko

Ackley Norton

Isaiah B. Ames

Moses W. Lytton

James P. Burns

George W. Ames

Edward, K. Emerson

Robt. F. Emerson

Charles C. Burr

Yimmi ^{his} _{mark} Corso

Drusilla S. Ware

B K Rogers

The present signature has been acknowledged in my presence.



Staffa August 22.
Vieta Beaumont
Contal.

late. Sept.

Jaffa. Aug 22nd 1867

This is to certify that Mr Adams
came on the "Plot" this afternoon at
about 6 O'clock in a rage of temper,
saying he had fifty times as much in-
fluence in Jaffa as that "son of a bitch"
of a Beambouche and defied him with
all his authority to do any thing with him.

John St. Desko

Ackley Norton

The pretense signatures have been
acknowledged in my presence.

Jaffa. 28. 1867.
Peter Beambouche
U. S. Consul.



Jaffa Augth 1867

In a public meeting
Mr Adams said that the whole governments
of the earth were rotten from top to bottom,
and that America was the rottenest of the
whole. - That's why they sent such Villains
of Consuls here. - He said that Johnson,
& Hale were as corrupt as Beau Fourcher &
Loewenthal, for upholding them in their
villainy. He also said that he would give
Loewenthal a "contending" & defied the Consuls
having anything to do with him, with all
their forces, and said he had written to
Mr Seward of the rottenness of the American
government. Those words we will give our
oaths to if required.

Ackley Norton
Moses W. Seighton

The above Signatures have been
acknowledged in my presence.

Jaffa, August. 28. 1867.

J. P. Deaubant

U. S. Consul.



Jaffa Aug 23rd 1867

To night according to instruction,
John A. Drisko called upon Mrs Adams to inform her, that her husband was in confinement, she immediately began to slander the Colony in a most shameful manner - saying we were a set of vagabonds - thieves & liars. She wished a part (those who are sick) of the Colony were dead - said the vagabonds had got to leave the "Plot" - said their "die is cast" - their day is short - they will get their necks stretched.

After dark told a native which was their property & which not - so we deemed it advisable to keep a look out for fire. She and her abettors were holding a council untill a late hour, last night. She is very familiar with a native here who can speak English, & he seems to be very busy around here interpreting for them.

John A. Drisko Askey Norton

The present signature
has been acknowledged in my presence
Jaffa Aug 23. 1867
Victor Deaubombay
U. S. Consul.



No 45.

Approved
of the
gov

Mr. J. Smith
Holl
Sept 23
Ack No 2
United States Consulate at Jerusalem
September 21st 1867
Honorable William H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C.
Sir.

After a long and laborious investigation made with the concurrence of Mr Hale, Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, this gentleman returned to his post on the 13th inst, and will inform you of the result of our labor which has been crowned with success, owing to his ability and his profound knowledge of the laws, as well as to his independent position vis à vis to the Jaffa Colonists.

All my efforts, will, like in the past, tend to avoid embarrassments, and my position will be greatly facilitated by the promptly effectuated return of almost all of the victims of this unfortunate enterprise, which is soon expected.

My painful wound being irritated by the influence of the excessive heat of Jaffa, and my journey back to my post, again momentarily confines me to my bed. It would be desirable for myself, that, if by chance a new journey to Jaffa would become necessary, this mission

should be confided to the Consulate General of Bey-
ruth; a voyage of ten hours by sea being infinitely
less fatiguing than a journey from Jaffa here,
after which I am invariably forced to my bed,
for at least fifteen days. I have written to our
Honourable Minister in this sense; animated
with the most conciliatory spirit I hope to avoid
trouble to this Consulate or the one at Beyruth.

I have remitted to Mr Hale all the
despatches, documents which I had received
before his arrival at Jaffa, or in common with
him there, to be communicated to the Department
with his report.

The Quaker City arrived at Jaffa the
16th inst. and part of the excursionists have
already arrived at Jerusalem. The rest are tra-
velling by land from Damascus and Haifa and
will be here in a few days. I have concerted with
His Excellency the Pacha of Jerusalem in order that
their tour through Palestine might be effected without
any trouble and I hope that this result will be obtained.
I profit of this opportunity to acknowledge reception
of your despatches Nos 26 & 27 with sincere thanks.

I am Sir very respectfully your obedient servant.
Victor Beaumont
Consul.

No 46
This proceeding to approve
as reported

Mr. A. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 8 '67
vol. 16

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
September 27th 1867
to the Honorable W. Seward,
Secretary of State Washington D.C.
Sir

I confirm my last despatch of the 21st
of Sept. announcing to you the arrival at Jerusalem
of a party of the Quaker City; since then, almost
all have visited the Holy City, and are preparing
to return to Jaffa where they think to embark Monday
next, October 2nd for Alexandria (Egypt).

Only one fact is to be deplored during this
excursion in Palestine: Fourteen horses or mules
engaged by several of our travellers, and although
they had already paid for them, these horses were
forcibly taken by the Chief of the Militaries of the
Local Government, acting upon the orders of the
Pacha of this town. Being informed of this fact by
the travellers concerned, I immediately proceeded
to the Pacha, and effectively verified the presence
of the said horses in the court of the Serail.

Notwithstanding my explicit protestation,
the Pacha employed the said horses the next day to
make a pleasure excursion to Hebron with his
family, and not one of these horses was returned.

to our travellers. Brutal force has evidently taken the place of right. I sent my protestations to the Local Government in writing, without discontinuing my relations with it (for this) in the interest of our travellers; and I remitted all the documents relative to this affair to Mr Goodenow, our Consul General at Constantinople who came on board the Quaker City, and is among the number of the travellers whose horses were forcibly taken by the order of the Governor of Jerusalem.

This Gentleman, perfectly acquainted with this affair will obtain, through the intercession of our Hon. Minister at Constantinople the necessary satisfaction; and the security of our travellers will only be increased by a severe example. I remitted to him a demand in due form to this effect.

Mr Goodenow who is from the State of Maine came specially to Palestine to acquaint himself "de visu" with the state of the Country, and now knows nearly as much as myself.

On the 26th of September Mr Beach of the "Sun Office" of New York, came to pay me a visit, in the course of which I explained to him the true situation of these unfortunate people. This very kind gentleman moved with compassion, spontaneously

offered to me to advance fifteen hundred dollars in gold, which I believe will suffice for taking them back, and a little more if necessary. Nothing was more agreeable to me and I accepted it with effusion and thanks. I have concerted with Mr Goodenow who goes back to Jaffa to return to his post by the shortest way possible, will take with him all those who desire to return as far as Alexandria. (The Relief fund Committee will remit to him what it has already received) and this sum of about £600 as well as that advanced by Mr Beach will be remitted to Mr Lake who from Alexandria, will provide for their passage to New York. Mr Goodenow, with whose country I have only to congratulate myself, has thought it a duty to contribute to this good work.

It is well understood, that if the subscribers will amount to the sum which will be disbursed by the Hon. Mr Beach, this money will be integrally reimbursed to him, if otherwise, he agrees to bear the difference which may exist between the sums subscribed and that advanced. I shall likewise mention in this dispatch the arrival of Mr Gibson Commissioner of the Department and Bureau of Agriculture

a gentleman who has fully acquainted himself
with the situation of the Colony.

The Officers and Marines of the Swatara
which is at anchor before Jaffa since several days
come successively to visit Palestine; and are
like their predecessors the objects of the attention
of your

very respectfully and obedient servant
Victor Beaubouvier
Consul.

DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 8 1867
ack - 16

1047

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
October 1st 1867.

To the Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State Washington D.C.
Sir.

I have the honour of submitting
to you my account of Office Rent,
Postage and Stationery for the Quarter
ending September 30th 1867, with the
necessary vouchers, and avail myself
of this opportunity to advise my drafts
on account of the same for regularly
(\$41.25) and (\$233) in favour of C. F. Spittler and
at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have the honour to be, sir
very respectfully your obedient servant.
Victor Beaubouvier
Consul.

No. 48
Acknowledged
at the proper
restored

Mr. J. Smith
Consulate of the U. S. of
Americas at Jerusalem October 2nd 1867
Honorable W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. Washington
D.C.

NOV 3 1867
OCT 11 1867

Sir,

Referring to my dispatches
N^o. 27 June 3rd and N^o. 29 June 20th
1867, relating that an indemnity of
£. 20 had been obtained by my care
in favour of Rev. N. C. Burt
of Ohio, and ignoring this gentleman's
address, I have the honour to
address to the department to be
transmitted to him, a letter of
exchange amounting to the sum
remaining in my hands.

I have paid for the sending
of this gentleman's valise (of
which I likewise obtained the
restitution) from Jerusalem to
Jaffa. Four dollars (See my
dispatch of the 18 of July N^o. 31).

To the U. S. C. O.
at Cincinnati. Ohio
Nov 11

Residence at Cincinnati. Ohio

This valise has been received
by our Consul General at Constantinople who himself told me
several days ago, during his visit
to Jerusalem, that he had kept
it with the hope that this gentleman
would claim himself for it.
He will send it to the department
as soon as he will arrive
to his post (shortly.)

I must add to the department
that the step which I took
in regard to the object stolen
from this gentleman at Nablous,
their restitution and the payment
of an indemnity of £20 were
undertaken upon the receipt
of a letter from Mr. Hiram
Hitchcock of New York,
and that never did Rev. Mr.
Burt present himself or
write to this Consulate!

The obtainment of the
said sum and the restitution
of the valise will then, I
hope be an agreeable surprise
to this Reverend Gentleman

I have the honor
to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant
Victor Beaubien
Consul.

United States Consulate at ^{Wm. B. Smith & Co. - 1867}

50
p

Jerusalem. October 12. 1867.

To the Hon: W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. Washington
D. C.

Sir,

NOV 12
ack. 16

I have the honour to address to you.
Marked A various Copies relatives
to the families remaining at Jaffa
for the comprehension of which
I likewise adjoin the Originals
marked B and C signed by
Mr. and Mrs Adam S which
documents have been duly registered
in the Archives of this Consulate,
and can remain in those of the
Department!

Seeing the absence of a Consular
Agency at Jaffa, this was the only
means of avoiding us embarassment,
and the initiative thereof belongs
wholly to the Adams who have
digested these documents without
being in any manner solicited to
do

Respecting a notice
from the Central

to do the same.

all the persons remaining at Jaffa having begged me not to mix myself in their affairs, I deem it convenient not to occupy myself therewith in the future, thinking to have sufficiently demonstrated my good will to their regards up to the present day, moreover I await the orders which it may please the Government to send me in respect to them.

Copies of these documents have been addressed by my care to our Hon. Minister at Constantinople on the 7th October 1867.

I have the honour, to be
Sir, very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant
Victor Beauchamp
Consul.

To the United States Consul at Jerusalem (Translated from Arabic)
No 219 October 8th 1867

Usual Salutation. - A petition has been presented to me from the Government's Commissioner at Jaffa who states that the Americans residing at Jaffa had used some lands which they had rented, for cultivation, and that when he demanded for a part of the produce of the said cultivated grounds the Americans refused to pay the part due to the Government; he therefore claims for the payment of the said tax. We find it necessary to inform you of this affair, and as this is known to you as a Government tax, we beg you kindly, to order them to pay the part of the produce, to the said Commissioner, and we beg you to let us know your decision. (Salutation)

(Signed) Nazif Pacha

Answer sent with its translation in Arabic.

To His Excellency Nazif Pacha Governor of Jerusalem.
Monsieur le Pacha. - In answer to your dispatch of yesterday No 219, I have the honour to inform you that almost the whole number of the Americans who came to settle at Jaffa on the 22nd of September 1866, have returned to their country after having completely exhausted their resources. There remain this day at Jaffa only a few families constituting in all twenty eight persons, seven men, six women and the remainder children, and who have

have declared that they desired that all the local affairs between them and the Local Government and its subjects be settled by the said Government without any Consular intervention. In consequence of this declaration I have the honor to inform you that the Consulate of the United States for Jerusalem and its dependencies will not intervene for the present as for the future in the local affairs which may arise in regard to the said families, so long as the Governor of Jaffa will exercise vis à vis to them the lawful rights which are observed towards the inhabitants of the province under his administration.

To avoid all species of misunderstanding, a copy of your dispatch and of the said answer has been addressed by my care in communication to the said families and to my Government.

Accept Monsieur le Pacha,
the assurance of my high consideration,
(Signed) V. Beaubouche. Consul

United States Consulate at Jerusalem
October 10th 1867.

Mr. G. J. Adams. Jaffa.

Sir. — You will find here enclosed, Copy of a dispatch which was transmitted to me by His Excellency the Pacha Governor of Jerusalem, and likewise the copy of a dispatch which I officially addressed to him.
This

This answer being conformable to your desires, I have no other recommendation for you than that of submitting yourself to the just demands of the local authority, vis à vis to which you can present your observations whenever you will judge proper to do so.

Please to communicate this dispatch to whomsoever it may concern and return the enclosed copies duly signed by all to this Consulate at earliest convenience.

I am Sir your obedient servant
(Signed) Victor Beaubouche
Consul.

Certified the presents Copies conformable to the Originals registered in the Archives of this Consulate.

Jerusalem. October 11th 1867.
Victor Beaubouche
Consul



(a)

(a)

31
We The undersigned ~~American~~
Citizens of The United States,
Members of The Church of
The Messiah, and Members
Of The So called American
Colony, - agree for ourselves
and Families, that we
will not call upon The United
States Consuls, for any pecu-
-niary aid or assistance,
- in any shape or form what-
- ever; and we further agree
that in any difficulties
we may have in our dealings
with the Natives, that we
will settle all such diffi-
-culties before The local
- Authorities, and that we
will not invoke the aid of The
United States Consuls; or
Vice Consuls, or Consular
agents in any such

Matters. Jaffa Syria
September 10th 1867.

G. J. Adams.

Mrs L. D. Adams

The present has
been registered in the
archives of this Consulate
(State dept. Vol:)

Jerusalem. Octob^r. 11. 1867.

Victor Beauchamp

Consul.

