



Center *for* Research Libraries
GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK

The Center for Research Libraries scans to provide digital delivery of its holdings. In some cases problems with the quality of the original document or microfilm reproduction may result in a lower quality scan, but it will be legible. In some cases pages may be damaged or missing. Files include OCR (machine searchable text) when the quality of the scan and the language or format of the text allows.

If preferred, you may request a loan by contacting Center for Research Libraries through your Interlibrary Loan Office.

Rights and usage

Materials digitized by the Center for Research Libraries are intended for the personal educational and research use of students, scholars, and other researchers of the CRL member community. Copyrighted images and texts may not be reproduced, displayed, distributed, broadcast, or downloaded for other purposes without the expressed, written permission of the copyright owner.

Center for Research Libraries

Identifier: 5840dc97-6125-4035-b554-9d4afdebedcf

Range: Scans 001 - 072

Downloaded on: 2022-05-19 17:05:47

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

1833.

VIZ.

CLASS (A.)

Correspondence with the British Commissioners at
Sierra Leone, The Havana, Rio de Janeiro, and
Surinam.

CLASS (B.)

Correspondence with Foreign Powers.

Presented to the House of Commons, by The KING's Command,
In pursuance of their Address to His Majesty, of the 17th June 1834.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1834.

Class A.

SIERRA LEONE. (General.)

No.	Date and Receipt.	Subject.	Page.
1. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 5, 1833. R. Mar. 12, -	Cases adjudicated, 1832 - - -	7
2. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 5, - R. Mar. 12, -	List of negroes registered as emancipated, half year to January 1833 - - -	8
3. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 5, - R. Mar. 12, -	Report on Slave Trade, 1832 - - -	8
4. H. M.'s Commissioners to Sir George Shee	D. Feb. 16, - R. April 20, -	Breaking up of condemned vessels - -	10
5. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. July 16, -	Papers presented to Parliament - -	10
6. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to J. Backhouse, esq. -	D. July 5, - R. Aug. 18, -	No vessel adjudicated in the Portugueze, Netherland and Brazilian Court, half year to January 1833 - - -	10
7. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. July 5, - R. Aug. 18, -	List of negroes registered as emancipated, half year to July 1833 - - -	10

SIERRA LEONE. (Spain.)

8. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 5, 1833. R. Mar. 12, -	Abstract of proceedings, 1832 - - -	11
9. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to J. Backhouse, esq. - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 5, - R. Mar. 12, -	Vessels adjudicated, half year to January 1833 - - - - -	12
10. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 10, - R. Mar. 12, -	Extract from the regulations for the Mixed Commissions, issued to H. M.'s Cruizers; acknowledgement - - - -	13
11. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 10, - R. Mar. 12, -	Fernando Po; acknowledgment - - -	13
12. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. April 13, - R. June 1, -	"Desenganõ" condemned - - -	13
13. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. July 2, -	Equipment article pressed upon the Go- vernments of Spain and Brazil - - -	16
14. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. June 1, - R. July 29, -	"Veloz Mariana" condemned - - -	16
15. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. June 24, - R. Aug. 18, -	"Indio" condemned - - - -	17
16. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. June 24, - R. Aug. 18, -	"Josefa" condemned - - - -	19
17. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to J. Backhouse, esq. - One Enclosure.	D. July 5, - R. Aug. 26, -	Cases adjudicated, half year to July 1833	20
18. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. July 18, - R. Sept. 16, -	"Segunda Socorro" condemned - - -	21

SIERRA LEONE. (Portugal.)

19. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 5, 1833. R. Mar. 12, -	Abstract of proceedings, 1832 - - -	22
20. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to J. Backhouse, esq. - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 5, - R. Mar. 12, -	Vessels adjudicated, half year to Jan. 1833	23
21. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. Mar. 15, -	"Roza," approval of sentence - - -	24
22. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - Six Enclosures.	D. July 13, -	"Nympha" crew - - - -	24
23. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. June 7, - R. July 29, -	"Roza;" acknowledgment of approval -	24

SIERRA LEONE. (Netherlands.)

24. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - One Enclosure.	D. June 14, 1833.	Cruizers under Treaty with the Nether- lands - - - - -	25
---	-------------------	---	----

No.	Date and Receipt.	Subject.	Page.
SIERRA LEONE. (Brazil.)			
25.	Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - Two Enclosures.	D. Mar. 16, 1833. Revision of the sentences of the Mixed Commission refused - - -	26
26.	Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - Eight Enclosures.	D. July 5, - Re-exportation of negroes from Brazil to Africa - - -	26
27.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. June 7, - R. July 29, - Revision of sentences; acknowledgment -	26
H A V A N A.			
28.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Nov. 30, 1832. Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. Jan. 24, 1833.	27
29.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Dec. 10, 1832. Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. Jan. 24, 1833.	27
30.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Four Enclosures.	D. Dec. 22, 1832. "Negrito" condemned - - - R. Feb. 2, 1833.	27
31.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Dec. 31, 1832. Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. Feb. 2, 1833.	31
32.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Dec. 31, 1832. Register of emancipated negroes, 1832 - R. Feb. 2, 1833.	32
33.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure	D. Jan. 1, - Cases adjudicated, half year to Jan. 1833 R. Feb. 18, -	32
34.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Three Enclosures.	D. Jan. 1, - Report on Slave Trade, 1832 - - - R. Feb. 18, -	33
35.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 7, - Parliamentary Papers; acknowledgment - R. Feb. 18, -	36
36.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 7, - Removal of emancipated negroes; acknow- R. Feb. 18, - ledgment - - -	36
37.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 8, - Removal of emancipated negroes - - R. Feb. 18, -	36
38.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 19, - Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. Feb. 18, -	36
39.	Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. Mar. 15, - "Roza," approval of conduct - -	37
40.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 21, - Removal of emancipated negroes - - R. April 22, -	37
41.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 22, - Register of negroes emancipated, "Ne- R. April 22, - grita" - - -	39
	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 31, - Removal of emancipated negroes - - R. April 22, -	39
43.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Feb. 28, - Arrival and departure of slave vessels - R. April 22, -	40
44.	H. M.'s Commissioners to Sir George Shee	D. Mar. 11, - Breaking up of condemned slave vessels; R. May 21, - acknowledgment - - -	40
45.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Mar. 30, - Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. May 21, -	41
46.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Ten Enclosures.	D. April 23, - "Negrita" condemned; removal of ne- R. June 29, - groes emancipated from her - -	41
47.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Two Enclosures.	D. April 27, - Determination of the government of Cuba R. June 29, - against the introduction of Bozal negroes	48
48.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. April 30, - Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. June 29, -	48
49.	Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - One Enclosure.	D. July 2, - Equipment article - - -	49
50.	Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. July 5, - Removal of emancipated negroes: ap- proval of conduct - - -	49
51.	Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. July 26, - Papers presented to Parliament - -	49
52.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. May 31, - "Impresa" arrived: Report on slave trade R. Aug. 13, -	49
53.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. July 1, - Cases adjudicated, half year to July 1833 R. Aug. 13, -	50
54.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. July 17, - Arrivals and departures of slave vessels - R. Sept. 5, -	50
55.	H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Five Enclosures.	D. July 18, - "Segunda Gallega" arrived - - - R. Oct. 24, -	51

No.	Date and Receipt.	Subject.	Page.
56. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. July 31, 1833. R. Oct. 24, -	Arrivals and departures of slave vessels	53
57. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Aug 31, - R. Nov. 12, -	Arrivals and departures of slave vessels	53
58. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Two Enclosures.	D. Sept. 12, - R. Nov. 12, -	"Alerta" arrived: Report on slave trade	53
59. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Sept. 30, - R. Nov. 12, -	Arrivals and departures of slave vessels	56
60. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Oct. 28, - R. Nov. 29, -	Arrivals and departures of slave vessels	56

R I O D E J A N E I R O.

61. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Nov. 16, 1832. R. Feb. 2, 1833.	Slaves landed at Mangaratiba	57
62. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Nov. 19, 1832. R. Feb. 14, 1833.	Slaves landed at Mangaratiba	57
63. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Dec. 6, 1832. R. Feb. 20, 1833.	Slaves landed on the coast "Bertioga"	58
64. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Dec. 13, 1832. R. Feb. 14, 1833.	Slaves landed on the coast "Espadarte"	58
65. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 2, - R. March 2, -	No cases adjudicated: half-year to January 1833	59
66. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - Two Enclosures.	D. Mar. 16, -	Revision of sentences refused	59
67. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Mar. 28, - R. June 5, -	Breaking up of condemned vessels: acknowledgment	59
68. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - Three Enclosures.	D. July 5, -	Re-exportation of negroes	60
69. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. July 26, -	Parliamentary Papers	60
70. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - Two Enclosures.	D. Aug. 7, -	Re-exportation of negroes	60
71. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. May 31, - R. Aug. 21, -	Escape of 30 newly-imported negroes	61
72. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. June 1, - R. Aug. 26, -	Revision of sentences: acknowledgment	62
73. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. June 17, - R. Sept. 2, -	Continued traffic in slaves	62
74. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. July 5, - R. Sept. 2, -	No cases adjudicated: half-year to July 1833	63
75. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Sept. 19, - R. Nov. 19, -	Re-exportation of negroes: acknowledgment	63
76. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Oct. 7, - R. Dec. 7, -	Re-exportation of negroes	63
77. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Nov. 1, - R. Dec. 31, -	Parliamentary Papers: acknowledgment	64
78. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Nov. 12, - R. Dec. 31, -	Negroes landed, province of St. Paulo	64

S U R I N A M.

79. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Dec. 5, 1832. R. April 6, 1833.	Receipt of Parliamentary Papers	65
80. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Dec. 10, 1832. R. April 6, 1833.	Decrease of slave trade: emancipated negroes	65
81. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - One Enclosure.	D. April 24, -	Emancipated negroes	66
82. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} - One Enclosure.	D. June 14, -	Instructions to cruisers	67
83. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Sir George Shee -	D. May 18, - R. July 24, -	Breaking up of condemned vessels: acknowledgment	67
84. Viscount Palmerston to H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} -	D. July 26, -	Parliamentary Papers	67
85. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. June 28, - R. Sept. 23, -	Emancipated negroes	67
86. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Three Enclosures.	D. Aug. 30, - R. Nov. 5, -	Alleged intended abduction of slaves from Berbice	68
87. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Two Enclosures.	D. Sept. 1, - R. Nov. 16, -	Alleged intended abduction of slaves from Berbice	69
88. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Sept. 12, - R. Nov. 19, -	Instructions to cruisers: acknowledgment	70
89. H. M.'s Comm ^{rs} to Viscount Palmerston - Two Enclosures.	D. Oct. 13, - R. Dec. 17, -	Alleged intended abduction of slaves from Berbice	71

Class (B.)

S P A I N.

No.	Date and Receipt.	Subject.	Page.
1. Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston - Two Enclosures.	D. Feb. 18, 1833. R. March 4, -	Breaking up of condemned slave vessels -	73
2. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington -	D. June 6, -	Equipment article - - - -	75
3. Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. July 4, - R. July 16, -	Equipment article - - - -	76
4. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington -	D. July 26, -	Papers presented to Parliament - -	77
5. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Villiers -	D. Sept. 9, -	Equipment article - - - -	77
6. M. de Vial to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Sept. 9, -	Removal of emancipated negroes from Cuba to Trinidad - - - -	77
7. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Villiers - One Enclosure.	D. Nov. 4, -	Slave trade at Cuba - - - -	78
8. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Villiers - One Enclosure.	D. Nov. 22, -	Slave Trade at Cuba - - - -	79
9. M. de Vial to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Dec. 18, -	Petition of Felipe Raval for a remission of the remainder of his sentence - -	79

P O R T U G A L.

10. Mr. Hoppner to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Jan. 7, 1833. R. Jan. 22, -	Breaking up of condemned slave vessels, and declaration by Portugal of the total abolition of Slave Trade - - -	80
11. Mr. Hoppner to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Feb. 2, - R. Feb. 15, -	Breaking up of condemned vessels -	81
12. M. Sampayo to Viscount Palmerston -	D. May 7, -	Crew of the "Ninfa" - - - -	81
13. Viscount Palmerston to M. Sampayo -	D. July 5, -	Crew of the "Ninfa" - - - -	82
14. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hoppner - Three Enclosures.	D. July 5, -	Crew of the "Ninfa" - - - -	82
15. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hoppner -	D. July 26, -	Papers presented to Parliament - -	82

N E T H E R L A N D S.

16. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Jerningham - One Enclosure.	D. June 14, 1833.	Instructions issued to cruisers - -	83
17. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Jerningham -	D. July 26, -	Papers presented to Parliament - -	83
18. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Jerningham -	D. Nov. 9, -	Treatment of emancipated negroes at Surinam - - - -	83

B R A Z I L.

19. Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Nov. 13, 1832. R. Jan. 24, 1833.	Appointment of a commission to settle Brazilian prize claims - - -	84
20. M. de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Jan. 26, -	Wishes sentences of the Mixed Com- mission at Sierra Leone to be referred to a third power - - - -	85
21. Viscount Palmerston to M. de Mattos -	D. March 6, -	Refusal to refer the sentences of the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone to a third power - - - -	86
22. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox - Two Enclosures.	D. Mar. 16, -	Revision of sentences - - - -	86
23. Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Feb. 13, - R. April 22, -	Negroes of the "Zephyr" seized - -	87
24. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox -	D. May 7, -	Additional article: equipment - -	88
25. M. de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston -	D. May 3, -	Revision of sentences - - - -	88
26. Viscount Palmerston to M. de Mattos -	D. May 18, -	Revision of sentences - - - -	90
27. M. de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston -	D. May 20, -	Revision of sentences - - - -	91
28. Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston - One Enclosure.	D. Feb. 25, - R. May 22, -	Re-exportation of Africans - - -	91
29. Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Feb. 27, - R. May 22, -	Prevention of the traffic by the Brazilian government - - - -	92
30. Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston -	D. Mar. 25, - R. May 22, -	Brazilian cruisers against the slave trade	92

No.		Date and Receipt.	Subject.	Page.
31.	M. de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston	- D. May 30, 1833.	Proposed re-exportation of negroes	- 93
32.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox	- D. June 5, -	Re-exportation of negroes to Africa	- 94
33.	Viscount Palmerston to M. de Mattos	- D. July 2, -	Re-exportation of negroes to Africa	- 95
34.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox	- D. July 5, -	Re-exportation of negroes to Africa	- 95
35.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. May 1, - - R. July 5, -	"Josephine:" Consul Parkinson refuses to sign her papers	- 96
36.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Ouseley	- D. July 13, -	"Josephine:" Consul Parkinson's refusal to sign her papers: approval	- 96
37.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox	- D. July 26, -	Papers presented to Parliament	- 96
38.	M. de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Aug. 3, -	Difference between the convention and the law of Nov. 1831: exportation of negroes	- 96
39.	Viscount Palmerston to M. de Mattos	- D. Aug. 6, -	Difference between the convention and the law of November 1831: exportation of negroes	- 97
40.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox	- D. Aug. 7, - Two Enclosures.	Difference between the convention and the law of November 1831: exportation of negroes	- 98
41.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. May 28, - - R. Aug. 21, - One Enclosure.	Report of minister for foreign affairs on Slave Trade	- 99
42.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. June 8, - - R. Aug. 25, -	Slave Trade under the Argentine flag	- 100
43.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. June 18, - - R. Sept. 2, - One Enclosure.	Breaking up of condemned slave vessels	- 100
44.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. July 3, - - R. Sept. 2, -	Brazilian cruizers against Slave Trade	- 101
45.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. July 4, - - R. Sept. 2, - One Enclosure.	Equipment article	- 102
46.	Mr. Ouseley to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Aug. 3, - - R. Oct. 2, -	British cruizers: Brazil station	- 103
47.	M. de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Nov. 30, -	Revision of sentences	- 103
48.	Viscount Palmerston to M. de Mattos	- D. Dec. 13, -	Revision of sentences	- 104
BRAZIL. (Consular.) BAHIA.				
49.	Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Nov. 8, 1832. - R. May 10, 1833.	Papers presented to Parliament	- 105
50.	Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Nov. 9, 1832. - R. May 10, 1833. Two Enclosures.	Vessels sailed and arrived from Africa	- 105
51.	Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Dec. 31, 1832. - R. May 10, 1833. Two Enclosures.	Vessels sailed and arrived from Africa	- 106
BRAZIL. (Consular.) PERNAMBUCO.				
52.	Mr. Cowper to Mr. J. Bidwell	- D. Dec. 31, 1832. - R. April 2, 1833.	Report of Slave Trade	- 107
FRANCE.				
53.	Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Granville	- D. Feb. 28, 1833. Five Enclosures.	Slave Trade, under the French flag, in the Gambia	- 108
54.	Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Mar. 22, - - R. Mar. 25, -	Convention of March 22, 1833	- 124
55.	Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville	- D. April 7, -	Ratification of Convention of Mar. 22, 1833,	124
56.	Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston	- D. June 10, - - R. June 13, - One Enclosure.	Warrants for cruizers	- 124
57.	Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston	- D. June 21, - - R. June 24, - Two Enclosures.	Warrants for cruizers	- 125
58.	Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville	- D. July 2, -	Warrants for cruizers	- 126
59.	Prince de Talleyrand to Visc ^t Palmerston	- D. July 12, -	Disposal of proceeds of prizes	- 126
60.	Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville	- D. July 26, -	Papers presented to Parliament	- 127
61.	Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville	- D. Aug. 23, -	Disposal of proceeds of prizes	- 127
62.	Viscount Pamlerston to Earl Granville	- D. Aug. 31, -	Warrants for cruizers	- 128
63.	Prince de Talleyrand to Visc ^t Palmerston	- D. Sept. 23, -	Warrants for cruizers	- 128
64.	Viscount Palmerston to M. de Bacourt	- D. Oct. 4, -	Warrants for cruizers	- 129
SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
65.	Mr. Hood to Viscount Palmerston	- D. Feb. 10, 1833. - R. May 22, -	Revival of Slave Trade under the Argentine flag	- 129

CLASS A.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

SIERRA LEONE. (General.)

No. 1.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

SIERRA LEONE.
(General.)

MY LORD,

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

No. 1.

WE have the honour to transmit herewith a General List of all the cases adjudicated, and of the slaves emancipated and registered during the year 1832, by the British and Spanish, and the British and Portuguese, Court of Mixed Commission established here. There was no case brought before either the British and Netherland, or the British and Brazilian, Mixed Court.

By the inclosed List your Lordship will perceive that five cases were adjudicated, and 1,701 slaves were emancipated, during the past year; that from the establishment of the Mixed Commissions up to the 1st instant, 188 cases have been adjudicated, and 27,697 slaves emancipated; but, for the causes assigned in the said List, only 26,156 have been registered here.

We have, &c.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B. (signed) *Wm. Smith.*
&c. &c. &c. *H. W. Macaulay.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

A LIST of CASES adjudged, in the Courts of MIXED COMMISSIONS established at *Sierra Leone*, betwixt the 1st of January 1832 and the 1st of January 1833.

No. of Cases adjudged between June 1819 and 1 Jan. 1833.	No. of Vessels liberated between June 1819 and 1 Jan. 1833.	No. of Cases adjudged between 1 Jan. 1832 and 1 Jan. 1833.	Nation.	NAME of VESSEL.	Class.	Condemned.	Liberated.	No. of Slaves on board at the time of capture.	No. of Slaves emancipated.	No. of Slaves emancipated and registered.	REMARKS.
184	12	1	Spanish.	{Frasquita, alias Centella}	schooner	condemned	-	290	228	228	Total number of Slaves emancipated and registered here between June 1819 and 1 Jan. 1832 - 24,842
185	-	2	2	Segunda Teresa	brig	ditto	-	459	*445	443	Total number of slaves emancipated and not registered here between June 1819 and 1 Jan. 1832; for reasons assigned in previous returns - †1,154
186	-	3	3	Prueba - - -	schooner	ditto	-	308	274	274	Total number of slaves emancipated between 1 Jan. 1832 and 1 Jan. 1833 - 1,701
187	-	4	4	Carolina - - -	brig	ditto	-	426	369	369	Total number of slaves emancipated between June 1819 and 1 Jan. 1833 - 27,697
188	-	5	Portuguese.	Hebe - - -	brig	ditto	-	401	385	†	Of which number there has not been registered here, as appears by the foregoing remarks - - †1,541
								1,884	1,701	1,314	Total number registered up to this date - - - - 26,156

* One boy and one girl died prior to their descriptions being taken to be registered.

† The 385 Slaves, emancipated as the cargo of the "Hebe," having been landed at Hyburn Key, Bahama Islands, they could not be registered here.

|| viz. † 1,154

* 2

† 385

1,541

Sierra Leone, }
1 January 1833. }

(signed) *William Smith.*
H. W. Macaulay.

(signed) *Walter W. Lewis,*
Registrar.

SIERRA LEONE.

(General.)

No. 2.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

No. 2.

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

WE have the honour to transmit enclosed to your Lordship, a certified Copy of the List of Slaves registered by the Courts of Mixed Commissions here during the last half year, amounting in number to 369.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*Wm. Smith.**H. W. Macaulay.*The Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.—(Abstract.)

	Number registered.	Number died before Registration, but emancipated.	Number emancipated.
Carolina - - -	369	- - -	369

(Mem.)—Number registered up to the 5th July 1832 - - - - - 25,787
 „ „ from the 5th July 1832 to the 5th January 1833 - - - 369

Total - - - - - 26,156

5 January 1833.

(signed) *Walter W. Lewis*, Registrar.

No. 3.

No. 3.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

IN transmitting to your Lordship the usual Annual Returns of slave vessels, adjudicated in the several Mixed Courts established in this Colony during the past year, we doubt not your Lordship's attention will be arrested by the very small number that have been condemned during that period, compared with the number which, in previous years, have been so dealt with by those Courts, for infractions of the Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the repression of the Slave Trade.

Five vessels only have been so adjudicated and condemned, viz. four Spanish and one Portuguese.

It would afford us sincere pleasure could we congratulate your Lordship that the Returns in question afforded proof of the diminution of the Slave Trade, but we should be misleading your Lordship and His Majesty's Government were we to draw such inference.

We feel every assurance that the Slave Trade continues to be carried on with as much perseverance and success as heretofore under the Spanish flag. We regret, however, to state that our information leads us to believe that the flag of France is still polluted by the same traffic; and we hear of Portuguese vessels being engaged therein at Whydah and other places near thereto, for the purpose, we doubt not, of smuggling the slaves into Brazil, now that slaving has become piracy under the flag of that nation.

Your Lordship may observe, that the four slave vessels captured last year on this coast, were all detained in the Bights, where the naval force for the suppression of that traffic is principally stationed. We consider the cause of so few captures having been made to be, that the small number of His Majesty's ships employed on this station to the north of the equator is inadequate to guard from the operations of the slave dealer so extended a line of coast, upon all parts of which the traffic in slaves can, more or less, be extensively carried on: added to this, other duties of late have devolved upon a portion of the squadron, owing to a war between the King of Barra and His Majesty's settlement at the Gambia, requiring the presence of one of His Majesty's ships there for its support and protection,

tection, which has by so much diminished the effectiveness of the squadron in the Bights; and although His Majesty's ship stationed at the Gambia has occasionally made cruizes to the rivers (where slave vessels almost always are) between that settlement and this colony, no beneficial result has attended them.

During the period that His Majesty's ship "Dryad," bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Hayes, was on this station (seventeen months), that ship herself captured nothing, the several slave vessels condemned to her by the Mixed Courts here were taken by her tenders "Black Joke" and "Fair Rosamond." The cutter "Sea-Flower," another of the "Dryad's" tenders, was, as far as captures are concerned, useless: she also took nothing, and she came on and went off this coast with the "Dryad."

His Majesty's ship "Favourite" has been on this station two years, and has captured one slave ship.

His Majesty's brigs "Pelorus" and "Brisk" have been on the station since the end of January 1832, and each vessel has only made one capture.

His Majesty's brig "Charybdis," and "Pluto," steamer, have been here an equal period of time, and neither has yet taken a slaver.

In reporting these facts to your Lordship, we would not be thought for an instant to reflect in any manner whatsoever upon the commanders of those ships; such is very far from our intention: we know them to be most zealous and most active in the cause of humanity, and willingly would they adopt a course that would put a stop to the Slave Trade.

It is also probable that the unsuccessful exertions of the squadron may arise in some measure from two new systems which we learn the proprietors of slave ships, particularly Spaniards, have commenced. One is that of sending ships with suitable cargoes of merchandize to purchase slaves on shore, allowing sufficient time to elapse for a cargo to be collected, and then sending, in every way perfectly prepared, the swiftest sailing vessels that can be obtained to ship the slaves (which can be done in a few hours) and carry them off, in opposition to the system formerly adopted of sending the goods and merchandize in the same ship that carried off the return cargo of slaves.

The other plan is, for the slaving vessel to run to the place from whence she intends to ship her slaves, land the goods and merchandize for their purchase, and then quit and go to some other part 200 or 300 miles distant. She is then engaged in wooding and watering, and arranging for the reception of her intended cargo; and if one of His Majesty's cruisers should, during such time, board that vessel, the parties on board of her conjecture, and it appears to us with probability, that the commander of His Majesty's ship would imagine the slaves intended for shipment must be near the spot, that, under such impression, he would keep off the place (usually out of sight of land) in expectation of meeting the slaver coming out with her cargo, which vessel, taking advantage of this circumstance, runs back, ships her slaves, and effects her escape.

We lament to have to exhibit to your Lordship such a discouraging view of the effect of the laborious exertions made by Great Britain for the extinction of this odious traffic. It is indeed difficult to devise and adopt any plan, consistent with a due regard to the existing stipulations of the Treaties for the repression of the Slave Trade, that cannot be readily evaded or circumvented by the ingenuity of slave dealers, whose perception of the means of fraud appear to become keener the more their schemes are opposed—powerfully stimulated thereto by the prospect of the immense profits usually made in such traffic.

To point out to your Lordship what measure, in our opinion, would be the most effectual to put an end to such a state of things, we must again name the adoption, by Foreign Powers, of the Equipment Article—the only one that we have proof (as under the Netherland Treaty) of being efficient for the object aimed at, viz. the repression of the Slave Trade: and we are grieved to find that your Lordship's humane and strenuous efforts upon this point with Spain (whose subjects, at present, more than those of any other nation, are so deeply engaged in slaving) have hitherto been unavailing. In the absence thereof, we think that the next best remedy to check the flagrant extent to which this unlawful traffic continues, is the stationing such a number of small ships of war upon this coast as would allow five or six cruisers to guard the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and as many more between Cape Palmas and the River Gambia. This would afford greater

hopes

SIERRA LEONE. hopes of seriously contracting the trade in slaves, by diminishing the chances of the slaver's escape, than, we regret to state, we at present entertain.

(General.)

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

No. 4

His Majesty's Commissioners to Sir *G. Shee*.—(Received April 20.)

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 16th February 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 27th of December 1832, enclosing to us the copy of an instruction from Viscount Palmerston to His Majesty's Representatives at the Courts of the several Foreign Powers who have entered into Treaties with His Majesty for the repression of the illicit traffic in slaves, directing them to call upon those Governments to acquiesce in the entire destruction of vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the sale of their materials broken up.

We hope that the Governments concerned will not hesitate to consent to the proposed arrangement, as it will, undoubtedly, put a stop to the practice complained of.

In further proof that the present system requires a corrective, we beg to acquaint you, and request you will be pleased to lay the same before Viscount Palmerston, that the Spanish brig "Carolina," whose suspicious case we reported to his Lordship on the 8th of October last, to which we beg to refer, is reported, and we believe the report to have sailed a short time ago from the Galinas with a full cargo of slaves for the Havana.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

Sir George Shee, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, 12 copies of papers marked A. and B., relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented, by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

(signed)

Palmerston.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

No. 6.

His Majesty's Commissioners to *J. Backhouse*, Esq.—(Received August 18.)

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 5th July 1833.

WE have the honour to acquaint you that no vessel has been adjudicated in either the British and Portuguese, British and Netherland, or British and Brazilian, Court of Mixed Commission in this Colony, during the past half year, ending on the 1st instant.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

John Backhouse, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

No. 7.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 5th July 1833.

WE have the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship a certified copy of the list of slaves registered by the Courts of Mixed Commissions at Sierra Leone during the past half year.

The

The number so registered was 773, and the number emancipated during the same period was 775; two having died between the period of emancipation and registration. SIERRA LEONE.
(General.)

We have, &c.
(signed)

Wm. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7.—(Abstract.)

	Number registered.	Number died before Registration, but emancipated.	Number emancipated.
Desengano - -	209	-	209
Veloz Mariana - -	265	-	265
Indio - - -	108	-	108
Josefa - - -	191	2	193
Total - - -	773	2	775

(Mem.)—Number registered up to the 5th January 1833 - - - - - 26,156
ditto - - from the 5th January to the 5th July 1833 - - - - - 773
Total - - - - - 26,929

5th July 1833.

(signed) *Walter W. Lewis, Registrar.*

SIERRA LEONE. (Spain.)

(Spain.)

No. 8.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

No. 8.

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

WE have the honour to transmit, herewith, for your Lordship's information, an abstract of the proceedings in the British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone during the past year, ending on the 1st instant.

Your Lordship will perceive by that abstract, that the number of cases adjudicated in that Court was four, all cases of condemnation; and the number of slaves emancipated was 1,316.

We have, &c.
(signed)

Wm. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Abstract of Proceedings in the British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, from the 1st day of January 1832 to the 1st day of January 1833.

Enclosure in No. 8.

No. 1. THE Spanish schooner "Frasquita," alias "Centella," commanded by Juan Ramundo Verger, was furnished with a Royal passport from Havana, which authorized a lawful commercial voyage to the Islands of Princes and St. Thomas. She was detained on the 15th of February 1832, in latitude 3° 30" north, longitude 7° 20" east, with a cargo of slaves on board, by His Majesty's brig "Black Joke," (tender to His Majesty's ship "Dryad,") Lieutenant Henry Vere Huntley, commanding, who immediately despatched her to Sierra Leone, where she arrived on the 10th of March. Full proof having been adduced of the employment of the "Frasquita" in the illicit traffic in slaves, sentence of condemnation was, on the following 20th, passed upon her, as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain; and her surviving slaves, 228 in number, were, on the same day, decreed to be emancipated from slavery, 62 having died between capture and adjudication.

No. 2. The "Segunda Teresa," sailing under Spanish colours, commanded by Don Ramon Aguelleyro, was furnished with a passport from the Havana, authorizing a voyage of lawful commerce to the Islands of Princes and St. Thomas.

She

SIERRA LEONE.
(Spain.)

She was detained, with 459 Slaves on board, on the 19th of March 1832, in or about latitude 2° 38' north, longitude 3° 9' east, by His Majesty's brig "Pelorus," Richard Meredith, Esq. commander; and arrived at Sierra Leone for adjudication on the 12th of April following. On the 21st of the same month the Court met for the adjudication of the "Segunda Teresa," and it having been clearly proved that she was engaged at the time of capture in the illicit traffic in slaves, condemned her as good and lawful prize, and emancipated her surviving slaves, to the number of 445, 14 having died previous to adjudication and since their capture.

No. 3. The Spanish schooner "Prueba," Antonio Ferrera, master, was authorized by a Royal passport from the Havana, dated the 11th of January 1832, to proceed on a legitimate trading voyage to the Island of St. Thomas. She, however, went direct to the River Bonny, where she took on board a cargo of slaves. On the 3d of May 1832, on her return voyage to the Havana, she was fallen in with, and detained in latitude 3° 10' north, longitude 5° 36' east, by His Majesty's brig "Brisk," Lieutenant Edward Harris Butterfield commanding.

The "Prueba" arrived at Sierra Leone on the 26th of May, and was immediately proceeded against in this Court for being engaged in the Slave Trade; and sufficient proof of her illicit employment therein having been adduced, she was, on the 5th of June 1832, condemned as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and her slaves, 274 in number, were decreed to be emancipated, 34 having died between capture and adjudication.

No. 4. The brig "Carolina," commanded by Nicolas Calveras, sailing under Spanish colours, and bound to the Havana with a cargo of slaves, was fallen in with and detained by His Majesty's ship "Favourite," Joseph Harrison, Esq. commander, being in or about latitude 2° 53' north, longitude 7° 19' east, on the 15th of August 1832. It having been clearly proved by the evidence of Nicolas Calveras, the master, and Gabriel Perez, the mate, that the "Carolina" was engaged in the illicit traffic in slaves at the time of her capture, the Court condemned her, on the 11th of September 1832, as good and lawful prize to Great Britain and Spain, and decreed the emancipation of her surviving slaves, 369 in number, 57 having died since capture and before adjudication.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

No. 9.

No. 9.

His Majesty's Commissioners to J. Backhouse, Esq.—(Received March 12.)

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

IN pursuance of the 75th clause of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty George IV., intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," we have the honour to transmit a Return of such Spanish vessels as have been adjudicated in the British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commission in this Colony, in the period from the 1st of July 1832, to the 1st of January 1833.

John Backhouse, Esq.
&c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed)

Wm. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Enclosure in
No. 9.

RETURN of SPANISH VESSELS adjudicated by the British and Spanish Court of MIXED COMMISSIONS, established at *Sierra Leone*, betwixt the 1st of July 1832 and the 1st of January 1833.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Where captured.		Property seized.	Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	No. of Slaves captured.	No. died before Adjudication.	Total No. emancipated.	Decretal part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	Whether Property condemned has been sold or converted, and whether any part remains unsold, and in whose hands the Proceeds remain.
		Latitude.	Longitude.								
Carolina	15 Aug. 1832.	2° 53' N.	7° 19' E.	brig and 426 slaves.	Captain J. Harrison, H. B. M. sloop "Favourite."	11 Sept. 1832.	426	57	369	condemned for being engaged in the illicit traffic in slaves.	-- vessel and stores sold by public auction, and the proceeds paid into the military chest.

Sierra Leone, }
1 January 1833. }

(signed)

W. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

(signed)

Walter W. Lewis,
Registrar.

No. 10.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

No. 10.

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 10th January 1833.

WE had the honour to receive, on the 2d instant, your Lordship's Despatch of the 19th November last, in which your Lordship has been pleased, with reference to our Despatch of the 14th of May 1832, to acquaint us that all Spanish vessels found trafficking in slaves on the coast of Africa, whether to the north or south of the Equator, will now be liable to be dealt with for condemnation under the Treaty, and directing us to erase the words "either" and "or Spanish" from the third line of the fifth page of the copies of the extract from the Regulations for the guidance of the mixed Commissions, which we possess.

We beg, most respectfully, to return your Lordship our thanks for having thus cleared up the doubts we entertained, which those words gave rise to, and to state that your Lordship's directions in respect thereto have been carried into effect.

We have, &c.
(signed)

Wm. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

No. 11.

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 10th January 1833.

WE were honoured on the 2d instant by the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, of the 20th of November 1832, inclosing to us the copy of a Despatch which your Lordship had addressed to His Majesty's minister at Madrid, together with his answer, by which we learn that His Majesty's Government have determined to withdraw altogether the British Establishment lately forming on the Island of Fernando Po.

We beg to tender our thanks for this communication, and to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty's brig "Charybdis," Lieutenant Crawford commanding, lately sailed from hence to carry into effect the directions of His Majesty's Government on this subject.

We have, &c.
(signed)

Wm. Smith.
H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received June 1.)

No. 12.

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 13th April 1833.

WE have the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the arrival here on the 3d instant, of the Spanish schooner "Desengaño," Francisco Loureyro, master, which vessel, having on board 220 slaves, and bound from the River Bonny to the Island of Cuba, was, on the 22d of February last, the day of her coming out of the said river, captured by His Majesty's brig "Charybdis," Lieutenant Richard Burrough Crawford commanding.

The usual formalities in the British and Spanish Court against the "Desengaño" having been gone through, and the fact of her employment in the illicit traffic in slaves having been unquestionably established, sentence of condemnation was pronounced upon her by that Court on the 11th instant, as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and the surviving slaves captured on board of her, 209 in number, decreed to be emancipated from slavery.

We inclose herein our Report of the case of the "Desengaño," and beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the facts deposed to by the master, Francisco Loureyro,

SIERRA LEONE. Loureyro, that she was formerly the "Indagadora" (notorious for having made several successful slave voyages), condemned by the Mixed Commission Court at Havana for slaving, and that he bought her there at public auction for 3,500 dollars, affording further proof, that vessels condemned by the Mixed Courts are frequently purchased to be re-employed in the trade which subjected them to condemnation.

(Spain.)

In a conversation that the Registrar to the Mixed Courts (Mr. Lewis) had with Francisco Loureyro, after the examination of the latter had been concluded, he acquainted Mr. Lewis that slaves now fetch with difficulty, in the Havana, 200 dollars each, and that if from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. is realized, and more is seldom obtained, upon the capital employed, in each voyage in the Slave Trade, the speculation is reckoned a good one.

If this information were correct it would give rise to flattering hopes that, ere long, the inducement to carry on the Slave Trade would cease, in consequence of the profits not being commensurate with the risk. We are sorry, however, to confess that we have strong doubts as to its accuracy, from the avidity with which that traffic continues to be carried on. We, on the 16th of February 1833, reported to Sir George Shee, for your Lordship's information, that we had received intelligence that the Spanish brig "Carolina" had left the Galinas with a cargo of slaves. Since then we have heard from the master of the British brig "Liburnum," of Whitby, that, about the middle of February last, when his vessel was entering the roadstead of that place, whither he was bound with a freight of merchandize from London, a large Spanish brig, having on board 600 slaves, sailed therefrom on her homeward voyage to Cuba. About the same period Lieutenant-Governor Findlay received information that a Spanish vessel, having on board 450 slaves, had left the Rio Pongas for the same destination. And only three weeks past the Colonial schooner brought information that a Spanish schooner had sailed from the Rio Pongas with 250; and that another smaller vessel of the same nation, was lying at Bangalang, in the same river, slaving, intending to carry off 150.

It appears beyond doubt, and it is a melancholy fact, that so long as a market for exporting slaves can be obtained, so long will the natives of Africa continue to supply it. In the beginning of last month, Mr. Smith and Mr. Lewis took an excursion up this river, and at a place called Port Logo, about 20 miles beyond the jurisdiction of this Colony, they were credibly informed that a kofle of slaves had, about two weeks previously to their visit, left that town for the Rio Pongas, most likely intended for the cargo of the aforementioned Spanish schooner, lying at Bangalang, in that river.

Notwithstanding the extent to which the Slave Trade is carried on in the neighbourhood of this Colony, we cannot but suppose that it is carried on to at least an equal extent in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, where, with the exception of His Majesty's brig, "Brisk," now at the Gambia, the whole of the squadron have been stationed for the purpose of effecting its repression.

We have heard that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to add to the number of ships of war on this coast. One, His Majesty's brig "Griffon," arrived here on the 1st and sailed on the 10th instant, to the southward.

We trust such addition to the squadron will allow a portion of it to be stationed near to this place (indeed we believe this to be Admiral Warren's intention), and that between the successful exertions of the whole squadron in making captures, and the small profits, as asserted by Francisco Loureyro, obtained by those slave vessels that may escape, rendering the trade too hazardous to pursue with any prospect of remuneration for the risk, an effectual check may be given to the traffic, and which, in course of time, may lead to its entire repression.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Enclosure in
No. 12.

Report of the Case of the Spanish schooner "Desengaño," Francisco Loureyro, Master.

THIS vessel was furnished with a royal passport from the Havana, under date of the 27th of September 1832, declaring her to be commanded by Francisco Loureyro, and authorizing her to proceed on a licit commercial voyage to the island of St. Thomas. The "Desengaño," instead of proceeding to that island, went to the River Bonny, where a cargo of 220 slaves was taken on board, and she was returning to Cuba, when fallen in with and detained at the mouth of that river, on the 22d of February last, by His Majesty's brig "Charybdis," Lieutenant Richard Burrough Crawford commanding.

The "Desengaño" arrived in this harbour on the 3d of April, with 212 slaves on board, and although the height of the space allotted for these unfortunate people was only 28 inches, yet, from the care and attention paid to them, and the clean state the vessel was kept in by Mr. Harper, the prize master, highly creditable to him, only 8 died on the passage hither. The surgeon to the Court having, on the same day, visited the captured vessel, reported that there were then on board 10 cases of dysentery, a number afflicted with "craw-craw" (12 of them severely so), and one with ulcer: from all which circumstances he recommended their being landed as soon as convenient, which recommendation was carried into effect the next morning, and 211 were lauded and delivered into the charge of the Liberated African Department, one other slave having died on the night of the "Desengaño's" arrival.

On the 4th of April, the captor's proctor prayed that the ship's papers and the declaration of the captor might be filed, and that the usual monition, citing all parties interested in the vessel to appear, might go forth. The prayer of that petition having been granted, they were accordingly, on the same day, brought into Court, duly authenticated by the affidavit of Mr. Harper, the prize master, and the monition was issued, returnable on the 11th of April, on which day it was certified by the Marshal to have been duly served.

On the 6th of April, the master, Francisco Loureyro, and the cook, José Maria Alvara, were examined on the standing interrogatories.

Francisco Loureyro deposed, "that he was born in Ferrol, where he generally resided, occasionally resided at the Havana; that he was the owner of the detained vessel, and appointed himself to the command of her. Had known the detained vessel at the Havana for the last 10 or 12 years; purchased her about seven months since on her being condemned by the Mixed Commission Court at Havana, for having been engaged in illicit Slave Trade. She was then named "Indagadora;" believes she is American built; that she was seized during the present voyage for having slaves on board, and that she sailed under Spanish colours, had a French ensign and two signal flags on board for making signals; that the detained vessel is now called the "Desengaño," which name she has had only during the last seven months; she is about 75 tons burthen; and there were two officers, exclusive of himself; and 20 mariners on board; all of whom were Spaniards, shipped by himself at Havana; that the present voyage began at Havana, and was to have ended at some port of Cuba; the vessel went direct from Havana to the River Bonny, for which place he bore up, being unable to make the islands of St. Thomas or Princes, and being in want of provisions and water; that at about half-past 7 o'clock A.M. of the 22d February last, he first saw the boats of the capturing ship, whilst he was working the detained vessel over the bar of the Bonny, and in a few minutes afterwards his vessel was seized; that the bill of sale which he received from the Court of Mixed Commission at Havana he has left at that place, in the custody of the Notary of Marine—paid 3,500 dollars for the said vessel at auction; that he purchased for shipment in the Bonny 220 slaves, and received one as a present: cannot state if they were all embarked, as in the hurry of shipping them they were not counted; the vessel came direct to this port after capture, and lost by death, during her passage up, eight of the slaves; that he is the lader, owner and consignee of the cargo of the detained vessel, and that neither that nor the vessel were insured."

José Maria Alvara deposed, "that he was present at the time that the vessel was seized; was so seized for having slaves on board, all of whom were shipped in the Bonny; that the present voyage began and it was to have ended at the Havana; that he does not know who were the owners of the detained vessel or cargo, but that the master was the lader of the latter."

Upon this evidence, which so fully established the employment of the "Desengaño" in the illicit traffic in slaves, the Court, on the 11th instant, condemned that vessel as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and decreed 209 slaves, the survivors of those captured on board of her, to be emancipated from slavery, 11 having died between the time of capture and condemnation, viz. eight on the passage hither, one in harbour, and two after their having been landed.

(signed)

*Wm. Smith.**H. W. Macaulay.*

Sierra Leone, 13th April, 1833.

SIERRA LEONE.
(Spain.)

No. 13.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

No. 13.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 2, 1833.

I HEREWITH send to you, for your information, the copies of two Despatches,* which, by His Majesty's command, I have recently addressed to His Majesty's Ministers at Madrid and Rio de Janeiro, conveying His Majesty's direction, that the adoption of a stipulation for condemning vessels on the ground of their being equipped for Slave Trade may be urged in the strongest manner upon the Governments of Spain and of Brazil.

I am, &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

* See Class B.

No. 14.

No. 14.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 1st June 1833.

WE have the honour to report to your Lordship that His Majesty's brig "Curlew," Henry Dundas Trotter, Esq., commander, captured inside the New Calabar River, on the 23d of April last, the Spanish schooner "Veloz Mariana," Fortunato Romero, master, having on board 290 slaves, with whom she was bound to the Island of Cuba.

The "Veloz Mariana" (usually called the "Veloz," under which name she has, like the "Desengaño," lately "Indagadora," made several successful slave voyages), arrived here on the evening of the 23d ultimo; on the following day 267 slaves were landed from her, 23 having died previously; and yesterday, the 31st, the British and Spanish Court condemned that vessel, and emancipated 265 slaves (two having died after they were landed), being the survivors of those who had been captured on board of her.

We have the honour to enclose herein our Report of this case, in which the only novel feature, as distinguished from the usual cases of slaving under the Spanish flag, is the deposition of the master, Fortunato Romero. This individual, who, in this colony in October 1830, manumitted the slaves he had on board his vessel, the "Parjarito," which had been detained by the "Puss," a schooner belonging to Commander Webb, of His Majesty's ship "Medina," deposed that the 290 negroes who were found on board the "Veloz Mariana" were shipped and owned by Amarcri, the King of New Calabar, and were to be conveyed as passengers to the Havana, where they were to reside for five years to be taught agriculture and trades, and then to return with him to their own country.

The story of his having received 50,000 dollars for the passage of the slaves is equally as improbable as the foregoing. The dollars were not found on board when the "Veloz Mariana" was detained, nor have they been found since.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

The Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

Enclosure in
No. 14.

Report of the Case of the Spanish schooner "Veloz Mariana," Fortunato Romero, Master.

THE "Veloz Mariana" was furnished with a royal commercial passport, dated at the Havana on the 2d of November 1832, declaring her to be commanded by Fortunato Romero, and authorizing her to proceed on a lawful trading voyage to the islands of Princes and St. Thomas. Having left Havana on the 4th of that month she proceeded direct to the New Calabar River, where, after lying upwards of 10 weeks, 290 slaves were shipped, with whom she was about to return to the Havana, when detained on the night of the 23d of April 1833, by the boats of His Majesty's sloop "Curlew," Henry Dundas Trotter, Esq., commander.

Late in the evening of the 23d of May last, the "Veloz Mariana" arrived in this harbour with

with 268 slaves on board, 22 having died on the passage hither. The surgeon to the Court, early on the following morning, proceeded on board; and that officer reported, that amongst the "Veloz Mariana's" slaves were 18 cases of bowel complaint, 3 of yaws, 6 of ulcers, and the greater number of them were afflicted with "craw-craw:" from all which circumstances he recommended the landing of the slaves, which recommendation was carried into effect on the same day; 267, one having died on board in harbour, having been landed and delivered into the charge of the Liberated African Department.

The proctor for the captor, on the 24th, prayed that the ship's papers might be filed and the usual motion go forth. The prayer of this petition having been granted, the papers were brought into Court on the same day, duly authenticated by the affidavit of Mr. Matson, the prize master. The motion was at the same time issued, citing all persons interested in the "Veloz Mariana" to appear, and it was returned into Court on the 31st of May, certified by the Marshal to have been duly served.

The captor in his declaration stated, that on the 23d of April 1833, he detained, inside the New Calabar River, the Spanish schooner "Veloz Mariana," commanded by Fortunato Romero, who declared her to be bound from thence to the island of Cuba with 290 slaves, said to have been taken on board in that river on the 20th of the same month.

On the 27th of May, the master, Fortunato Romero, and the mate, Antonio San Marti, were examined on the standing interrogatories.

The master deposed that "he was born in and resided at Havana; always has been a Spanish subject, and is unmarried; that he appointed himself to the command of the detained vessel, being the owner thereof; that he first saw the said vessel about seven months since at Havana; that she is American built; that he does not know the reason of the detention of his vessel; that she sailed under Spanish colours; had on board American, French and other colours as signals; that the name of the vessel taken is the "Veloz Mariana," which is the only name he has known her to have; that there were on board, exclusive of himself, two officers and 22 mariners, all of whom are Spaniards, and were shipped at Havana by himself; that there were about five or six passengers on board, shipped in the New Calabar for Havana, who had formed part of the crew of the Spanish schooner "Desengañó;" that the present voyage began and was to have ended at Havana, which was the last clearing port the vessel sailed from previous to capture; that she went direct to the New Calabar, to receive from Amarcricri, the King of that river, the people who were found on board the said vessel at the time of her detention, who were intended to be conveyed to Havana to be taught agriculture and trades; that at about nine o'clock in the night of the 23d of April last, whilst at anchor in the New Calabar, his vessel was detained; that the King of New Calabar was the lader and owner of the cargo with which the said vessel was seized, and that he, the witness was the consignee thereof; that the present cargo consisted of 290 negroes, shipped as passengers by the King of New Calabar for Havana, where they were to reside for five years, to be educated, and then return with witness to their country; that he received 50,000 dollars, in cash, from the said King as the passage-money for the said negroes to Havana."

The mate deposed that "the name of the master of the detained vessel is Fortunato Romero; that he, witness, was present when the said vessel was detained for having negroes on board; that she sailed under Spanish colours, and had also on board a few signal flags; that the name of the detained vessel is the "Veloz Mariana," by which name only he has known her; that the present voyage began, and was to have ended at Havana, which was also the last clearing port the vessel sailed from previous to capture; that the said vessel went direct to New Calabar, but does not know the object of the voyage; that the master put on board the detained vessel the negroes with whom she was seized, and who were sent, as he, witness, heard, as passengers to Havana by the King of New Calabar, at which place they were to have been educated; that the said master was the consignee of the said negroes;" and that her "present cargo consisted of 290 negroes, shipped as previously stated."

No claim was made for the "Veloz Mariana."

The Court assembled for the hearing of this case on the 31st ultimo, when it remarked, that there was no doubt of the Africans on board the "Veloz Mariana" being passengers; but it was fully proved they were not free passengers. They were shipped and owned, as sworn to by Fortunato Romero, by Amarcricri, the King of New Calabar River, and were confined on board by force, being all in irons when detained, thus showing most clearly that they were on board as slaves. The Court therefore condemned the "Veloz Mariana," as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and decreed the emancipation from slavery of 265 slaves, the survivors of those captured on board of her, 25 having died between the period of capture and condemnation, viz. 22 on the passage hither, one previous to, and two after, their having been landed.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

Sierra Leone, 1st June 1833.

No. 15.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 18.)

No. 15.

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 24th June 1833.

WE have the honour to report to your Lordship the capture, on the 13th of May, of the Spanish sloop "Indio," José Balaguer, master, with slaves on board, by His Majesty's ship "Favourite," Captain Joseph Harrison commanding.

The

SIERRA LEONE.
(Spain.)

The "Indio" was captured on the fourth day of her return from the Bonny, in which river her slaves were shipped to St. Jago de Cuba, the port to which she belonged.

She arrived here late in the day of the 12th instant; on the 14th proceedings in the British and Spanish Court were commenced against her, and on the 22d instant that Court condemned her for having been engaged in the illicit traffic in slaves.

Our Report of the case we have the honour to enclose herewith. We have to point out to your Lordship's notice the fact deposed to by the master in this case, that the "Indio" belonged to a Frenchman, whom he calls Don Francisco, and that the slaves were to have been delivered to a Monsieur Martines, another Frenchman, both of St. Jago de Cuba, where they are resident, and carry on business. The other witness, however, deposed, that Martines was the owner of the "Indio." Although that vessel is but 44 Spanish tons burthen, yet from her being a British-built sloop, and therefore capacious for her tonnage, only nine slaves died out of the 117 captured on board of her. The remainder were emancipated from slavery at the same time the "Indio" was condemned.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Report of the Case of the Spanish sloop "Indio," José Balaguer, Master.

Enclosure in
No. 15.

THE Spanish sloop "Indio," was furnished with a royal passport, dated at St. Jago de Cuba on the 19th December 1832, declaring José Balaguer to be her master, and authorizing a voyage to the Island of Princes. The "Indio" proceeded to the River Bonny, where 117 slaves were taken on board, and had proceeded with them four days on her return to St. Jago de Cuba, when detained on the 13th of May 1833, by His Majesty's ship "Favourite," Captain Joseph Harrison commanding.

On the evening of the 12th of June the "Indio" arrived here with 109 slaves on board. The surgeon to the Court immediately visited them, and recommended they should be landed as soon as possible, and placed in the Liberated African Yard; which was accordingly done on the 14th, the day the "Indio" was brought into Court.

On the 14th of June the ship's papers were filed, attested by the affidavit of the prize master, Mr. Edward Phillips Charlewood. The monition, as usual in such cases, was at the same time prayed for and issued, and it was returned into Court on the 21st instant, certified by the Marshal to have been duly served. On the 15th of June the master, José Balaguer, and a seaman, Diego Bausa, were examined on the standing interrogatories.

The master deposed, "that he was born in Carthage; his wife and family resided there; that he usually lives in Cuba; has always been a Spanish subject; that he was appointed to the command of the detained vessel about six months since by Don Francisco, a Frenchman, carrying on trade at St. Jago de Cuba; that he never saw the said vessel previous to his receiving possession of her at St. Jago de Cuba; believes her to be British built; that the said vessel was detained for having slaves on board; that she sailed under Spanish colours; that the name of the captured vessel is "Indio," which is the only name he has known her to have; that the voyage began and was to have ended at St. Jago de Cuba, which was also the last clearing port the vessel sailed from previous to capture; that she touched at Baracoa, a port in the island of Cuba, to get a new mast, and went from thence direct to the Bonny for a cargo of slaves; that his vessel was captured about 31 days since, on the fourth day of leaving the Bonny; that the aforesaid Don Francisco was the owner of the said vessel at the time of her detention; that witness was the lader of the present cargo—does not know who was the owner thereof; the slaves were to have been delivered at St. Jago de Cuba to a Monsieur Martines, a Frenchman, resident at that place; he only knew him four days previous to witness's leaving Cuba; that the present cargo consisted of 117 slaves, shipped from the shore in the Bonny.

The seaman, Diego Bausa, deposed, that "the master was appointed to the command of the 'Indio' by the owner, a Monsieur Martines, a Frenchman, of St. Jago de Cuba;" in other respects he confirmed the master's evidence.

The Court, therefore, on the 22d of June 1833, condemned the "Indio" as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and decreed 108 slaves, who were captured on board of her, to be emancipated from slavery, nine having died between the time of their detention and emancipation, viz. eight on the passage up, and one after they were landed.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

Sierra Leone, 24th June 1833.

No. 16.

No. 16.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 24th June 1833.

WE have the honour to enclose herein, for your Lordship's information, our Report of the case of the Spanish brig "Josefa," Francisco Jozé Buigas, master, which vessel was condemned by this British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commission, on the 22d instant, for trading in slaves.

The "Josefa" was returning with a cargo of slaves to St. Jago de Cuba from the Bonny, which river she had left but two days, when, after a short chase, she was detained on the 5th of May last, by His Majesty's steamer "Pluto," Lieutenant Thomas Ross Sullivan commanding.

We very much regret to state to your Lordship that a most deplorable mortality took place amongst the "Josefa's" unfortunate slaves. Although every care and attention in the power of the prize officer and crew were paid to them, 78 died between the time of her capture and their being landed here on the 14th instant (the day after their arrival), and seven subsequently thereto.

The slaves were not excessively crowded on board the "Josefa," she being a roomy vessel, of 112 Spanish tons burthen, built for carrying merchandize: had she been one of those sharp American-built vessels usually employed in the Slave Trade, we fear that it would have been our melancholy task to have reported a still greater mortality amongst them.

The "Josefa" is the first slave ship the "Pluto" has captured.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Smith.**H. W. Macaulay.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Report of the case of the Spanish brig "Josefa," Francisco Jozé Buigas, Master.

THE brig "Josefa," commanded by Francisco Jozé Buigas, and sailing under Spanish colours, was furnished with a commercial passport, dated at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 30th November 1832, authorizing her to proceed on a lawful trading voyage to the Island of Princes. She was detained, on the 5th May 1833, in latitude 3° 58' 42" north, longitude 7° 27' 39" east, by His Majesty's steamer, "Pluto," Lieutenant Thomas Ross Sullivan commanding.

The "Josefa" had on board a cargo of slaves at the time of capture, that had been shipped in the River Bonny, on the 4th of May 1833, with which she was bound to St. Jago de Cuba.

The "Josefa" arrived in this harbour on the 13th instant, with 200 slaves on board. The surgeon to the Court on the same day visited her, and reported that the slaves were almost all afflicted with disease: he therefore recommended that the prize vessel, so soon as convenient, should be sent to land her slaves at the lower Hospital at Kissy, and thus avoid contact with the town.

This arrangement was carried into effect on the following morning by the "Josefa" proceeding to Kissy, and landing there all her slaves.

On the 14th of June, the ship's papers of the "Josefa" were brought into Court and filed, duly authenticated by Mr. Bentham, the prize master. The usual monition, citing all parties interested to appear, was at the same time prayed for and issued, and it was returned by the proper officer, on the 21st, certified to have been duly served.

On the 15th, the master, Francisco Jozé Buigas, and the second mate, Christobal Caval, were examined on the standing interrogatories.

The master deposed, that "he was born in Catalonia; is a married man, and his family reside there; that he, witness, has lived for the last two years at Havana: that he appointed himself to the command of the captured vessel, being the owner thereof; that he has known the said vessel for the last 15 years; that she was built at Barcelona; that the said vessel was detained for having slaves on board; that she sailed under Spanish colours; that he has never known the said vessel by any other name than "Josefa;" that the present voyage began and was to have ended at St. Jago de Cuba; that the vessel went first to St. Thomas, West Indies, thence to Brava, Cape de Verds, and lastly to the Bonny for a cargo of slaves; that St. Thomas was the last clearing port the vessel sailed from previous to capture; that the present cargo consisted of 280 slaves, shipped in the Bonny, and of which he was the lader, owner and consignee."

The second mate's deposition corroborated, in every particular, the master's testimony.

Enclosure in
No. 16.

SIERRA LEONE.
(Spain.)

On the 18th of June an affidavit of the prize-master, Mr. Bentham, was filed. That officer therein deposed, "that at the time of the seizure of the said brig 'Josefa,' on the 5th of May 1833, there were on board 278 slaves; and further, that subsequent to the seizure of the said brig, 78 of the said slaves died from disease; and that every care and attention in the power of himself and crew were afforded to the said slaves; and that the death of the said 78 slaves did not ensue through the neglect of deponent or any of his said crew."

This evidence fully proved that the "Josefa" was, at the time of capture, employed in the illicit traffic in slaves. The Court accordingly, at its sitting on the 22d of June 1833, condemned the "Josefa" as good and lawful prize to the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and as taken by His Majesty's steamer, "Pluto," Lieutenant Thomas Ross Sullivan commanding, and decreed the emancipation from slavery of 193 slaves, being the survivors of those captured on board, 85 having died between the period of her capture and condemnation, viz. 78 on the passage up, and seven after they were landed.

Sierra Leone, 24th June 1833.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

No. 17.

No. 17.

His Majesty's Commissioners to J. Backhouse, Esq.—(Received August 26.)

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 5th July 1833.

IN pursuance of the 75th clause of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," we beg leave to transmit herewith a Return of all the Cases of Spanish vessels adjudicated in the British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commission established at Sierra Leone, in the period from the 1st of January to the 1st of July 1833.

We have, &c.

John Backhouse, Esq.
&c. &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

Enclosure in No. 17.

RETURN of SPANISH VESSELS adjudicated by the British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commissions, established at Sierra Leone betwixt the 1st January 1833 and the 1st July 1833.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Where captured.		Property seized.	Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	Number of Slaves captured.	Number died before Adjudication.	Total Number emancipated.	Decretal Part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	Whether Property condemned has been sold or converted; and whether any part remains unsold, and in whose hands the Proceeds remain.
		Latitude.	Longitude.								
Desengano.	1833: 22 Feb.	At the entrance of the River Bonny.		--Schooner and 220 Slaves.	-- Lieutenant R. B. Crawford, H. B. M. Brig "Charybdis."	1833: 11 Apr.	220	11	209	Condemned for being engaged in the illicit traffic in Slaves.	-- Vessel and Stores sold by public Auction, and the Proceeds paid into the Military Chest.
Veloz Mariana	23 Apr.	Inside the New Calabar River.		--Schooner and 290 Slaves	-- Commander H. D. Trotter, H. B. M. Sloop, "Curlew."	31 May	290	25	265	- ditto -	- ditto - ditto.
Indio -	13 May	3° 28' N.	7° 36' E.	Sloop and 117 Slaves.	-- Captain Joseph Harrison, H. B. M. Ship "Favourite."	22 June	117	9	108	- ditto -	-- Vessel and Stores sold by public Auction, on 29th June 1833, the Proceeds thereof remain in the hands of the Commissioner of Appraisement and Sale.
Josefa -	5 May	3° 58' 40" N.	7° 27' 39" E.	Brig and 278 Slaves.	-- Lieutenant T. R. Sullivan, H. B. M. Steam-vessel "Pluto."	22 June	278	85	193	- ditto -	- ditto - ditto.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

Sierra Leone, 1 July 1833.

(signed)

Walter W. Lewis, Registrar.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 18th July 1833.

WE have the honour to report to your Lordship, that His Majesty's brig "Trinculo," Josiah Thompson, Esq., commander, on her way from this to the Leeward Station, detained, on the 7th instant, and arrived here with, on the night of the 9th, the Spanish schooner "Segunda Socorro," Jozé de Inza, master, bound from the Galinas to the Island of Cuba, with 307 slaves on board, who had been shipped at the former place on the 2d of this month.

The illicit transaction in which the "Segunda Socorro" was engaged having been fully established, that vessel was, yesterday, in the British and Spanish Mixed Court, condemned as lawful prize, and the slaves captured on board of her, decreed to be emancipated from slavery. Our Report thereof we have the honour to enclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, and have, in this case, also to draw your Lordship's attention to that part of the evidence of Jozé de Inza, the master of the "Segunda Socorro," in which he deposed that she was formerly called "El Planeta," condemned in the Mixed British and Spanish Court in the Havana, last August, for slaving, and that he gave 3,000 dollars for her to one Traversay, a Spanish merchant of that port, who bought the said vessel under a sentence of the Mixed Commission Court established there.

A novel feature in this case, as deposed to by the same man, Inza, is, that the slaves taken on board the "Segunda Socorro" belonged to the black chiefs of the Galinas, named Siacca, Manna, Amurah, and Mandingo Lahi, names well known in this colony, and that the consignees thereof were two mulatto men, one named Faita Antonio, who resides in the Bay of Cochino, and the other, Faita Faejarda, at Saint Antonio de Cuba, both being Spaniards, carrying on business as brokers.

It is with great regret that we have still to report to your Lordship the very extensive continuance of the Slave Trade at the Galinas. Jozé de Inza freely communicated to the Registrar, Mr. Lewis, who questioned him generally on the Slave Trade, that three vessels under the Spanish flag had within the last three months, shipped cargoes of slaves there, and that a fourth vessel of the same nation was to leave with a full cargo immediately after the sailing of the "Segunda Socorro." The names of three he gave as follow—the name of the fourth he did not remember.

Brig "Temerario" took off	-	-	-	-	600	slaves	
Brig "La Imperice" took off	-	-	-	-	450	"	
Schooner "Segunda Socorro" took off	-	-	-	-	307	"	
A Brigantine, name unknown, to take off	-	-	-	-	450	"	
Total						-	1,807 slaves.

Inza openly confessed he had long been in the Slave Trade; that he had made 14 voyages in that guilty traffic—the last four to the Galinas—and out of that number he had only once (the present) been captured.

We forbear commenting upon this exposure of facts. The idea will naturally strike your Lordship how hopeless the present measures are for repressing a traffic, in which it would appear, supposing the same degree of impunity to attend other vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, that the chances are thirteen to one in favour of their escaping.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Wm. Smith.

H. W. Macaulay.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

SIERRA LEONE.
(Spain.)

Enclosure in No. 18.

Enclosure in
No. 18.

Report of the Case of the Spanish schooner "Segunda Socorro," Jozé de Inza, Master.

THE Spanish schooner "Segunda Socorro," commanded by Jozé de Inza, was furnished with a royal passport for legitimate commerce, dated at Havana, on the 22d of December 1832, which authorized her to proceed to the Island of St. Thomas for that object. She left the Havana on the 28th of the same month, and went direct from thence to the Galinas, where she arrived on the 25th of the following February, and remained until the beginning of the present July.

Having taken on board 307 slaves, she was returning with them to the Island of Cuba when fallen in with, and, after a short chase, detained, on the 7th instant, in lat. 6° 30' north, longitude 12° 12' west, by His Majesty's brig "Trinculo," Josiah Thompson, Esq. commander.

The "Segunda Socorro" arrived in this harbour on the evening of the 9th instant, in company with the "Trinculo." The medical attendant visited the slaves early on the following morning, and reported that they were generally very healthy, with the exception of a few cases of "craw-craw;" but the vessel being very much crowded, he recommended that the slaves should be landed as soon as convenient; and the acting Governor having consented to receive them in charge until adjudicated, they were landed on the same day.

On the 10th instant the ship's papers were brought into court, duly authenticated by the captor. Commander Thompson, and the monition, as usual, was at the same time prayed for, and issued, and it was returned on the following 17th, certified by the marshal to have been duly served.

On the 11th, the master, Jozé de Inza, and the cook, Jozé Gioeni, were examined on the standing interrogatories.

The master deposed, that "he was born at Malaga, and usually resided at Havana; has always been a Spanish subject, and is a married man; that he appointed himself to the command of the detained vessel, being the owner thereof; that he has known her for about two years and a half, believes her to be American built; that the said vessel was seized for having slaves on board; that she sailed under Spanish colours; that the name of the captured vessel is 'Segunda Socorro,' which she has had during the time she has been his property, the last six or seven months; that she was formerly called 'El Planeta,' and was condemned in the Mixed Commission Court at Havana, about August in the past year; that the vessel was his (witness's) property, he was master and owner of her; that the cargo of slaves was owned by the following black chiefs of Galinas, Siacca, Manna, Amurah, and Mandingo Lahi; that the present voyage began and was to have ended at Havana, which was also the last clearing port the vessel sailed from previous to capture; that she went direct to the Galinas to trade, or obtain a cargo of slaves on freight; that he gave 3,000 dollars for the 'Segunda Socorro' to one Traversay, a Spanish merchant, at Havana, who bought the said vessel under a sentence of the Mixed Commission Court established there; that the laders of the present cargo were the aforesaid black chiefs; and that the consignees thereof were two mulatto men, one named Faita Antonio, who resided in the Bay of Cachino, and the other Faito Faejarda, at Saint Antonio de Cuba; they were Spaniards, carrying on business as brokers; that the lading of the said vessel in the last voyage was slaves, and the present cargo consists of 307 slaves, shipped from the shore at the Galinas."

The cook deposed, that "the master appointed himself to the command of the detained vessel, being the owner thereof; that he (witness) has known the detained vessel since she was captured by an English man of war, about six years since, and brought into the Havana; believes that she is American built; that the name of the detained vessel is 'Segunda Socorro,' which she has had for the last two years, during which time the present master has also been her owner; previous to that she was called 'El Planeta;' and that the present cargo consists of 307 slaves, shipped from the shore at the Galinas."

Under these circumstances, which proved the employment of the "Segunda Socorro" in the Slave Trade, the British and Spanish Mixed Court, on the 17th instant, condemned that vessel as good and lawful prize, and decreed the 307 slaves captured on board of her to be emancipated from slavery.

Sierra Leone, 18th July 1833.

(signed) *Wm. Smith.*
H. W. Macaulay.

SIERRA LEONE. (Portugal.)

(Portugal.)

No. 19.

No. 19.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 12.)

My Lord;

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

ENCLOSED we have the honour to forward to your Lordship an Abstract of the Proceedings in the British and Portuguese Court of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone during the year 1832.

There

There was only one case in that period adjudicated in the above Court, which SIERRA LEONE. was one of condemnation : 385 slaves, or their survivors, were emancipated. (Portugal.)

We have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smith.*
H. W. Macaulay.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Abstract of Proceedings under the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission, established at Sierra Leone, between the 1st of January 1832 and the 1st of January 1833.

Enclosure in No. 19.

THE Portuguese brig "Hebe," Domingo, José d'Almeida, master, and João Antonio de Moraes Foião, owner, was captured with a cargo of slaves, off the Isle of Pines, on the 13th of July 1832, in lat. 21° 15' north, long. 83° 5' west, by His Majesty's schooner "Nimble," Lieutenant J. M. Potbury commanding.

The "Hebe," after capture, was taken by the captor to Nassau, New Providence, and the slaves were landed at Hyburn Key, one of the Bahamas. She then took her departure from that place, and arrived here on the 16th of October 1832.

It having been fully proved, by the evidence adduced, that the "Hebe" was engaged at the time of capture in carrying on an illicit traffic in slaves, the Court, on the 25th of October, condemned the "Hebe" as good and lawful prize to the crowns of Great Britain and Portugal, and emancipated her 385 slaves, or their survivors, landed at Hyburn Key; it having been proved that 401 was the number captured on board of the "Hebe," and that 16 had died previous to their disembarkation.

(signed) *Wm. Smith.*
H. W. Macaulay.

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

No. 20.

His Majesty's Commissioners to *J. Backhouse, Esq.*—(Received March 12.)

No. 20.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 5th January 1833.

IN pursuance of the 75th clause of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," we have the honour to transmit a Return of such Portuguese vessels as have been adjudicated in the British and Portuguese Court of Mixed Commission established in this Colony, in the period from the 1st of July 1832 to the 1st of January 1833.

John Backhouse, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smith.*
H. W. Macaulay.

Enclosure in No. 20.

RETURN of PORTUGUESE VESSELS adjudicated by the *British and Portuguese* Court of Mixed Commissions, established at *Sierra Leone*, betwixt the 1st July 1832 and the 1st January 1833.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Where captured.		Property seized.	Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	Number of Slaves captured.	Number died before Adjudication.	Total Number emancipated.	Decretal part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	Whether Property condemned has been sold or converted, and whether any Part remains unsold, and in whose hands the Proceeds remain.
		Latitude.	Longitude.								
Hebe -	1832: 13 July	21° 15' N.	83° 5' W.	Brig and 401 Slaves.	-- Lieut. John M. Potbury, H. B. M. Schooner, 'Nimble.'	1832: 25 Oct	401	16	*385	- - Con demned for being engaged in the illicit traffic in Slaves.	-- Vessel and Stores sold by Public Auction, and the Proceeds paid into the Military Chest.

* The Slaves belonging to the "Hebe" were landed at Hyburn Key, Bahama Islands, on the 11th August 1832.

Sierra Leone, 1 January 1833.
(signed) *Wm. Smith.*
H. W. Macaulay.

(signed) *Walter W. Lewis,*
Registrar.

SIERRA LEONE.
(Portugal.)

No. 21.

No. 21.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, March 15, 1833.

ON the receipt of your Despatch* of the 12th of October 1831, informing me of the condemnation of the Portuguese vessel "Roza," I gave directions that the various Papers which had been received at this office relating to this case should be laid before the proper Law Officer of the Crown.

In concurrence with the opinion of that officer, I have to state to you that, as it clearly appeared from the ship's papers and the evidence of the master and two of the crew of the "Roza," that this vessel was the property of Portuguese subjects, and that the slaves on board had been shipped at Cacheo, on the coast of Africa, in contravention of the Treaties subsisting between this country and Portugal, for the Abolition of Slave Trade, the sentence, pronouncing the ship to be forfeited, and decreeing the emancipation of the slaves, who had been previously landed at Nassau under circumstances which fully justified that measure, was perfectly correct and proper.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

PALMERSTON.

* See Class A. 1832, No. 23.

No. 22.

No. 22.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 13, 1833.

WITH reference to your Despatch of the 20th December 1830, on the subject of the Portuguese slave vessel, "Nympha," captured after an action with His Majesty's brig, "Conflict," I herewith transmit to you, for your information, Copies of Correspondence which has recently passed with the Board of Admiralty, Mr. Sampayo* and Mr. Hoppner,† upon the subject of this vessel.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.

(signed)

PALMERSTON.

* Mr. Sampayo, May 29, 1832.

Ditto Sept. 17 "

Ditto May 7, 1833.

Ditto July 5 "

† Mr. Hoppner " "

} See Class B. 1832, Nos. 19 and 25.

} See Class B. 1833.

Sixth Enclosure in No. 22.

Sir *George Shee* to the Hon. Captain *Elliot*.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 5th July 1833.

Enclosure in
No. 22.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th of June 1832, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the crew of the Portuguese slave schooner, "Nympha" I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to send to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying copies of letters which have been addressed, under this date, to His Majesty's Consul General at Lisbon, and to Mr. Sampayo, upon this subject.

I am, &c.

The Hon. Captain Elliot,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

George Shee.

No. 23.

No. 23.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 7th June 1833.

WE had the honour, on the 5th instant, to receive your Lordship's Despatch of the 15th of March last, in which your Lordship has been pleased to inform us, that the condemnation of the Portuguese vessel, "Roza," and the emancipation of her

her slaves, on the 6th of October 1831, under the circumstances detailed by **SIERRALEONE.**
His Majesty's Commissioners in their report of that case, was perfectly just and
(Portugal.)
proper.

It is exceedingly gratifying to us to receive your Lordship's approval of the
measure pursued in regard to that vessel; and we beg most respectfully to tender
our best thanks to your Lordship for communicating the same to us.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Smith.*

H. W. Macaulay.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

SIERRA LEONE. (Netherlands.)

No. 24.

(Netherlands.)

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

No. 24.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 14th June 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you the copy of a communication which has been
received at this office from the Admiralty, stating that the instructions referred to
in the Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands for the suppression of
illegal Slave Trade, have been issued to the ships and vessels of His Majesty's
navy, mentioned in the enclosed Letter, and that the instructions which had been
issued to His Majesty's ships, named in the margin of that Letter, have been
recalled.

I have to desire that you will communicate this information to the Mixed Board
of Commission of which you are members.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) PALMERSTON.

Enclosure in No. 24.

John Barrow, Esq. to Sir *George Shee*.

Sir,

Admiralty, 6th June 1833.

Enclosure in
No. 24.

WITH reference to the Treaty with the Netherlands for the prevention of the Slave Trade,
I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will
acquaint Viscount Palmerston, for communication to the Dutch Government, that the
instructions referred to in the said Treaty have been issued to the following ships and vessels
of His Majesty's Navy, viz.

Guns.	Ship.	Commander.
50 - - -	Isis - - -	James Polkinghorne.
42 - - -	Pallas - - -	William Walpole.
28 - - -	Talbot - - -	R. Dickinson, C. B.
18 - - -	Arachne - - -	W. G. Agar.
" - - -	Favourite - - -	J. Harrison.
" - - -	Pelorus - - -	Richard Meredith.
" - - -	Racehorse - - -	F. V. Cotton.
10 - - -	Britomart - - -	W. H. Quin.
3 - - -	Brisk - - -	J. Thompson.
" - - -	Charybdis - - -	R. B. Crawford.
" - - -	Griffon - - -	James E. Parlyby.
1 - - -	Pluto - - -	G. Buchanan.

And that the instructions which had been issued to His Majesty's ships named below, have
been recalled, viz. "Columbine," "Shannon," "Atholl," "Dryad," "Black Joke,"
"Hyacinth," "Conflict," "Plumper," "Sea Flower," and Fair Rosamond."

Sir G. Shee, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Barrow.*

SIERRA LEONE.
(Brazil.)

SIERRA LEONE. (Brazil.)

No. 25.

No. 25.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 16th March 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a Note* which I have received from the Chevalier de Mattos, &c., proposing that the sentences pronounced by the Mixed Brazilian and British Slave Trade Commission at Sierra Leone may undergo revision, by being submitted to the arbitration of a third Power, together with the copy of the Answer* which, by His Majesty's command, I have returned to the Chevalier de Mattos' proposition.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

* See Class B.

No. 26.

No. 26.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 5th July 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, the copies* of a Correspondence relative to an avowed intention of the Government and Legislature of Brazil to direct the re-exportation to Africa of such negroes as may henceforward reach the coasts of Brazil, brought thither for the purposes of traffic.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

* Rio Commissioners	December 7	-	1831,	Class A.	1832,	No. 80.
Ditto	May 16	-	1832,	Ditto	"	No. 87.
Mr. Aston	January 10	-	1832,	Class B.	"	No. 38.
Ditto	May 19	-	1832,	-	-	No. 44.
To Mr. Fox	June 5	-	1833,	Class B.	1833.	
M. de Mattos	May 30	-	1833,	ditto	"	
To ditto	July 2	-	1833,	ditto	"	
To Mr. Fox	July 5	-	1833,	ditto	"	

No. 27.

No. 27.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, 7th June 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 18th March 1833, enclosing to us, for our information, the copy of a Note which your Lordship had received from the Chevalier de Mattos, Brazilian Minister at the Court of London, proposing that the sentences pronounced in the Mixed Brazilian and British Slave Trade Commission, established in this Colony, may undergo revision, by being submitted to the arbitration of a third Power, together with the copy of the Answer which your Lordship had returned to the Chevalier de Mattos, declining to agree to the proposal of the Brazilian Government.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Smith.**H. W. Macaulay.*The Right hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

HAVANA.

No. 28.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Jan. 24, 1833.)

No. 28.

My Lord,

Havana, 30th November 1832.

WE have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 30th ultimo the brig "Carolina," Juan Pinto, master, sailed from this port for the coast of Africa, as did also the schooner "Veloz," Fortunato Romero, master, on the 4th instant.

The schooner "Francisca," ———— Trebú, master, arrived in this port on the 27th instant, from the coast of Africa, and was immediately denounced by us to the Captain-General. As yet, however, we have not received his Excellency's answer.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Jan. 24, 1833.)

No. 29.

My Lord,

Havana, 10th December 1832.

ON the 2d instant the Spanish brig "Empresa," Jozé Benito Pardo, master, and the Spanish schooner "Segunda Gallega," Joaquin Blanco, master, both sailed for the African coast.

On the same day also arrived in port the notorious brig "Volador," Antonio Estevez, master, which sailed for Africa on the 4th March last, and on the 4th, the brig "Maria," D. Miguel Riera, master, avowedly from the coast of Africa.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 30.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Feb. 2, 1833.)

No. 30.

My Lord,

Havana, 22d December 1832.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 21st ultimo Commander Robert Russell, of His Majesty's brig "Victor," while cruising between the Islands of Tobago and Grenada, fell in with the Spanish brig "Negrito," Francisco Antonio Sarria, master, whose departure for the African coast was mentioned in Mr. Macleay's Despatch of 25th June last. After a chase of some hours, Commander Russell detained her for having on board 526 slaves. Her crew, at the time of detention, consisted of 30 men and seven passengers. The master and six of these men were left on board with the slaves, and the brig despatched, under the command of Mr. Lawrell, for this port, where she arrived on the 11th instant. On the 12th instant Commander Russell himself arrived with the remainder of the crew and the papers of the "Negrito."

We

HAVANA.

We have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the captor's declaration, with a certificate of the deaths after detention, an abstract of the evidence given before the Mixed Commission, and a translation of the sentence, signed on the 20th instant, which condemns the vessel and cargo, and emancipates the 490 slaves whom the captor delivered over to the Captain-General, and who were all remaining of 534 taken on board at Ayudah, which place the "Negrito" left on the 20th October last. The true owner of the "Negrito" is said to be a merchant of the Havana, named Zangroniz.

We have also the honour to enclose the Diario, of the 12th instant, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Captain-General does not intend to distribute out these negroes as servants or apprentices, but reserves them to be employed in public works.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay.

Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure
in No. 30.

First Enclosure in No. 30.

Declaration of the Captor.

I, ROBERT RUSSELL, commander of His Britannic Majesty's sloop "Victor," hereby declare, that on the 21st day of November 1832, being in or about latitude 12° north, and longitude 60° 35" west, I detained the brig named the "Negrito," sailing under Spanish colours, armed with 20 muskets and 18 cane knives, commanded by Francisco Antonio Sarria, who declared her to be bound from Ayudah to St. Thomas, with a crew consisting of 30 men and seven passengers, whose names as declared by them respectively, are inserted in a list at foot hereof, and having on board 526 slaves, said to have been taken on board at Ayudah on the 20th October 1832, and are enumerated as follows, viz.

	Healthy.	Sickly.
Men - - - -	267	6
Women and Girls - - -	111	-
Boys - - - -	135	7

I do further declare that the said brig appeared to be sea-worthy, and was supplied with a sufficient stock of water and provisions for the support of the said negroes and crew on their destined voyage to St. Thomas.

I do further declare that the vessel was well found with sails and rigging, having a crew more than sufficient to navigate her, and the slaves generally appeared to be in good condition.

(Witnesses) *John West, Surgeon.*
Henry South.

(signed) *Robt. Russell.*

Francisco Antonio Sarria.
Manuel Alday.
Manuel de la Cruz.
Antonio Fernando.
Manuel de Abaroa.
José Sacramento.
Manuel de Ascorra.
Antonio Rulan.
Francisco Coll.
Juan Miranda.
José Malliñas.
Juan Antonio Abilbina.
Pedro Antonio.
Manuel Coz.
Antonio Lima.

Juan Ramirez.
Manuel Arteaga.
Francisco Archabanza.
Francisco Mateo.
Luiz Carrillo.
Bartolomé Comas.
Antonio Ribero.
Juan B. Gobela.
Nicolas Rizo.
Domingo Gomez.
Ignacio Cabrera.
Santiago Chabisco.
Andrez Suarez.
Gabriel Gonzalez.
José Diaz.

Passengers.

Nemesis Pena.
Clemente Valladare.
Juan Figuero.
Manuel Gonzalez, died at sea
on the 4th December 1832.

José Villalba.
José J. de la Cruz.
Manuel de Leon.

(signed) *Robt. Russell.*

An Account of the Deaths of Slaves on board the "Negrito" Spanish Slave Vessel, between the 21st November and 14th December 1832.

HAVANA.

DATE.	Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
21st November	-	2	—
22d "	-	2	—
23d "	-	2	—
24th "	1	—	—
25th "	2	—	—
26th "	1	1	—
27th "	1	—	—
30th "	2	—	—
1st December	-	1	—
2d "	4	—	—
3d "	1	—	—
6th "	2	1	—
8th "	1	1	1
9th "	2	—	—
10th "	1	—	—
Died in the Harbour	7	—	—

Total at sea, 29, who, with the seven that died in harbour, make a total of 36.

(signed) *F. W. Lawrell*, Prize Master.

(signed) *Robt. Russell*, Commander, H. M. Sloop "Victor."

Second Enclosure in No. 30.

Abstract of the Evidence in the Case of the brig "Negrito."

Second Enclosure
in No. 30.

1. ROBERT RUSSELL, Esq., commander of the English sloop of war, "Victor," being sworn, and having shown his instructions, deposed, that the place and time of the detention of the Spanish brig "Negrito," the number of slaves on board, the state of the detained vessel, and all other particulars required by the Treaty for the abolition of the traffic in slaves, are duly set forth in the declaration in the English language now given in and signed by this deponent; and finally, that the papers now also given into court, numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, and indorsed by the deponent, are the same papers found on board the slave vessel, without addition, alteration or subtraction whatever, viz.

1. Royal passport.
2. Contraseña.
3. Muster-roll.
4. Contract of master with the crew.
5. Contract of sale of the "Negrito."
6. Custom-house register, and 3 log-books.

2. Mr. Frederick William Lawrell, mate of the brig of war "Victor," and prize-master of the "Negrito," being sworn, deposed, that the certificate of the deaths of the negroes on board the slave vessel between the 21st November and 14th December, which he delivered to his commander, is signed by this deponent as a just and true document; since, of 526 negroes existing at the period of detention, 36 have died, so that only 490 were delivered over to the captain-general.

3. Mr. Henry South, purser of the "Victor," and Mr. John West, surgeon of the "Victor," being sworn, both identified their respective signatures as witnesses to the truth of the matters set forth in the captor's declaration above mentioned.

4. Francisco Antonio Sarria, native of Argorta, in the lordship of Biscay, a catholic, and married, being sworn, deposed, that he is master of the Spanish merchant brig "Negrito;" that he was captured on the 21st of November last by the English brig "Victor," about 8 o'clock, P. M.; that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the same day the deponent was in sight of Tobago, one of the Windward Islands; that the reason of the deponent's being captured was his having bozal negroes on board; that at the time of the detention there were, according to this deponent's calculation, only 524 negroes on board, but the English officers counted 526; that although the deponent remained in the "Negrito," yet, being indisposed in health, he could not take an exact account of the negroes who died on board after the detention; but he understood that 490 were delivered over alive in this port to the Spanish authorities; that the brig, having proceeded direct for the Havana, without touching at any place since the detention; none of the negroes could have escaped on shore before they were handed over to the captain-general; that the "Negrito" sailed from the Havana on the 17th of June last, with papers and cargo for the island of St. Thomas, and with the intention of bringing back coffee, ivory, and other merchandize; that, not finding at St. Thomas the above articles, this deponent sailed for the coast of Africa, where, at a place called Ayudah, he landed his cargo, under the idea that he would be paid for it with palm oil and ivory,

HAVANA.

ivory, but having waited 40 days, the people there informed him that they had no other means of paying for the cargo than with negro slaves; that, under such circumstances, this deponent saw himself under the necessity of taking on board 534 negroes, who were by death reduced to 526 at the time of detention; that the deponent took them on board with the intention of selling them in one of the Windward Islands; that the cargo which the "Negrito" took out was composed of cotton goods, aguardiente, and gunpowder, but that the whole of it was landed on the coast of Africa; and that there was no other return cargo except the aforesaid negroes; that the deponent is supercargo and owner of the brig "Negrito," in partnership with the mate, D. Manuel Alday; that the papers now produced are those which the English commander found on board the "Negrito" at the time of detention; that this deponent acknowledges all these papers as those of the "Negrito," except the log-books numbered 7, 8 and 9, although he believes them also to have been the log-books of some person on board the "Negrito;" that he knows not by whom these log-books were written.

5. Manuel de Alday, 43 years of age, native of Guecho, in the lordship of Biscay, a catholic, and married, having his residence in the Havana, being sworn, deposed, that he is mate of the Spanish brig "Negrito;" that he went on board the said brig in this port, having been charged with the office of mate by the captain, D. Francisco Antonio Sarria; that they sailed from the Havana on the 17th of June last, with a cargo of gunpowder, aguardiente, and dry goods, for the island of St. Thomas; on arriving there the master, Sarria, saw that there was no produce in St. Thomas which he could take back to Havana, and consequently they made sail for the coast of Africa, where they arrived at a place called Ayudah; that the said Sarria immediately entered into an agreement with the merchants of that place, who promised to pay him for his cargo with gold-dust, palm-oil, and ivory, but when, at the end of 40 days, he called for the fulfilment of their part of the agreement, these merchants signified that they had not been able to procure the above articles, and that they could only pay with slaves; that the master, Sarria, found himself thus, unless he prolonged his stay on that coast to an indefinite term, under the necessity of taking on board a cargo of negroes, but that his object was to dispose of them among the Windward Islands; that this deponent knows not the exact number of negroes embarked on the coast of Africa; that they sailed from Ayudah on the 20th October last for the Windward Islands; that on the 21st of November they were detained, on account of their cargo, by an English brig of war, in sight of the island of Tobago; that this deponent cannot state how many negroes were on board at the time of detention, because he was immediately transferred to the capturing vessel, where he has remained until he arrived in the Havana; that, for the same reason, he cannot state how many of the negroes have died since the detention; that one of the passengers of the "Negrito," taken on board on the coast of Africa, a Portuguese, whose name this deponent does not know, died on board the "Victor," on the 4th or 5th of December; that this deponent does not recognize the papers now produced, and numbered 1 to 9 inclusive, nor know whether they are those of the "Negrito;" that this deponent had never any occasion to examine the papers of the "Negrito," this being the particular office of the captain; that this deponent is owner of the vessel, but that it is for the captain to state whether these papers are those of the "Negrito;" that D. Francisco Antonio Sarria is supercargo of the vessel.

(On reading over the above deposition to the deponent, previous to his signing it, he begged to be allowed to state that he is not certain that the "Negrito" sailed from the African coast on the 20th of October, and that he is ignorant likewise whether the object of the "Negrito" being detained was her having on board a cargo of bozal negroes.)

6. José del Sacramento, 47 years of age, a native of Lima, in Peru, a catholic, and married, now resident in this city, being sworn, deposed, that he is by profession a blood-letter; that this deponent sailed from the Havana on the 17th of July last, in the Spanish brig "Negrito," on board which the captain, D. Francisco Antonio Sarria, had given him the place of surgeon; that the cargo of the brig was aguardiente and dry goods, and their destination the island of St. Thomas; that they anchored at St. Thomas, and there landed their cargo, that is, a part of it; but did not there take on board any other goods, but sailed for the coast of Africa, and a place called Ayudah; that this deponent is ignorant of the motive which the captain had for sailing to Ayudah, but that the "Negrito" there landed the rest of her cargo, and took on board negro slaves in return; that 536 slaves of both sexes were taken on board; that this deponent cannot state on what day they sailed from Ayudah; that they made direct for this island of Cuba, according to what this deponent heard from captain Sarria; that an English brig of war detained the "Negrito" near Tobago, about eight o'clock at night, but of what day this deponent does not recollect; that eight negroes had died on board the "Negrito" previous to the detention; that this deponent knows nothing of what passed on board the slave vessel after the detention, because he was transferred on board the English brig of war; that one of the passengers of the "Negrito," named Manuel, a Portuguese, died of fever on board the capturing ship; that this deponent recognizes, of the papers now produced, the muster-roll, royal passport, contraseña, and contract of the captain with the crew, and knows them to belong to the "Negrito;" but that the other papers and documents he cannot recognize, the more especially as, having been immediately passed on board the English brig, he was not allowed to witness the delivery of the vessel's papers to the captor; that Don Francisco Antonio Sarria was captain and owner of the "Negrito," but that this deponent never knew a supercargo, further than that the captain arranged every thing according to his own pleasure.

Third Enclosure in No. 30.

HAVANA.

Third Enclosure
in No. 30.

(Translation.)

Sentence in the Case of the brig "Negrito."

In the always most faithful city of the Havana, on the 20th day of December 1832, the most excellent Señor Conde de Fernandina, Spanish Commissary Judge of the Mixed Commission, &c., together with Don William Sharpe Macleay, the British Commissary Judge, having met and taken into their consideration the proceedings consequent upon the capture which the English brig of war "Victor," commanded by Don Robert Russell, made on the 21st November last, in latitude 12° north, and longitude 60° 35" west, of the Spanish merchant brig "Negrito," Don Francisco Antonio Sarria, master, which brig had a cargo of 526 negroes on board at the time of detention, of whom have since died, either on the passage here or in port, previous to their being delivered up to the Spanish authorities, 36, and it being fully proved, as well by the declarations of the Spanish captain and other witnesses examined, as by the documents found on board at the time of detention, that the said brig sailed from this port on the 17th June last, with papers and a cargo for the island of St. Thomas, but made direct for the coast of Africa, where at a place called Ayudah, she took on board 534 slaves, of whom 526 were in existence at the time of detention, which last number, by subsequent deaths as aforesaid, remains now reduced to 490. Whereupon the Commissioners resolve that they ought to declare, and hereby do declare, with all due consideration to the merits of the case, and according to the brief and summary mode adopted in all similar cases on the truth being made manifest, that the capture of the said merchant brig "Negrito," and of the 490 negroes now remaining alive, is good and legal; and that the said brig, with all her tackle, apparel, and whatever else may be on board, are subject to confiscation, except the above mentioned 490 negroes, who are hereby freed from all slavery and captivity. And the Commissioners order that the condemned vessel be valued by the principal masters of the Royal Arsenal, they being previously sworn to a faithful performance of the duty, and that she be then sold by public auction, before the public scrivener, D. Manuel Fornari, in order that the proceeds be applied to the benefit of the two governments; the said vessel being for the present placed in deposit with D. Jayme Andreu, who shall swear faithfully to execute the charge, and shall receive her from the captor according to formal inventory. The Commissioners shall likewise proceed, without loss of time, to deliver as usual, by the hands of their secretary, to the above-mentioned 490 negroes their certificates of emancipation; and they shall also address a letter to his Excellency the Captain General, with a certified copy of the sentence, in order that he may adopt the proper measures to give it effect, the crew of the brig "Negrito" remaining in prison at his Excellency's disposal. And by this their sentence definitively judging, thus have the Commissioners provided, ordered and signed, in the presence of their secretary, who certifies.

(signed)

Juan Francisco Cascales, Secretary.

(signed)

El Conde de Fernandina.

W. S. Macleay.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 30.

Fourth Enclosure
in No. 30.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS, the Spanish brigantine "Negrito," captured for having contravened the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, has arrived in this port with a cargo of negroes; it is determined that no applications for them for the service of individuals will be received, as they are to be employed on the public works; if, however, any may remain after those shall have been chosen who may be wanted, public notice thereof will be given, in order that applications may then be made, in the manner and under the regulations established by the government.

(signed)

Antonio Maria de la Torre y Cardenas, Secretary.

Havana, 11th December 1832.

No. 31.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Feb. 2, 1833.)

No. 31.

My Lord,

Havana, 31st December 1832.

ON the 10th instant the schooner "Juanita," Domingo Elorduy, master, on the 22d instant the schooner "Pantica," Juan Bautista Manine, master, on the 25th instant the brig "Abencerrage," Pedro Badia, master, and on the 27th instant the brig "Agatocles," Santiago Alonso, master, arrived from the African coast. All these cases of Slave Trade have been represented by us to the Captain-General, and we have received the usual form of answer.

On the 16th instant the notorious schooner "Tres Manuelas," Jozé Marques, master, and on the 28th the schooner "Segunda Socorro," Jozé de Yuza, master, sailed for the African coast.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

Charles Mackenzie.

&c. &c. &c.

HAVANA.

No. 32.

No. 32.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Feb. 2, 1833.)

My Lord,

Havana, 31st December 1832.

WE have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Registers of the Slaves emancipated by decrees of this Mixed Commission during the year 1832.

In the interval between the delivery up of the negroes by the captor to the Captain-General and the issuing of their respective certificates of emancipation there have died, according to the Reports of the Captain-General,—

On board the "Planeta"	-	-	-	-	2
On board the "Aguila"	-	-	-	-	8
On board the "Indagadora"	-	-	-	-	—
Total dead					10

Owing to the late period of the year when the "Negrito" was condemned, the great number of her negroes to be described, and the intervention of the Christmas holidays, the Register of this vessel is not yet completed, but will be transferred to next year 1833.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in
No. 32.

Enclosure in No. 32.

ABSTRACT of the Registers of Negroes who have received Certificates of Emancipation from the Mixed Commission during the year 1832.

No.	Name of the Vessel condemned.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Planeta - - - -	183	53	236
2	Aguila - - - -	468	128	596
3	Indagadora - - -	122	12	134

No. 33.

No. 33.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord,

Havana, 1st January 1833.

IN pursuance of the Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV., intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," we have the honour to enclose a Return of the Cases adjudicated in this Court of Mixed Commission during the last six months.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 33.

RETURN of SPANISH SLAVE VESSELS brought before the Mixed Commission at the *Havana* for Adjudication, from 1st July 1832 to 1st January 1833.

Enclosure in
No. 33.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Property seized.	Name of Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	Decretal Part of Sentence, Whether forfeiture or Restitution.	Whether Property condemned has been sold, or remains unsold; and in whose hands the Proceeds remain.
Indagadora -	1832 : 25 June	-- Schooner, having on board 134 Negroes.	-- Lieutenant W. Warren, His Majesty's Schooner "Speedwell."	1832 : 9 July	Forfeiture	-- This Vessel has been sold, with all her Tackle, &c. nothing remaining unsold, and the Proceeds have been remitted to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.
Negrito	21. Nov.	-- Brig, having on board 526 Negroes.	-- Commander R. Russell, His Majesty's Sloop "Victor."	20 Dec.	Forfeiture	-- This Vessel, Tackle, &c. remain for sale by public Auction, and at present remain in deposit with D. Jayme Andreu.

(signed)

W. S. Maclean.

Charles Mackenzie.

No. 34.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received February 18.)

No. 34.

My Lord,

Havana, 1st January 1833.

WE have the honour to enclose herewith three lists, which will enable your Lordship to judge of the degree to which the Slave Trade has prevailed in this port during the year just expired.

In 1831, 32 vessels, of which two were Portuguese, sailed from this port for the coast of Africa; and it will be seen that the result of only five of these voyages is unknown; that 21 have returned with slaves and safely landed their cargoes; that three have been captured by His Majesty's schooner "Speedwell," and condemned at the Havana; that one, if not two, have been condemned at Sierra Leone; and that another of them is said to have returned in safety to Matanzas.

The second list will show that during 1832 there have safely arrived here from Africa 27 slave vessels, (of which two are Portuguese,) whereas in the preceding year no less than 36 slave vessels arrived in the Havana.

By the third list it will be seen that 31 vessels have sailed, during the year just expired, for the African coast, of which 12 have already returned safe, and landed their cargoes; one has been captured by His Majesty's sloop "Victor;" and another, a Portuguese brig, having cleared out for Bahia, is not so certainly engaged in the traffic.

We know not exactly to what extent the Slave Trade may prevail in the other ports of the island; but we have learned that on the 27th July last, the schooner "Pronta," — Capo, master, sailed from Matanzas for the African coast; and that on the 17th November last the brig, "Plinio," Ignacio Calbert, master, arrived in Santiago de Cuba, after landing her slaves. We also understand, that a large brig, the "Ninfa," Jozé Salvat, master, landed upwards of 600 slaves at or near Trinidad, on the 7th ultimo.

We truly regret that this report of the actual state of the Slave Trade in the Island of Cuba is so different from that which, on the arrival of the new Governor, we had some hopes of being able, at this season, to lay before your Lordship, as the anticipations in which we indulged at that time have not been realized. We conclude that it is the intention of Spain to continue the same line of conduct, with respect to the Slave Trade, as that which was adopted in the time of

HAVANA.

General Vives, and that she is resolved that no other restriction shall be placed on this detestable traffic than that which results from the operations of the Mixed Commission.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure
in No. 34.

First Enclosure in No. 34.

LIST of the SLAVE VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of *Havana* for the *African Coast* during the year 1831.

No.	Date.	Nation.	Class.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Remarks.
1	1831 : 20 Jan.	Spanish -	Schooner	Hosey - -	Salvado Felitú -	Sailed for Lagos.
2	21 "	Portuguese	Sumaca -	San Ant. Vencedor	L. A. Rochadel -	Sailed for Bahia de todos Santos.
3	22 "	Spanish -	Schooner	Segunda Tentativi	Ramon Nosedal -	Returned 19 June 1831
4	3 Feb.	Portuguese	"	Estela - -	J. M. Ibarcaria -	
5	"	Spanish -	"	Planeta - -	Pedro Badia -	" 14 July "
6	6 "	"	Brig -	Andromaca -	Francisco Loureyro	" 9 Oct. "
7	15 "	"	Schooner	Urania (a) Cristini	Juan Baut. Arrarte	" 1 July "
8	16 "	"	"	Ligera - -	José Benito Pardo -	" 9 Oct. "
9	"	"	"	Amistad - -	Juan Garcia -	Sailed for Lagos. Returned 23 Oct. 1831
10	24 "	"	Brig -	Urraca - -	Juan Sagreras -	Returned 30 June "
11	6 Mar.	"	Schooner	Veloz - -	Joaquin Blanco -	" 25 Sept. "
12	29 Apr.	"	"	Prueba - -	Antonia Ferreira -	" 18 Nov. "
13	7 May	"	"	Indagadora -	Francisco Robirosa	" 26 " "
14	15 "	"	Brig -	Rapido - -	Santiago Alonzo -	Sierra Leone.
15	22 "	"	"	Teresa - -	Francisco Sarria -	Returned 16 Nov. 1831
16	24 July	"	Schooner	Segunda Gallega	Jozé Rodriguez -	" 5 Jan. 1832
17	"	"	Brig -	Urraca - -	Domingo Ant. Castro	" 25 Dec. 1831
18	27 "	"	Schooner	Juanita - -	Juan Bauta Arrarte	" 27 Nov. "
19	5 Aug.	"	"	Manuelita -	Pedro Badia -	" 25 Feb. 1832
20	7 "	"	"	Esperanza -	Jozé Ibargaray -	Sailed for the Cape de Verds.
21	1 Oct.	"	"	Tentativa -	Jozé Garay -	Returned 19 July 1832
22	9 "	"	"	Planeta - -	Salvador Felitú -	-- Captured with 239 Negroes by H. M. Schooner, "Speedwell."
23	3 Nov.	"	"	Ligera - -	Jozé Benito Pardo -	Returned 30 June 1832
24	8 "	"	"	Frasquita -	Juan Veguer -	" 2 July "
25	10 "	"	Brig -	Churruca -	Jozé Franc. Gonzalaz	" 29 May "
26	13 "	"	Schooner	Veloz - -	Joaquin Blanco -	" 6 April "
27	20 "	"	"	Amistad Habanera	Mariano Sarria -	
28	16 Dec.	"	Brig -	Carolina -	Nicolas Calveras -	-- Said to have returned to Matanzas, in Aug. 1832.
29	23 "	"	"	Aguila - -	Juan Ferrer -	-- Captured with 616 Negroes by H. M. Schooner "Speedwell."
30	25 "	"	Schooner	Indagadora	Ramon Casal -	-- Captured with 134 Negroes by H. M. Schooner "Speedwell."
31	"	"	Brig -	Teresa - -	Ramon Agulleiro -	Said to be captured on the Coast of Africa.
32	27 "	"	Schooner	Juanita	Domingo Elorduy -	Returned 28 Apr. 1832
				Returned and landed their Cargoes - - - - -		21
				Condemned at the Havana - - - - -		3
				Condemned at Sierra Leone - - - - -		1
				Said to have been captured on the African coast, and condemned at Sierra Leone - - - - -		1
				Said to have been returned to Matanzas - - - - -		1
				Fate unknown - - - - -		5
				TOTAL of Departures - - - - -		32

Second

Second Enclosure in No. 34.

HAVANA.

LIST of the ARRIVALS of SLAVE VESSELS in the Havana from the Coast of Africa, during the Year 1832.

Second Enclosure in No. 34.

No.	Date.	Nation.	Class.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.
	1832 :				
1	5 Jan.	Spanish	Schooner	Segunda Gallega	José Rodriguez.
2	15 Feb.	"	Brig	Joven Maria	Antonio Gonzalez.
3	22 "	Portuguese	"	Teresa	José M. da Cunha.
4	25 "	Spanish	Schooner	Manuelita	Pedro Badia.
5	11 Mar.	"	Brig	Catalana	José Ant. de la Vega.
6	23 "	"	"	Marinero	Ildefonso Garcia.
7	6 Apr.	"	Schooner	Veloz	Joaquin Blanco.
8	22 "	Portuguese	Brig	Zafiro	Raymundo Arribas.
9	28 "	Spanish	Schooner	Juanita	Domingo Elorduy.
10	22 May	"	"	Metemano	Nicolas Gasal.
11	29 "	"	Brig	Churruca, a. Almirante	José Francisco Gonzalez.
12	30 June	"	Schooner	Ligera	Benito Pardo.
13	19 July	"	"	Segunda Tentativa	José Garay.
14	29 "	"	Brig	Frasquito	Jayne Ricoma.
15	21 Aug.	"	"	Urraca	José Maria Moreno.
16	27 "	"	"	Llobregat	Juan Baut. Arrarte.
17	3 Sept.	"	"	Catalana	José Anto. de la Vega.
18	8 Oct.	"	Schooner	Veloz	Angel Ximines.
19	12 "	"	"	Segunda Gallega	Fortunato Romero.
20	23 "	"	"	Tres Manuelas	Andres Puig.
21	27 Nov.	"	"	Francisca	Juan Trennuel.
22	2 Dec.	"	Brig	Volador	Antonio Esteves.
23	4 "	"	"	Maria	Miguel Riera.
24	11 "	"	Schooner	Juanita	Domingo Elorduy.
25	22 "	"	"	Pantica	Juan Baut. Manine.
26	25 "	"	Brig	Abencerrage	Pedro Badia.
27	27 "	"	"	Agatocles	Santiago Alonzo.

Third Enclosure in No. 34.

Third Enclosure in No. 34.

LIST of SLAVE VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Havana for Africa, during the Year 1832.

No.	Date.	Nation.	Class.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Remarks.
	1832 :					
1	15 Jan.	Spanish	Schooner	Prueba	Antonio Ferreyra	
2	1 Feb.	"	Brig	Urraca	José M. Moreno	Returned 21 Aug. 1832
3	4 Mar.	"	"	Volador	Antonio Esteves	" 2 Dec. "
4	25 "	"	Schooner	Tres Manuelas	Andres Puig	" 23 Oct. "
5	25 "	"	"	Segunda Gallega	Fortunato Romero	" 12 Oct. "
6	28 "	Portuguese	Brig	Teresa	José M. da Cunha	Cleared out for Bahia de todos los Santos.
7	1 Apr.	Spanish	Schooner	Joven Maria	Antonio Benaser	
8	8 "	"	Brig	Marinerito	Ildefonso Garcia	
9	13 "	"	"	Llobregat	Juan Bauta Arrarte	Returned 27 Aug. 1832
10	14 "	"	"	Catalana	José Ant. de la Vega	" 3 Sept. "
11	29 "	"	Schooner	Veloz	Angel Ximines	" 8 Oct. "
12	11 May	"	"	Juanita	Domingo Elorduy	" 11 Dec. "
13	11 June	"	Brig	Abencerrage	Pedro Badia	" 25 Dec. "
14	17 "	"	"	Negrilo	Francisco Ant. Sarría	Captured with 526 Negroes by H. M. Sloop, "Victor."
15	24 "	"	"	Agatocles	Antonio Alonzo	Returned 27 Dec. 1832
16	1 July	"	Schooner	Francisca	Juan Trennuel	" 27 Nov. "
17	14 "	"	"	Paulita (a) Pantica	— Puig, or Juan Bautista Manina.	" 22 Dec. "
18	22 "	"	"	Amistad Habanera	Manuel Fernandez or Garcia.	
19	5 Aug.	"	"	Vencedora	Ramon Nosedal.	
20	12 "	"	"	Manuelita	Guillermo Villar.	
21	16 "	"	"	Mosca	Pedro Manegat.	
22	21 "	"	"	Panda	Pedro Gibert.	
23	23 Sept.	"	Brig	Urraca	Santiago Delix.	
24	1 Oct	"	"	Llobregat	José Ant. de la Vega.	
25	"	"	"	Desengaño	Francisco Loureyro.	
26	30 "	"	"	Carolina	Juan Piuto.	
27	4 Nov.	"	"	Veloz	Fortunato Romero.	
28	2 Dec.	"	"	Empresa	José Benito Pardo.	
29	"	"	Schooner	Segunda Gallega	Joaquin Blanco.	
30	16 "	"	"	Tres Manuelas	D. J. Marquez.	
31	28 "	"	"	Segunda Socorro	José de Yusa.	

HAVANA.

No. 35.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received February 18.)

No. 35.

My Lord,

Havana, 7th January 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, dated 11th of August last, transmitting to His Majesty's Commissioners five copies of Parliamentary Papers, marked A. and B. relating to the Slave Trade.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

No. 36.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord,

Havana, 7th January 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, dated 31st of August last, on the subject of the proposal made by the Spanish Authorities at Cuba to transfer the negroes emancipated by this Mixed Commission to Sierra Leone, or to some of the dominions of His Catholic Majesty, and by which your Lordship is pleased to acquaint us that Viscount Goderich had promised to consider how far it might be practicable to adopt some mode of accomplishing the object of the Spanish Government.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 37.

No. 37.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord,

Havana, 8th January 1833.

WE have been honoured by the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 10th of October last, and its enclosure, by which we are informed that there will be no objection on the part of His Majesty's Government to the removal to the Island of Trinidad, of such negroes as have been within the last two years, or may in future, be emancipated, provided that certain essential restrictions and regulations, proposed by Viscount Goderich, are complied with, and the removal be effected at the expense of the Spanish Government, under the superintendence of His Majesty's Commissioners, so as to secure a strict fulfilment of the aforesaid conditions.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 38.

No. 38.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord,

Havana, 19th January 1833.

THE following Spanish vessels have sailed for the African coast from this port, viz. on the 12th instant, the schooner "Francisca," Juan Ramon de Sustacha, master, and on the 13th, the brig "Alerta," Antonio Ferriera, master, the brig "Maria," Antonio Pulles, master, and the brig "Volador," José Carbo, master.

We have also the honour to report to your Lordship that the Spanish slave schooner "Amistad Habanera," Manuel Fernandez, master, arrived here on the 5th instant, and the Captain-General has returned the usual form of answer to our communication on the subject.

On

On the 13th instant, a Portugese slave brig, named the "Maria Theresa," Pedro Jozé Neto, master, entered this port from the African coast.

HAVANA.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 39.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

No. 39.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, March 15, 1833.

ON the receipt of your Despatch of the 24th of June 1831, detailing the circumstances under which the Portugese schooner "Rosa" had been detained by His Majesty's schooner "Pickle," and carried to the Havana, and subsequently removed without having been brought before the Mixed Commission at that place, I gave directions that your communication, together with the various other papers which had been received at this office, relating to this case, should be laid before the proper Law Officer of the Crown. It appears from the report of that officer, that looking to all the circumstances of this case, there was amply sufficient ground to believe that this ship and the slaves on board were the property of Portugese subjects, and that under these circumstances, as you could not exercise any jurisdiction over the case, you acted with great prudence in advising Lieutenant Taplyn, of His Majesty's schooner "Pickle," not to bring it before you. With respect to the further advice which you gave to Lieutenant Taplyn, to proceed to Nassau and there to put himself into communication with the Governor of the Bahama Islands, that course was also, in the opinion of the Law Officer of the Crown, very judicious, and indeed the only course which could have been adopted with propriety.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 40.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received April 22.)

No. 40.

My Lord,

Havana, 21st January 1833.

ON the 8th instant we had the honour of acknowledging your Lordship's Despatch of the 20th of October, inclosing a communication from the Colonial Department, in which the views of His Majesty's Government are detailed respecting the removal, by the Spanish authorities, to the Island of Trinidad, of the negroes emancipated by this Mixed Commission.

On the 16th instant we transmitted to his Excellency the Intendant a Despatch, of which we have the honour to enclose a copy. In this your Lordship will perceive that we have ventured, from a strong conviction of their importance, to make two additions to the terms proposed by Viscount Goderich. We refer to the claim for suitable clothing, and to that for having the health certificates of the negroes, previous to removal, drawn up by medical men.

The first was called for by the fact that the negroes are imported from Africa without any covering whatever, and we apprehend that His Majesty's Government would disapprove their being introduced into a British colony in a state of absolute nudity. At the same time we feel that any clothing, in this warm climate, beyond what is required for the sake of decency, would only add to the inconveniences which these poor creatures must necessarily undergo during any similar voyage. We have been the rather induced to make this addition, without waiting for further instructions, because, if omitted now and attempted to be introduced hereafter, difficulties would undoubtedly be created by the Spanish authorities, while, if any objection should exist on the part of the British Government, the proposition may at any future period be readily withdrawn.

The necessity for the certificate of a competent medical man will, we trust, be apparent to your Lordship, when it is recollected when a long experience of the

diseases

HAVANA.

diseases of negroes, as well as familiarity with medical science, can alone justify a certificate of the nature required. We fairly admit that we do not feel ourselves competent to certify that of which we can have no exact professional knowledge.

Some suggestions collateral to this subject having presented themselves to us, we beg to submit them to your Lordship's consideration. If every difficulty were overcome, and the conveyance to Trinidad to take place, we apprehend that some guarantee for the faithful execution of the service by the Spanish captain should be obtained, or the unfortunate negroes might, under a variety of pretexts, never arrive at their destination. The presence of an English agent on board the transport might be the best security.

The proportion of passengers to every ton, as well as the rations, also appear to be points that require adjustment, for although these are evidently included in "*proper care and accommodation*" yet the terms are so indefinite as to open the way to much discussion when any arrangement may be brought into play.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*

Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 40.

Enclosure in
No. 40.

His Majesty's Commissioners to the Intendant General.

Most Excellent Sir,

Havana, 16th January 1833.

THE conversation which His Majesty's Commissary Judge had the honour of holding with your Excellency in the month of June last, on the subject of transferring from this island the negroes emancipated by decrees of the Mixed Commission, having been represented to His Majesty's Government, we have received in answer, despatches from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposing a mode by which the island of Cuba may be relieved of a burden that has been stated by your Excellency to be so prejudicial to its peace and welfare.

Although these negroes cannot be introduced into Sierra Leone, His Majesty's Government consents to all who shall in future be, or who within the last two years have been emancipated by this Mixed Commission, being received into the island of Trinidad, under certain conditions and regulations which have been laid down by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it is conceived by His Majesty's Government that this proposal will be more acceptable to the Spanish Government than the acceptance of your Excellency's, which was to transport them to Sierra Leone, inasmuch as the voyage to Trinidad will be far more easy and less expensive.

The conditions proposed under which His Majesty's Government consents to this removal from the island of Cuba are as follows:—

1st. That the said negroes shall be sent to Trinidad entirely at the expense of the Spanish government; suitable clothing, care and accommodation being afforded them on the passage.

2d. That his Excellency the Captain General of Cuba shall give one month's notice to the Governor of Trinidad before any negroes be embarked for the latter colony.

3d. That they shall not be sent in greater numbers or at earlier periods than the Governor of Trinidad shall prescribe.

4th. That the number of females shall not bear a less proportion to the males than may be fixed by the Governor of Trinidad, in order that no increase may take place in the actual disproportion which exists between the sexes in the settlements of free blacks in that colony.

5. That the negroes be duly ascertained and certified by a medical person appointed by His Majesty's Commissioners, to be free from any disease which may incapacitate them for labour.

6th. That children shall not be sent unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, and that no forced separation of families shall take place.

7th. That the performance of these conditions be secured by the superintendence of His Majesty's Commissioners.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*

Charles Mackenzie.

His Excellency the Intendant General,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 41.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received April 22.)

No. 41.

My Lord,

Havana, 22d January 1833.

WE have now the honour to enclose to your Lordship the copy of the Register of those negroes of the brig "Negrito," who were emancipated by the sentence of this Mixed Commission, dated 20th December last, and which Register we were not able to send at the end of the year, owing to the want of that time which was requisite for making out the personal descriptions.

Thirteen of these negroes died in the interval between the date of the sentence and the delivery of the certificates of emancipation.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 41.

Enclosure in
No. 41.

Abstract of the Register of the Negroes of the brig "Negrito."

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
367	110	477

No. 42.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received April 22.)

No. 42.

My Lord,

Havana, 31st January 1833.

WE have the honour to enclose a translation of a Note which we have received from the Intendant, in answer to that which we addressed to his Excellency on the subject of the proposed removal to Trinidad of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Commission, and of which a copy was enclosed in our Despatch to your Lordship of this year, dated the 21st instant.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Intendant declines recommending to the acceptance of His Catholic Majesty the conditions proposed by Viscount Goderich, on the ground of the great expense which the Spanish Government would incur for an uncertain and partial removal of the negroes, which, according to his ideas, must be the unquestionable result of the Governor of Trinidad having the power to fix the number of negroes to be sent, the time of their sailing, and the relative proportion which the number of females must bear to that of males.

We have reason, however, to suspect that the lately introduced system of employing the negroes in public works—a system which we have some doubts of being altogether in consonance with the spirit of the Treaty—has been found so advantageous as considerably to diminish the anxiety of the local authorities for their removal. On the other hand, if we may judge from the expression of private opinion, the white population remains as anxious as ever for their removal, and would rejoice to see it effected almost at any rate.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 42.

Enclosure in
No. 42.

(Translation.)

The Conde de Villanueva to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Havana, 23d January 1833.

YOUR note of the 16th instant has afforded me a proof of the zeal and efficacy with which you have communicated to the Government of His Britannic Majesty the conference which we had in June last, on the subject of transferring to some other place the emancipated negroes who at present exist in the island of Cuba, or who may in future be emancipated

471.

by

HAVANA.

by the Mixed Commission. I feel the more grateful for this proof of your attention, inasmuch as the transferring the emancipated negroes to the island of Trinidad, as His Britannic Majesty's Government proposes, would be very advantageous to my own Government, had not this concession, which appears to be absolute, been ultimately limited by restrictions which, besides being a heavy burden on the treasury of His Catholic Majesty, will not facilitate the total exportation of these emancipated negroes.

The expense of freight, clothing, and other objects mentioned in the first condition, is considerably increased by the necessity of keeping the emancipated negroes collected here until the Governor of Trinidad may prescribe the number of those to be transported, and the time of their sailing, according to the third condition, as well as by the tenor of the fourth condition, which gives him the power of fixing the relative proportion of males and females to be sent. It is evident that the Government of His Catholic Majesty will have, during the time of all these delays, to maintain these negroes, because it will be impossible to distribute them out to private individuals, who will not only not demand them, but will not even admit them into their houses for uncertain periods. Neither will this Government be able to employ them in public works, as it will be difficult to put on foot such undertakings in order to give these negroes occupation, if the local authorities are ignorant how many hands will remain to them; yet this must be the necessary effect of the Governor of Trinidad having the power to prescribe the number to be sent, and to exclude the excess above that relative proportion of males and females which may be demanded by the peculiar circumstances of that colony.

It is thus unquestionable that this government would incur a certain and considerable expense for an uncertain and partial removal of the emancipated negroes, since the local authorities are absolutely ignorant of the number which may suit the convenience of Trinidad. The demands of the Governor of that colony may be slow and progressive, and consequently so much greater will be both the time that the negroes will have to remain here, and the expense which they will occasion to this government. It is on account of these various considerations that I cannot venture to recommend to the king my master the adoption of the conditions proposed by His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. But I shall ever consider the esteem and distinguished consideration which you merit at my hands to be enhanced by the benevolence and effect with which you have, in the execution of your commission, endeavoured to reconcile the interests of the two governments.

God preserve you many years,

(signed) *El Conde de Villanueva.*

The Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 43.

No. 43.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received April 22.)

My Lord,

Havana, 28th February 1833.

ON the 21st ultimo arrived in this port, from the coast of Africa, the Spanish slave schooner "Metemano," alias "Mosca," Pedro Manegat, master, on the 29th ultimo the brig "Vengador," alias "Marinero," Ildefonso Garcia, master, and on the 25th instant the brig "Llobregat," Juan Antonio Vega, master, all of which vessels were forthwith denounced by us to the Captain-General.

On the 1st instant the schooner "Juanita," Domingo Elorduy, master, cleared out for Lagos, on the African coast; on the 3d, the "Mosca," alias "Metamano," D. N. Esega, master, cleared out as for Bahia in Brazil; although there can be no doubt of her object being illicit Slave Trade. Also on the 4th, the schooner "Amistad Habanera," Manuel Fernandez, sailed for the African coast, as did the schooner "Pantica," Anselmo Bencomo, on the 23d; and the schooner "Especulacion," Jozé Maria Gonzales, on the 24th.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay.

Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 44.

No. 44.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Sir *G. Shee*.—(Received May 21.)

Sir,

Havana, 11th March 1833.

WE have had the honour of receiving your Despatch, dated 27th December last, and enclosing the copy of an Instruction addressed by Viscount Palmerston

to

to His Majesty's representatives with the several Foreign Powers who were parties to the Slave Trade Treaties, by which we learn that these Governments have been called upon to acquiesce in the entire destruction of vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and in the sale of their materials when broken up.

We have, &c.

Sir George Shee, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay
Charles Mackenzie.

No. 45.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received May 21.)

No 45.

My Lord,

Havana, 30th March 1833.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 16th instant the Portuguese slave schooner "Esperanza," Cosmé José Rodriguez, master, and on the 20th the Spanish slave brig "Urraca," Domingo Castro, master, both arrived from the African coast in this port.

The Spanish schooner "Mosca," alias "Metemano," Juan Rodriguez, master, also sailed from this port for the coast of Africa yesterday.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 46.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received June 29.)

No. 46.

My Lord,

Havana, 23d April 1833.

ON the 10th instant His Majesty's schooner "Nimble," commanded by Lieutenant Bolton, brought into this port as a prize the Spanish schooner "Negrita," with 196 negroes from the coast of Africa.

On the following morning, while His Majesty's Commissary Judge was preparing the usual communications to the Captain-General, previous to the formation of a court for the adjudication of the prize, he received a visit from Don Rafael Quesada, who, as we have had the honour of stating in our last Despatch, had been named Spanish Commissary Judge, *ad interim*. The object of the visit being to arrange the mode of proceeding in the very peculiar circumstances in which the commission was placed. His Majesty's Commissary Judge immediately waited in person on his Excellency the Captain-General, when he found that a different view of the subject had been taken in the interval, and that it was then contemplated to send the prize to Sierra Leone for adjudication. The impropriety of such a step was immediately pointed out, and the objections appeared to be admitted; but in the course of the same day we received a letter from the Captain-General, of which we have the honour to enclose a translation, covering a copy of the Minutes of Proceeding of the three chief authorities, a translation of which we also transmit. We are aware that his Excellency's note does not coincide with the decision of the Junta, which it accompanied, but this discrepancy we attribute to some mistake.

In this decision of the Junta it is distinctly stated to be the determination of the local Government to send off the prize and her negroes to Sierra Leone, in consequence of the existence of cholera, and the evil to be apprehended from the introduction of new negroes, who are, in this island, supposed to be peculiarly obnoxious to the disease. Your Lordship will also perceive that by the same document the captor was invited to accompany his prize, and in the event of his declining to do so, it was resolved by the local authorities to assume the responsibility, and to send her with a Spanish crew to the place appointed.

A communication to a similar effect was made to Lieutenant Bolton, a translation of which, with a copy of his Letter to us, we also have the honour to transmit.

HAVANA.

Being fully impressed with the inexpediency of such proceedings on the part of the local authorities, early on the 12th instant, in conjunction with our Spanish colleagues, we waited upon his Excellency the Intendant, the Conde de Villanueva, to whom the affair, as being one of importance, had been referred by the Captain-General. A long and rather warm discussion took place, as his Excellency insisted that the local Government, having formally taken its decision and made one proposal, it would be derogatory to its dignity to make any other; and that, consequently, it was the part of the British Commissioners to make such proposals as might appear to them most expedient. Impressed, however, with the conviction that, as our duties are strictly judicial, and that we have no right to originate, without a specific and direct authority from our Government, any deviation from the existing Treaty, we declined to pursue the course suggested, and contented ourselves with addressing a note to his Excellency the Captain-General, in which we detailed at considerable length our objections to the proposed scheme, and called his attention to the proposal made by His Majesty's Government, for receiving, in the Island of Trinidad, the slaves emancipated by the Mixed Commission here, such being the only alternative, amid so many embarrassments, by which the temporary objects of the local Government and the permanent ends of the Treaty might, in our opinion, be secured. At the same time we urged the condition of a month's notice as being worthy of grave consideration.

Another meeting of the three chief authorities took place immediately on the receipt of our communication, and the result of their deliberations was conveyed to us by the Captain-General on the same day, in a Despatch covering another to the Mixed Commission collectively, together with the minutes of their proceedings, translations of which we have the honour to enclose. By this second decision of the local authorities the Spanish Commissioners were allowed to act, and we were requested to detail the circumstances to his Excellency the Governor of Trinidad, to whom also the Captain-General engaged to give ample information.

These points being adjusted, the adjudication and condemnation of the prize, with the emancipation of the slaves, went through the regular course, as will appear from the copy of the declaration of the captor and translation of the sentence, which, with the abstract of the evidence, we have now the honour to enclose. The prize had been previously, in order to avoid the risk of contagion, removed to a small quay on the north side of this island, to wait there the arrival, as she was not deemed sea-worthy, of another vessel, chartered at the expense of the Spanish Government, to convey the captured negroes to Trinidad.

As we were not insensible to such a line of proceeding being, in fact, a deviation from the course indicated by His Majesty's Government, which required a month's notice to the Governor of Trinidad, we addressed a note to the Captain-General, acceding to his wishes, but at the same time protesting against this unavoidable irregularity being drawn into a precedent. We also addressed the enclosed communication to Lieutenant Bolton, who cheerfully agreed to send his prize master with the emancipated negroes to Trinidad. We further delivered to the Intendant, at his own request, the list of such necessaries for the voyage as Lieutenant Bolton deemed indispensable, and they were forthwith furnished.

On the 16th instant the brig "Carolina," which had been chartered for the purpose of conveying the negroes, being ready, we forwarded a letter to the Governor of Trinidad, of which we enclose a copy, stating the peculiar circumstances under which we acted.

On the 16th instant we received a note (of which a translation is enclosed) from the Captain-General, expressive of his satisfaction at the manner in which this intricate affair has been brought to a close; and six days after, Lieutenant Bolton, being arrived in the Havana, after having accompanied the "Carolina," under the command of Mr. M. de Courcy, on her voyage as far as the Double Shot Keys, forwarded to the Mixed Commission a communication, by which it appears that the Spanish authorities have fulfilled their part of the stipulations with the most scrupulous good faith.

From the preceding details, we trust that it will appear to your Lordship that in this affair we have only had a choice of difficulties; for whilst resisting the transmission of the prize and the negroes to Sierra Leone, we were also bound (there being no time to refer home) to endeavour to reconcile the determination of the local authorities with the existing Treaty and the most recent instructions that we possess applicable to the case.

Whatever

Whatever defects may be found in the arrangement concluded, this much, at least, has been secured, that the emancipated negroes can, by no casualty, revert to the condition of slavery, as they have been formally emancipated, and are now placed under the protection of the British Government in a British Colony. We however regret, that to ensure this great object, we have been compelled to concede one point, namely, the month's notice to the Governor of Trinidad, required by His Majesty's Government; but had we insisted upon this, all amicable arrangement must have been abandoned, and we should have had no other alternative than that of making an invidious and unavailing protest against a formal decision of the local authorities for self-preservation, which protest would have caused us, while adhering to the letter, to violate the spirit of our instructions.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 46.

His Majesty's Commissioners to the Captain-General.

Havana, 12th April 1833.

First Enclosure
in No. 46.

THE undersigned Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, taking into consideration the note, dated yesterday, which his Excellency the Captain-General has been pleased to address to the Mixed Commission on the subject of the detention of the Spanish schooner "Negrita," by His Britannic Majesty's schooner "Nimble," as well as the copy that accompanied his Excellency's note of the decision taken by the three chief authorities of this island, grounded on a report of the Junta de Sanidad, beg leave respectfully to observe that it is their bounden duty most formally to protest against the schooner "Negrita," and the 195 negroes now on board, being despatched to Sierra Leone, because such a measure would be a violent infraction of the Treaty between the British and Spanish Governments, and, at the same time, most prejudicial to the cause of humanity, inasmuch as these negroes cannot be expected to bear so long a passage in the state of debility to which the president of the Medical Board has officially reported them to be reduced. The undersigned must also observe that, having been brought in here by the captor for adjudication before the only tribunal which is authorized to try her, no steps can be taken with this vessel by the local government until she is either absolved or condemned by the Mixed Commission; that if she be condemned, no measure can even then be adopted with reference to her, except such as may be consonant with the spirit of the Treaty, as understood by both Governments, and consequently that, with respect now to the disposal of this schooner and her negroes, there appears to His Majesty's Commissioners, amid so many embarrassments, no alternative except that proposed in the letter which the undersigned had lately the honour to address to his Excellency the Intendant, under the directions of His Majesty's Government.

By this it was proposed to send the emancipated negroes to the island of Trinidad, under certain conditions, one of the most important of which is, that a month's notice should be given to the British Governor of every intended introduction of emancipated negroes within his jurisdiction.

But if one difficulty be thus removed, the undersigned feel it to be their duty to state that they have been just informed by the captor that the prize schooner is not sea-worthy, and so far from being fit to proceed to Sierra Leone, that she could not prudently attempt, in her present state, to make the short voyage to Trinidad, or even to leave the coasts of this island.

The undersigned, &c.

His Excellency the Captain-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay.
Charles Mackenzie.

Second Enclosure in No. 46.

Second Enclosure
in No. 46.

(Translation.) The Captain-General to the British Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Havana, 12th April 1833.

HAVING duly weighed the remarks which you make in your note to me of to-day, and which refer to the difficulties which oppose the sending the schooner "Negrita," and the Africans she has on board, to Sierra Leone, I lost no time in summoning their Excellencies the Conde de Villanueva, Intendant, and Don Angel de Laborde, the Admiral on the station, in order that in Junta we might agree on the steps most advisable to be taken under the present circumstances. Such an agreement, in fact, was come to, as you will perceive from the copy of an act which I now address to the Mixed Commission for its information, as well as more particularly for yours, in the part which more peculiarly refers to you. With this I have answered your above-mentioned note, and may God preserve you many years.

The British Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

Mariano Ricafort.

HAVANA.

Third Enclosure in No. 46.

Third Enclosure
in No. 46.

The Captain-General to the Members of the Mixed Commission.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

Havana, 12th April 1833.

As soon as I had duly considered the observations which, in their letter of to-day, the British Commissioners addressed to me relative to the orders that had been issued for the immediate departure of the Spanish schooner "Negrita," that has been captured with a cargo of negroes, I convoked their excellencies the Conde de Villanueva, Intendant, and the Commander in Chief of the Navy, in order that we might agree on the measures most advisable to adopt with reference to the aforesaid observations; and in truth, their said Excellencies, having on the very moment assembled in this palace of government, and meditated very carefully on the arguments offered by those gentlemen, and the various difficulties which, in fact, oppose our despatching these negroes to Sierra Leone, they agreed with me in the decision which you will find in the copy of an act which I have now the honour to enclose for your information; so that being now acquainted with its contents, you may be pleased to issue such orders as you may deem convenient for the prosecution of this affair, always understanding that the captured schooner must remain outside the port, cruizing until she has authority from you to continue her voyage. I hope, however, that you will have the goodness, on communicating this affair to the Governor of the island of Trinidad, to represent to his Excellency the powerful reasons which have given rise to this measure of despatching the negroes without the necessary previous advice; at the same time also I myself will directly inform him officially of all that has passed, and of the lamentable circumstances in which this island is at present situated. God preserve you many years.

The Members of the Mixed Commission,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Mariano Ricafort.*

Fourth Enclosure in No. 46.

Fourth Enclosure
in No. 46.

Proceedings of the three Chief Authorities of the Island of Cuba.

(Translation.)

In the always most faithful city of the Havana, on the 12th April 1833, were assembled anew, in the Palace of Government, by summons of his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General as President, their Excellencies the Conde de Villanueva and Don Angel de Laborde; and in consequence of the answer, bearing date this day, which the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty have returned to the order which was issued for the prompt departure from this port of the Spanish schooner "Negrita," lately captured by the "Nimble;" their Excellencies, taking into their consideration the observations contained in that document, as well with respect to the difficulties which oppose the transferring this cargo of negroes to Sierra Leone, as was determined upon at the meeting yesterday. With reference to the other difficulties which it was necessary for this court to bear in mind as opposing the other extreme indicated by the said Commissioners, namely, the sending the negroes to the island of Trinidad without the previous notice to the Governor of that colony, as required by the recent instructions of the British Government; and their Excellencies being most desirous both that the Treaty now in existence between the said Government and that of his Catholic Majesty should not be infringed, and also that they may, by every measure which our actual, critical, and extraordinary situation requires, be able to save from new horrors this population, so afflicted by the terrible epidemic of cholera, have agreed, by way of conciliating as much as possible the two extremes:—

1. That the Mixed Commission in this city be immediately informed that they may, without further delay, proceed to judge and decide in this case of the captured vessel and negroes.

2. That in the meantime, and in order to prevent this negro vessel from getting her cargo infected with the prevalent disease by remaining in port, and thus producing a dangerous increase of the evil, she be directed forthwith to depart, and either cruize off the coast or anchor on such of the quays as the captor may choose, he manning her with individuals of his own nation, in order that her master and crew may be landed for the furtherance of the proceedings against her now pending before the Mixed Commission; and that she be instructed there to await the result of these proceedings, which can be communicated by the aforesaid captor, to whom every necessary document will be delivered. That this meeting, taking into consideration the damaged state in which the captured vessel is stated to be, notwithstanding her having been able to make a long voyage, and her being now considered fit to cruize off the coasts of this island, will, as soon as the above-mentioned proceedings are closed, direct another vessel to be provided, on board which the negroes may be transferred, at such places as the English commander shall judge most convenient, in order that they may be conducted forthwith to the aforesaid island of Trinidad; for which alternative this Junta finally decides, being induced to defray every expense that may be necessary, by those principles of humanity and clemency which always abound in the government of his Catholic Majesty.

That the Governor of Trinidad be informed, as well by his Excellency the Captain-General as by the British Commissioners, of the urgent motives of public interest which, for the present, render necessary the omission of the required previous notice: their Excellencies,

lencies, indulging the hope that every due allowance will be made for their anxiety for the health of this population, already sufficiently terrified by the general calamity.

That the expenses absolutely necessary for the freighting of the new vessel be defrayed according to the terms of the anterior *acta* of this Junta; and finally, that the whole be forthwith communicated, with a copy of the present Act, to the Mixed Commission for its information, as well as for that of the English members of it, in the part which more especially refers to them, with which the present *acta* was terminated, and signed by their Excellencies in the presence of the political secretary *ad interim*.

(signed) *Gabriel Granados.*
12th April 1833.

(signed) *Mariano Ricafort.*
Conde de Villanueva.
Angel de Laborde.

Fifth Enclosure in No. 46.

Declaration of the Captor.

I, Lieutenant Charles Bolton, commander of His Britannic Majesty's schooner "Nimble," hereby certify, that on the 29th day of March 1833, being in or about latitude 18° 55' N., longitude 75° 25' W., I detained the schooner named the "Negrita," sailing under Spanish colours, armed with one gun, a six-pounder, commanded by D. Juan Ildefonso Coll, who declared her to be bound from the Bonny River, coast of Africa, to St. Jago de Cuba, with a crew consisting of fourteen men, one boy, and one supercargo and two passengers, and having on board 196 slaves; viz.

	Healthy.	Sickly.
Men - - - - -	105 - - - - -	8
Women - - - - -	14 - - - - -	-
Boys - - - - -	26 - - - - -	2
Girls - - - - -	41 - - - - -	-
Total - - - - -	<u>186</u> - - - - -	<u>10</u>

I do further declare that the said schooner appeared to be sea-worthy, but was not supplied with a sufficient stock of water and provisions for the support of the said negroes and crew on their destined voyage to Cuba.

(signed) *Chas. Bolton*, Lieutenant-Commander.
Witnesses (signed) *James Clarke*, Assistant Surgeon.
Mich. De Courcy, Mate.

I do hereby certify that one negro has died of dysentery in this harbour since the arrival of the slave vessel.

Havana, April 13, 1833. (signed) *Chas. Bolton*, Lieutenant-Commander.
(Here follows the List of Crew and Passengers.)

Sixth Enclosure in No. 46.

Sentence of the "Negrita."

(Translation.)

IN the always most faithful city of the Havana, on the 15th day of April 1833, the Señor Don Rafael de Quesada, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of San Fernando, Colonel of Infantry, and Spanish Commissary Judge *ad interim*, and Don Guillermo Sharp Macleay, British Commissary Judge, having taken into their consideration the proceedings consequent upon the detention which the English schooner of war "Nimble," commanded by Don Carlos Bolton, made in latitude 18° 55' N., and longitude 75° 25' W., of the Spanish merchant schooner "Negrita," captain and master Don Juan Ildefonso Coll, with a cargo of 196 bozal negroes on board at the time of capture, namely, 113 men and 14 women, with 28 boys and 41 girls (which make up the total aforesaid), of whom only one negro man has died in this port; and it being completely proved, as well by the declaration of the Spanish master and other witnesses examined, as by the documents found on board at the time of detention, that this schooner sailed from the port of St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th October of last year for the island of St. Thomas, but that she directed her course for the River Bonny on the coast of Africa, where she took on board 201 slaves, of whom five having died on the passage home, the number was reduced to 196, who were those found alive at the time of detention, and who were afterwards, by the death of one in this harbour, reduced to 195, whereupon the Commissioners said that they ought to declare, and did declare, with all due regard to the merits of the case, and according to the usual brief and summary mode of proceeding that has been adopted in all similar cases on the truth being made known, that the capture of the said schooner "Negrita" is good and legal, as well as that of the 195 above-mentioned negroes, and that the said schooner is now subject to the penalty of confiscation, with all her tackle, apparel, and other effects on board, with the exception of the above-mentioned negroes now alive, who are hereby declared free from all slavery and captivity. In consequence of which it is now ordered that the condemned vessel and every thing belonging to her be forthwith valued by the principal masters of the Royal Dock-yard,

Fifth Enclosure in No. 46.

Sixth Enclosure in No. 46.

HAVANA.

they taking a previous oath to perform this duty faithfully, and that she be then brought to public auction before the public scrivener, Don Manuel Fornari, and that the produce of the sale be applied to the benefit of the two Governments, the vessel in the meantime remaining in deposit with Don Jayme Andreu, who shall swear likewise to perform this duty faithfully, and shall receive her from the captor by formal inventory. It is also ordered that a letter be written instantly to his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, enclosing a certified copy of this sentence, in order that he may take such steps in the affair as he may deem proper, informing him, however, that as the slave schooner, according to his Excellency's despatch and to the act of the superior Junta, annexed to these proceedings, is kept cruising off the port, with the double object of preserving her from the terrible invasion of cholera, which we are now suffering, and also of preventing any infection of these negroes from augmenting the disease of the city. The Commissioners have not been able, nor are now able to deliver to these negroes their certificates of emancipation in the form which has been customary in all preceding cases of detention, and which is in conformity to the 7th Article of the Regulations for the Mixed Commissions, and since, according to the aforesaid act of the superior Junta, the "Negrita" is to be despatched to Trinidad, under the custody of the captors of the said vessel, and the liberty of these negroes, which is the first and essential object of the Treaty, is thus completely secured to them. His Excellency the Captain-General of this island will be pleased to write an official Despatch to his Excellency the Governor of the island of Trinidad, enclosing him a legal copy of this sentence, in order that he may have the goodness to cause to be filled up or supplied such formality of the certificates of emancipation in the manner which he may judge most convenient. And by this their sentence definitively judging, thus have the Commissioners provided, ordered and signed, in the presence of their secretary, who certifies.

(signed) *J. T. Cascales.*(signed) *Rafael de Quesada.
W. S. Macleay.*

Seventh Enclosure in No. 46.

Seventh Enclosure
in No. 46.

Abstract of the Evidence in the case of the "Negrita."

(Translation.)

LIEUTENANT Charles Bolton, of His Britannic Majesty's schooner, "Nimble," having shown his instructions, and being sworn, deposed, that the state of the "Negrita," the number of slaves she had on board, and various other particulars respecting her, are truly set forth in this deponent's declaration now given into Court in the English language; that the papers now produced are the true papers of the schooner "Negrita," found on board by this deponent, duly numbered and indorsed by him, without further addition or subtraction; viz. the muster-roll, the act of sale of the vessel to J. I. Coll, the royal passport and the log-book.

Juan Ildefonso Coll, twenty-seven years of age, unmarried, and a Catholic, being sworn, deposed, that he is a native of Maracaibo, and by profession master and mate of the Spanish merchant schooner, "Negrita," which has been brought into this port by the English schooner of war, "Nimble;" that this deponent was detained ten leagues to the north of the Island of Navassa, on the coast of St. Domingo; that since that time the "Negrita" has entered no port but this; that the cause of the deponent's detention was the English officer's having found bozal negroes on board; that these negroes were taken on board the "Negrita" in the River Bonny, on the African coast, to the number of 201; that the "Negrita" sailed with this cargo on the 7th of February last for this island of Cuba; that previous to the detention five had died, the whole number being thus reduced to 196, who were those found on board by the captors; that since that period only one has died and in this harbour; that the "Negrita" sailed from the port of Santiago de Cuba on the 20th of October last; that the Commandancia de Matriculas at Cuba regularly licensed this deponent as captain and master, in virtue of his being the proprietor of this vessel; that the supercargo, in all that related to the traffic in negroes on the coast, was the second mate, Guillermo Sarrazin; that the cargo outward was composed of aguardiente and dry goods, which were wholly expended in the traffic; that the papers now produced are truly those with which the "Negrita" sailed from the port of Cuba; namely, the passport, muster-roll, act of property, and log-book; that, as to this deponent sailing with Spanish papers for the coast of Africa, with the declared intention of being engaged in the prohibited traffic of slaves, the truth is, that this deponent sailed for the island of St. Thomas, but was obliged, by the weather, to pass to the River Bonny, on the coast of Africa, where he delivered his aforesaid cargo to the king and merchants of that place on a promise of ivory and palm oil, but that not being able to procure any of these articles from them, the deponent was obliged, against his will, to take on board slaves, imagining that this government of Cuba would make all due allowance for his critical situation.

Guillermo Sarrazin, thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and a Catholic, being sworn, deposed, that he is a native of Camber, in the department of the Gironde, in France, and by profession second mate and supercargo of the Spanish merchant schooner, "Negrita;" that this deponent sailed from Santiago on the 20th of October last, with Spanish papers, and a cargo of aguardiente and dry goods, and in the capacity of mate and supercargo of the said "Negrita," which place had been given to this deponent by the captain; that they sailed for the islands of Principe and St. Thomas, but, by reason of bad weather, arrived in the River Bonny with the object of there repairing the damage occasioned by a stroke of lightning which had fallen on board; that they there landed their cargo on a promise of a return cargo

cargo of ivory and palm oil; that the merchants, however, would not deliver these articles, but eventually insisted on paying in slaves, which the "Negrita" was thus forced to take on board to the number of 201; that this deponent does not recollect the day when the "Negrita" sailed from Bonny, but that they made direct for this island of Cuba; that the English schooner of war "Nimble," detained them to the north of Navassa, on account of their bozal negroes, of whom 196 remained alive at the time of detention, and of whom only one more has since died in this harbour; that of the four papers now produced, this deponent does not recognize the muster-roll, the act of sale or the royal passport, although he believes them to be truly those with which the "Negrita" sailed, and which were taken possession of by the captor; but that this deponent perfectly recognizes the log-book.

Nicolas Sisteze, 35 years of age, married, and a Catholic, being sworn, deposed, that he is a native of Barcelona in the Principality of Catalonia, and resident in Santiago de Cuba, being by profession boatswain of the Spanish merchant-schooner "Negrita;" that this deponent has been brought into this harbour by the English schooner of war, "Nimble," which detained the "Negrita" last month, to the north of Navassa, but that this deponent is ignorant of the cause of the detention; that the "Negrita" was at the time on her way home from the River Bonny on the African coast, with a cargo of 201 bozal negroes, of whom five had died previous to the detention by the English vessel, so that only 196 remained alive; that this deponent knows not whether any of them died afterwards, as he was removed on board the capturing schooner; that the place of boatswain was given to this deponent by the captain; that this deponent embarked on board the "Negrita" at Santiago, but does not recollect the day of her sailing from thence; that her cargo consisted of spirits and dry goods; that she sailed for St. Thomas, but, by reason of hard weather, was forced into the River Bonny; that, as this deponent can neither read nor write, he cannot say whether the papers now produced are the ship's papers of the "Negrita," nor can he say whether he has ever seen them before.

Eighth Enclosure in No. 46.

His Majesty's Commissioners to the Captain-General.

Eighth Enclosure
in No. 46.

Sir,

Havana, 15th April 1833.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication of the 12th instant from his Excellency the Captain-General, referring them to another communication, addressed to the Mixed Commission; and they lose no time in stating that, as they regret most deeply the melancholy ravages occasioned in this city by the cholera, they have adopted every practicable measure to insure the completion of his Excellency's wishes.

The undersigned, however, trust that their assent to the negroes of the schooner "Negrita" being shipped off to Trinidad, without the previous notice of a month to the governor of that colony, will not be construed into any precedent for the future, but be attributed entirely to their anxiety to make every allowance for the distressing circumstances in which this island is placed, and which, they repeat, no one regrets more than do the undersigned.

His Excellency the Captain-General,
&c. &c. &c.We have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

Ninth Enclosure in No. 46.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Lieutenant Bolton.

Ninth Enclosure
in No. 46.

Sir,

Havana, 15th April 1833.

THE Spanish schooner "Negrita," which you brought in for violating the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain for restricting the Slave Trade, having been condemned by the Mixed Commission, the authorities here will not permit the emancipated negroes to land; but have determined to send them to the island of Trinidad.

As it has been impossible, under existing circumstances, to make those descriptions of the persons of these negroes which it is customary to include in the certificate of emancipation, and as on this account it is of the utmost importance that they should not leave the custody of the British prize master, it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure their liberation, that the same officer should accompany them until placed in safety. We therefore beg to suggest, for the furtherance of the objects of the Treaty, that you will permit the prize crew to conduct them to Trinidad, which we consider indispensable. It is right to add that the Spanish Government pays every expense until the men return to this port.

Lieutenant Bolton,
&c. &c.We have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

Tenth Enclosure in No. 46.

Note delivered in by Lieutenant Bolton, R.N., stating the requisites to enable him to despatch the Negroes of the "Negrita" to Trinidad.

Tenth Enclosure
in No. 46.

1. A GOOD vessel of not less than 120 tons.
2. Fifty days' provisions and water for the 195 negroes and 10 seamen, with the necessary quantity of fuel for the voyage to Trinidad.
3. A chart of the coast of Trinidad.
4. Thirty

HAVANA.

4. Thirty days' supplies for the said seamen to return with the vessel to this port.
 5. A pilot for the coast of Trinidad would be desirable, or, at all events, a person on board authorized on the part of the Spanish Government to see that there is no wasteful expenditure of her stores and provisions. This person might be the aforesaid pilot.

No. 47.

No. 47.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received June 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, 27th April 1833.

IN illustration of the last Despatch which we had the honour to address to your Lordship, we beg leave to transmit herewith two diarios, the first showing the prejudices which at present exist here against the introduction of bozal negroes, and which in fact have, at Matanzas and other points of the coast, occasioned popular commotions; and the other proving the resolute determination of the Junta Central, upon which was grounded that decision of the three chief authorities of the island, which prohibited the negroes of the "Negritia" being landed within the territory of Cuba.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure
in No. 47.

First Enclosure in No. 47.

Extract from the "Diario de la Habana," April 15, 1833.

(Translation.)

REPEATING to them the order to act upon and enforce the laws prohibiting the traffic in negroes recently purchased, who, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the Government, are from time to time imported at a particular point of the coast, and imposing on the transgressors engaged in that clandestine commerce the utmost severity of punishment with which they ought to be visited.

Second Enclosure
in No. 47.

Second Enclosure in No. 47.

Extract from the "Diario de la Habana," April 26, 1833.

(Translation.)

THE capture of the negro-schooner, by an English vessel, with a considerable number of slaves, called the attention of the Junta, and obliged it to request his Excellency the President, Governor and Captain-General, not to permit on any account their being landed in the island, inasmuch as the public health might be endangered by increasing the causes which occasion the sickness we suffer; and that, until his Excellency should determine their departure, and the place whither they ought to proceed, the vessel might be cut off from all communication, and stationed at the greatest possible distance from the inhabitants—a measure which would redound in favour of the negroes themselves, seeing that there is observable in them a predisposition for taking the malady, whereby the results of the cause would be rendered the more calamitous. This was resolved upon, and the members were satisfied that the notorious and enlightened zeal of his Excellency would neglect nothing on so delicate and so important an occasion.

No. 48.

No. 48.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received June 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, 30th April 1833.

ON the 21st instant the Spanish schooner "Joaquina," Juan Verger, master, sailed for the African coast.

We have also the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 14th instant the Spanish brig "Carolina," Juan Pinto, master, arrived in this port, and was reported at the custom house as in three days from Curazoa. She is however a notorious slave vessel, and we have every reason to suspect that she landed slaves on some part of this coast. The Spanish Government however chartered her almost immediately on her arrival, for the purpose of conveying the negroes of the schooner "Negrita" to Trinidad.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 49.

No. 49.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 2d July 1833.

I HEREWITH send to you for your information the copy of a Despatch which, by His Majesty's Command, I have recently addressed to His Majesty's Minister at Madrid, conveying the King's instructions, that the adoption of a stipulation for condemning vessels on the ground of their being equipped for Slave Trade, may be urged in the strongest manner upon the Government of Spain.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 50.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office 5th July 1833.

I HAVE received your several Despatches of this year up to that of the 30th of April last, and with reference to your Despatch of April 23, I have to remark that it is most desirable that you should, on all occasions, avoid departing from the rule which has been laid down by the Colonial Department with respect to the notice under which consent would be given to receive into the British Colonial Possessions in the West Indies, negroes emancipated under the Mixed Commission at the Havana; and in any deviation from these rules, which peculiar circumstances may render absolutely unavoidable, special care should be taken that the exception should not be drawn into a precedent.

With these observations, which will apply with still greater force to any deviation from the Treaties on Slave Trade, I am glad to be able to add, that in the particular case of the "Negrita," you appear to me, from the statement in your Despatch of April 23, to have acted as judiciously as was possible, under the circumstances of the case.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 51.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 26th July 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you for your information five copies of papers, marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented, by His Majesty's Command, to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 52.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Havana, 31st May 1833.

ON the 21st instant the Spanish brig "Empresa," José Benito Pardo, master, arrived in ballast in this port, and was reported at the custom-house as from the Cape de Verd Islands in 21 days. She is however a slave vessel, which, notwithstanding the restrictions to which the local authorities have lately subjected the traffic, contrived, as we learn, to land her slaves clandestinely, although at a ruinous expense to the shareholders.

The consequence of the rigorous measures now in force is, that no vessel has sailed from the Havana for Africa since the 21st April last.

We have great pleasure in remarking to your Lordship, that whatever may be the true cause of the measures now taken here against the introduction of African

HAVANA.

slaves, their efficacy shows sufficiently that the local government possesses the power of extinguishing the traffic, and we have little hesitation in saying that this might have been abolished years ago, had the authorities of Cuba been sincerely instructed on the subject by the Court of Madrid.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 53.

No. 53.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Havana, 1st July 1833.

IN pursuance of an Act of Parliament, 5 George IV., intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," we have the honour to enclose a Return of the cases adjudicated in this Court of Mixed Commission during the last six months.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in
No. 53.

Enclosure in No. 53.

RETURN of a SPANISH SLAVE VESSEL brought before the Mixed Commission at the *Havana* for Adjudication, between 1st January and 1st July 1833.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Property seized.	Name of Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	Decretal Part of Sentence.	Whether Property condemned has been sold, or remains unsold; and in whose hands the Proceeds remain.
Negrita	1833 : 29 Mar.	-- Schooner, having on board 196 negroes.	-- Lieutenant Chas. Bolton, His Majesty's Schooner "Nimble."	-- 15th April.	- Forfeiture.	-- The Vessel, Tackle, &c. remain for sale by public Auction, and at present are in deposit with Don Jayme Andreu.

(Signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

No. 54.

No. 54.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Havana, 17th July 1833.

THREE more Spanish slave vessels have sailed from this port, viz. the brig "Abencerrage," Antonio Esteves, master, on the 20th ultimo; the schooner "Pronta," Pedro Manegat, master, on the 15th; and on the same day, the schooner "Francisca," Miguel Martorell, master. The two former vessels cleared out for Bahia, and the "Francisca" for S. Pablo de Loanda.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 55.

No. 55.

No. 55.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received October 24.)
 My Lord, Havana, 18th July 1833.

ON the 5th instant His Majesty's ship "Ariadne," commanded by Captain Phillips, came into this port on her way from Jamaica to join the Admiral at Bermuda, and having, on the 2d instant, fallen in on the coast of this island with the Spanish schooner "Segunda Gallega," Joaquin Blanco, master, Captain Phillips found such evident marks of her having just landed a cargo of slaves, that he addressed to us on his arrival the Letter and Enclosure, copies of which we now have the honour to transmit. This vessel has been so long and so notoriously engaged in the Slave Trade, and the circumstances adduced against her by Captain Phillips were so strong, that we lost no time in denouncing the "Segunda Gallega" to the Captain-General in a Note, the copy of which we have the honour to enclose, with a translation of his Excellency's answer. It appears unnecessary for us to expatiate on this answer, as we conceive it to be impossible to lay before your Lordship a stronger proof of the trifling with which all the representations of His Majesty's Commissioners on the subject of the arrival of slave vessels in the Havana are treated by the local authorities.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.**Charles Mackenzie.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 55.

First Enclosure
in No. 55.Captain *C. Phillips* to the Court of Mixed Commission.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Ship "Ariadne," Havana, 5th July 1833.

I FEEL it my duty to state to you, that on the 2d instant I boarded the Spanish schooner "Segunda Gallega," from the coast of Africa, with her slave-irons stowed under the ballast, her slave-coppers on board, and bulk-heads perforated, so as to allow slaves to be taken on deck; her water in water-casks, sufficient to support a large quantity of negroes from the coast of Africa to this coast. A log was shown, detailing her proceedings from the Havana to the island of St. Thomas under the Line and back; but I have every reason to believe that it was not the original log, but one concocted for the purpose. Her charts showed a track that she had been on the coast of Africa, from Cape Mount through the Bight of Benin, and in short, the smell of her hold, and the remains of rice, with her equipment, clearly bespoke her a vessel employed in the Slave Trade, but one who had just landed her slaves. Now, although an officer, employed for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade, is not authorized by the treaties existing between Great Britain and Spain, with which he is supplied, to detain a vessel, without there shall be proof that a negro has actually been on board, still I consider that he has the power of denouncing her in the Commission Court, and showing by circumstantial evidence, that she has been actually engaged in the traffic, and thus that he has the power of bringing to justice offenders so offending. I therefore hereby denounce the Spanish schooner "Segunda Gallega," of 120 tons and 27 men, commanded by Joaquin Blanco, armed with one long pivot-gun and several muskets, of having been employed in the Slave Trade; the said schooner having sailed from the Havana 1st of December 1832, bound to the Island of St. Thomas; her clearance from the Customs at Havana being signed by Don Sebastian de Ayala de Garera de la Rosa, and her license by Don José de Alcalá y Guerra, and that as she is now just arrived at the Havana, and within the jurisdiction of your Court, by applying to the Spanish authorities, you have the power of bringing her to trial.

I enclose to you a list, and state of the articles found on board her, signed by three of the officers of this ship, deputed by me to inspect her, on which I found the proof of her being so employed, and we are ready to give you any information on the subject you may require, when called upon.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Court of Mixed Commission,
 &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *C. Phillips, Captain.*

Second Enclosure in No. 55.

Second Enclosure
in No. 55.

INVENTORY of the ARTICLES found on board the Spanish Schooner "Segunda Gallega,"
 2d July 1833.—Crew, 22 in all.

1 long brass pivot-gun, 12-pounder (with round shot.)	5 cases of canister-shot.
11 ivory tusks.	A case of masket-balls.
471.	A quantity of unwrought iron bars. 33 long

HAVANA.

33 long traversing iron rods.
26 water-casks (some leagers).
2 water-butts on deck.
Fitted with rice-bins and slave-coppers.
Plank for slave-deck, but not laid down.
A quantity of firewood.

23 shackles.
8 muskets—1 pistol.
A medicine-chest (well stocked.)
A quantity of rice and calavances.
An Ashantee stool.
A few African monkeys and birds.

(signed)

J. H. Murray, Lieutenant.
F. W. Bateman, Second Master.
C. H. Osmer, Acting Purser.

Third Enclosure in No. 55.

His Majesty's Commissioners to the Captain-General.

Third Enclosure
in No. 55.

Sir,

Havana, 7th July 1833.

THE undersigned Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty have the honour to inform his Excellency the Captain-General, that it will be necessary for them to make their Government acquainted with the arrival in the Havana of the Spanish slave schooner, "Segunda Gallega," Don Joaquin, Blanco, master, which sailed from this on the 2d December last. This vessel arrived on the 6th instant, declaredly from the coast of Africa, and the undersigned have the fact of her having brought slaves from that coast circumstantially proved by a letter from Captain Phillips, of His Majesty's ship "Ariadne," who visited her on the 2d instant at sea, and found her to be a vessel whose equipment clearly bespoke her to be one employed in the Slave Trade, but which had just landed her slaves. The undersigned have the honour to enclose a copy of Captain Phillips's letter, with its enclosure, being an inventory of the articles found on board this slave vessel, among which the undersigned would particularly call his Excellency's attention to the shackles, water-casks and slave-coppers.

To information so detailed, the undersigned have only to add, that the "Segunda Gallega" has, since the 1st January 1832, arrived three times from the African coast, viz. on the 5th January 1832, 12th October 1832, and now, so that she may be considered to present one of the most notorious cases of illicit slave trading.

The Undersigned, &c.

His Excellency the Captain-General,
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *W. S. Macleay*.
Charles Mackenzie.Fourth Enclosure
in No. 55.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 55.

The Captain-General to His Majesty's Commissioners.

(Translation.)

Havana, 11th July 1833.

THE Captain-General has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of His Britannic Majesty's Commissioners, dated the 7th instant, as well as of the copy of a Letter addressed to them by the Commander of His Britannic Majesty's frigate "Ariadne," stating that he had boarded the Spanish schooner "Segunda Gallega," which arrived in this port on the 6th, and found indications of her having brought from the coast of Africa a cargo of slaves. In pursuance of the regulations of the King his august Sovereign, the Captain-General writes this day to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the Navy, in order that he may order the proper investigations to be entered upon, of the result of which His Britannic Majesty's Commissioners shall have due notice.

The Captain-General, &c.

The Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty,
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *Mariano Ricafort*.Fifth Enclosure
in No. 55.

Fifth Enclosure in No. 55.

The Captain-General to His Majesty's Commissioners.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

Havana, 15th July 1833.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Squadron on this station writes me as follows, under date of the 12th instant:—"Most Excellent Sir,—The following is the Letter which I have received, dated this day, from the 'Comandante de Matriculas' for this province. 'Most Excellent Sir,—Having examined the log-books of the Spanish schooner 'Segunda Gallega,' which came into this port on the 6th instant from the Island of St. Thomas, I find no proof or indication of this mercantile expedition having been concerned in the prohibited traffic of bozal negroes; and I place this fact before your Excellency in compliance with the regulations on the subject; and as this is the same vessel concerning which your Excellency has been pleased to address me in your Letter of to-day, enclosing me the Despatch (herewith returned) which the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty have sent to your Excellency, accompanied by a Letter to them from the Commander of the English frigate

frigate 'Ariadne,' who had searched the above-mentioned schooner at sea, and convinced himself that she was engaged in the traffic of negroes, I have only to say, in answer to your Excellency's communication, that, according to His Majesty's Commands, we have abided by the result of that inspection of the log-books which is made in the Comandancias de Matriculas."

I now, Gentlemen, forward this answer to you for your information, and may God preserve you many years.

The Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, (signed) *Mariano Ricafort.*
&c. &c. &c.

HAVANA.

No. 56.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received October 24.)

My Lord,

Havana, 31st July 1833.

ON the 9th instant the Portuguese schooner "Deidade," Jacinta Pereira Carneiro, master, and on the 11th the Portuguese brig "Lejero." J. P. de Mettos, master, arrived in this port after having landed cargoes of slaves. We have also announced to the Captain-General the arrival of two Spanish slave vessels, viz. the brig "Juanita," Domingo Elorduy, master, on the 16th instant, and the schooner "Tres Manueles," José Puig, master, on the 27th instant.

On the 24th, the schooner "Carmen," Mariano Carbo, master; and this day the brig "Jacinto," Francisco Roviroza, master, both sailed for the coast of Africa.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 56.

No. 57.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Havana, 31st August 1833.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that we have made the Captain-General acquainted with our intention to report to His Majesty's Government the arrival of two Spanish brigs from the coast of Africa, viz. the "Zafiro," Gabriel Igareda, master, on the 5th instant, and the "Maria," Antonio Pullett, master, on the 12th instant.

His Excellency has since returned his usual form of answer.

We have also learned that on the 22d ultimo the schooner "Narcissa," Antonio Comas, master, sailed for S. Pablo de Loanda.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 57.

No. 58.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Havana, 12th September 1833.

WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Note addressed by us to his Excellency the Captain-General, announcing the arrival of the Spanish slave brig "Alerta," Don Antonio Ferreira, master, after having landed (as it is well known here) 760 bozal negroes, about fourteen leagues from this capital. Indeed, it is publicly asserted at the moment of our writing, that they have been deposited on the coffee estate of one of the importers.

We availed ourselves of the opportunity to call the attention of his Excellency very strongly to the notorious infractions of the existing Treaties that have occurred since the appearance of the cholera, notwithstanding the public declaration of the Government, and the unequivocal opinions of some of the most influential

No. 58.

HAVANA.

influential Creole families, who now see present danger and future destruction in the continuance of this disgraceful traffic. It is true, indeed, that the declarations of the Government have been systematically violated.

During the period of which we speak, so little caution has been deemed necessary, that slave vessels, openly fitted up for this traffic, clear out avowedly for ports in Africa with which they can have no legitimate commerce, and the only attempt made to disguise the real objects of the voyage is the announcement, in the Government Paper, of the clearance of the slaver with colonial produce (coffee and sugar) for some port in Africa.

Barracones (a sort of barracks for newly imported negroes) exist openly in various districts, and there are some even in the immediate vicinity of this capital.

The occurrences at Vanes and Bejucal, referred to in our Note to the Captain-General, may be very briefly stated.

Several weeks ago, according to the public belief, a considerable cargo of African negroes was landed from a slave vessel at Vanes, a small port eight or ten leagues to the west of this capital. At first the white country people successfully opposed their landing, but the interference of the authorities overcame the difficulties; the slaves were landed, and deposited on a property belonging to a member of the commercial firm engaged in the speculation. Before the sale could be effected, the new comers, on the 13th August, aided by some of the resident negroes, broke out into an insurrection, plundered and ravaged about five adjacent estates, and having acquired arms, resisted the attacks of a few regular troops and the district militia; but after considerable loss of life, order was restored: since which some of the leaders of the insurgents have been tried, some executed, and others condemned to work in chains. Notwithstanding the notoriety of these facts, which we believe are not denied even by the importers themselves, your Lordship will perceive that his Excellency the Captain-General, in his reply to our Note (of which we have the honour to transmit a translation) gravely describes the revolt as one of ordinary occurrence, taking no notice of the violated laws against slave dealing. The suppression of the truth is publicly said to have cost the importers a very large sum of money.

The affair of Bejucal has more recently occurred. Slaves from an African trader were conveyed there about six months ago, and deposited in the barracon of a well-known Catalan slave-dealer, under powerful private protection. The country people blockaded the place of deposit, from fear of the cholera; and the alcaldes of that city, having taken every precaution to establish the fact of slave importation, formally and officially denounced the slaves to the supreme authority of the Island, in order that they might be dealt with according to the Royal Order of 2d January 1826; but, as your Lordship will see from the Note of his Excellency the Captain-General to us, by one of those operations too notorious in the administration of Spanish law, a powerful resident proprietor has obtained the recognition of the validity of his claim to these people as his property.

On the preceding details we dare not comment. They are as notorious in this island as the sun at noon-day. We, however, flatter ourselves that in the additions to our usual notice of the arrival of a slave vessel to the Captain-General, though treading on delicate ground, we have done only that which is within the scope and spirit of our duties.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. S. Macleay.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

Charles Mackenzie.

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 58.

His Majesty's Commissioners to the Captain-General.

Havana, 6th September 1833.

THE undersigned Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty have the honour to inform his Excellency the Captain-General, that they perceive, with the deepest regret, that since the lamentable invasion of this island by the cholera, the illicit Slave Trade has not only increased, but has assumed a form which sufficiently demonstrates that the Slave Traders have become regardless of common decorum in the pursuit of their criminal ends. In perfect mockery of the laws, and of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, many of the slave vessels, which have of late sailed from this port, have openly cleared out for Lagos and Santo Pablo de Loanda, where it is notorious that they can have no legitimate commerce;

First Enclosure
in No. 58.

merce; and vessels arrive almost every week in ballast, having previously landed their slaves on the coast. Thus there came in yesterday the brig "Alerta," Don Antonio Ferreira, master, after having landed, as is well known in this city, 760 bozal negroes, about 14 leagues from this capital.

The undersigned have ever most anxiously made it their rule to avoid even the very semblance of interfering with the local administration of this island; but, as has been long since formally understood between the High Contracting Parties, they are under a solemn and conscientious obligation to represent to their Government how far the stipulations of the treaty, under which they have the honour to act, are duly fulfilled; and they cannot, therefore, conceal from his Excellency the Captain-General, that the good faith of the Spanish Government requires some measures to be immediately put in force against the nefarious violators of a compact, the strict observance of which every person, however shortsighted, must now be aware is of the most essential importance to the future welfare of Cuba.

The indecent spectacle of public barracones for the sale of African negroes, was some years ago removed from the Havana upon the representation of His Majesty's Commissioners; but now again the traffic is so openly prosecuted, that public barracones are, as the undersigned have been informed, not only established at Bejucal, and other places in the interior, but also in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Nor has it been by means of any peculiar inquiry His Majesty's Commissioners have acquired the knowledge of the existence of these depôts of African negroes, since the distressing circumstances connected with those of Vanes and Bejucal, have given them both a most unfortunate notoriety. The undersigned, of course, have only to complain of these establishments as so many glaring infractions of a solemn compact between the British and Spanish Governments, as well as of the Royal Order of His Catholic Majesty, dated 2d January 1826; infractions which they are in duty bound to represent to their Government. Were it, indeed, the province of the undersigned to proceed farther, they might descant upon the certain consequences of the pernicious line of conduct pursued by the speculators in this infamous traffic, and express their absolute astonishment that any set of men should, from base motives of mere temporary lucre, with the actual circumstances of the times staring them in the face, be so wickedly indifferent to the future fate and fortune of this noble island, as to prosecute a traffic that brings with it disease at present, and will infallibly lead in the end to general ruin. The undersigned, indeed, see with pleasure, that the eyes of the white population of Cuba are becoming daily more open to the truth, and that the enlightened portion of the proprietors of the soil are at length convinced that the real question now is, whether it be their interest to entail future destruction on themselves and children, for the present gain of a few unprincipled or needy adventurers.

The undersigned are sure, from the frank and generous character of the Captain-General, that although they feel it thus to be their duty most respectfully to call upon him to put in force those laws that secure the due execution of the treaty, his Excellency will, at the same time, be sensible that they have not the slightest idea that his anxiety to extinguish this pernicious traffic can, under the present circumstances, be in any degree inferior to their own.

The Undersigned avail themselves, &c.

His Excellency the Captain-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*
Charles Mackenzie.

Second Enclosure in No. 58.

Second Enclosure
in No 58.

The Captain-General to His Majesty's Commissioners.

(Translation.)

Havana, 11th September 1833.

THE Captain-General has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of the British Commissioners, dated the 6th instant, respecting the landing made by the Spanish brig "Alerta," Antonio Ferreira, master, of more than 700 bozal negroes; on which subject the Captain-General now addresses his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the naval forces on this station, in order that the latter may instantly proceed to the proper investigation, according to the rules prescribed by his august Sovereign; of the result of which investigation His Britannic Majesty's Commissioners shall have due notice.

With respect to the "barracones," which the Commissioners state to be established not only in Bejucal, and other places in the interior, but also in the vicinity of this city without the wall, although this Government was ignorant of the fact, it had already issued the most positive orders, through the third Lieutenant-Governor to the captains of the several wards, directing them to allow no depôt of negroes to exist, even although it should be under the pretext that they belong to estates; and more lately, as the Captain-General came to entertain suspicions that some such depôt might exist, he circulated on the instant the most general and positive orders, in August last, the object of which was to put an end to so infamous a commerce.

On the subject of the occurrence in Bejucal, proceedings have been adopted which take the ordinary course pointed out by the laws: these proceedings have originated in the claim made by his Excellency the Marquis de San Felipe y Santiago, demanding the restitution of 42 negroes of his estate, who had been seized by the authorities of that city, on the Marquis's breeding estate Casaqual; so that the British Commissioners will perceive that this is not a depôt of negroes, as has been stated.

HAVANA.

In Vanes there certainly was an insurrection of the negroes of the estate of D. Francisco Aguirre, a circumstance common enough in this island; but the greater part of these negroes have been taken prisoners, and others killed; while, according to the result of the legal proceedings now in progress, the persons implicated in this affair will be handed over to condign punishment.

From the time that the Captain-General assumed the command of this island, that his august Sovereign has been pleased to entrust to his charge, he has been studying the mode of repressing a traffic so reprobated by civilized nations, and so denounced by his own Government. Thus it was that he lost not an instant on his arrival in addressing the several authorities on the subject; and he has this year, by reason of the cholera we have just undergone, renewed his instructions; and, desirous that the British Commissioners should be assured of this fact, he thinks it right to enclose to them a copy of his circulars, of the 1st and 25th April last, the Captain-General's later orders on the same subject being nothing more than a repetition of these.

The Captain-General has endeavoured, by every means in his power, to thwart this detestable commerce; and with this object he has exacted from the Royal Custom-house a report of all vessels that clear out for the coast of Africa, which indeed, on consultation with the first Assessor-General, he had resolved should not be allowed to sail, believing by this step to avoid in part that which he could not entirely put an end to; but on reviewing the allegations of damage likely to result from any interruption of the freedom of commerce in ivory and other products of the coast of Africa, the Captain-General found himself, in conformity with the aforesaid Assessor's advice, reluctantly obliged to suspend his first determination, no resource remaining to this Government than to devise other means for repressing the traffic. Thus it is, that on the slightest denunciation the Captain-General has always on the instant directed proceedings to be adopted in conformity with the laws on the subject.

From the above circumstantial account of the measures taken by this Government on the subject of the traffic, the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty will feel that there remains nothing to desire, except that the subaltern authorities should execute orders so positive, and this the Captain-General has now required of them, believing on his own part to have fulfilled the duty imposed on him by his honour and office.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to the British Commissioners the assurances of his highest consideration, praying God to preserve their lives many years.

(signed) *Mariano Ricafort.*

The Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 59.

No. 59.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Havana, 30th September 1833.

ON the 11th instant the schooner "Mercedita," — Casas, master, and on the 25th instant, the brig "Temerario," José Maria Morino, master, sailed from this port for the African coast. The brig "Carolina," José Prieto, master, also sailed on the 26th instant from the Havana for the coast of Africa, but declares herself for Bahia in Brazil.

We have also the honour to inform your Lordship that the Spanish schooner "Pantica," Anselmo Bencomo, master, arrived here on the 26th instant, and that we have made the usual communication respecting her to the Captain-General.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay.*

Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 60.

No. 60.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, 28th October 1833.

ON the 25th instant the Spanish slave brig "Urraca," José Necedal, master, arrived here from the African coast, and we immediately addressed the Captain-General on the subject.

We have also the honour to inform your Lordship that three slave vessels have sailed from the Havana since the date of our last Despatch; viz. the brig "El Mismo,"

Mismo," Jacinto Llovet, master, on the 6th instant; the schooner "San Gabriel," Pablo Oliver, master, on the 8th instant; and the schooner "Tres Manueles," José Marques, master, on the 20th instant.

HAVANA.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Macleay*
Charles Mackenzie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 61.

No. 61.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Feb. 2, 1833.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 16th November 1832.

I BEG leave to enclose "O Diario do Rio do Janeiro" of this day, containing an article to the following effect, being a Despatch, dated the 14th instant, from Senhor Aureliano da Souza e Oliveira Coutinho, director of the police of this city, to the justice of peace of the district of Mangaratiba.

"This department having been informed that new blacks, recently arrived from Africa, have been publicly and scandalously landed in various ports of this district, and sold there, in complete disregard of the legislation which governs us; and further, that these proceedings are not unknown to some of the persons charged to watch over the execution of the laws; it is fit that you, both individually and by persons deemed worthy of your confidence, do endeavour to prevent such abuses, causing to be apprehended any of these blacks, either already illicitly imported and remaining in your district, or whom it may be more recently attempted to bring in, causing the accomplices in such an abominable traffic to be prosecuted, in order that they may be punished according to the laws."

Mangaratiba is in a bay about twenty leagues to the south of this port. It is a considerable entrepôt of coffee for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, and being in the vicinity of sugar plantations at Ilha Grande, it affords considerable facilities for the sale or location of negroes.

The article in question is undoubtedly official, and it is supposed to have been intentionally published by authority in the "Diario do Rio do Janeiro," in the first instance, being a paper of much greater circulation out of the city of Rio de Janeiro than the official paper "O Diario do Imperio."

I should consider the article itself an additional proof of the local vigilance of the Brazilian Government in respect to the Slave Trade, and of their wish to suppress it, however that wish may be checked by an under-current of individual and culpable self-interest.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred. Grigg.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 62.

No. 62.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received 14th Feb. 1833.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 19th November 1832.

THE Despatch of the 14th of November, referred to in a Letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 16th instant, having been published in the official paper,* "O Diario do Imperio," of the 17th instant, I beg leave to send that paper herewith.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred. Grigg.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

* See No. 61.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 63.

No. 63.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Feb. 20, 1833.)
My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, 6th December 1832.

I BEG leave to transmit to your Lordship "O Jornal do Commercio" of this date, a translation of a Despatch, dated 29th November, and published in that paper, being from Senhor Aureliano de Souza e Oliveira Coutinho, director of the police of this city, to the Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice, respecting vessels coming from Africa to the coast of Brazil, and landing there new blacks by contraband.

It is to be apprehended that, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Brazilian Government, the contraband importation of African blacks into this country will be more or less connived at on the coast; and it would be highly desirable if means could be found to repress that traffic by cruisers.

Some time ago the Brazilian corvette "Bertioga," Captain Manson, went on that service, but her cruise was, I believe, too short to admit of any specific effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred. Grigg.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in
No. 63.

Enclosure in No. 63.

The Director of Police to the Minister for the Affairs of Justice.

(Translation.)

SEEING in the Report of the Harbour Police the arrival from Benguella of the schooner-brig "Espadarte," Joaquim Maria Cordeiro, master, and her cargo being declared to be wax and oil, I addressed the Counsellor-Judge of the Custom House, that he should communicate to me what manifest of cargo was brought by the said brig, and whether it corresponded with her tonnage, with which he complied by the enclosed documents, declaring it to be evident, on inspection of the same, that the said vessel came in almost in ballast.

It has come to my knowledge that such vessels discharge at certain parts of the coast the new blacks whom they import by contraband, and then enter the port, so that, at the visit of the police, there is nothing of which to take cognizance.

I also know that at Ilha Grande and at Mangaratiba some blacks have been disembarked, upon which I have already addressed the respective judges of the peace. I think it however advisable that your Excellency should recommend to them direct, that important supervision: for which purpose, as also that Government may be aware of the facts referred to, and take, in consequence, the measures which it may judge necessary, I have the honour to bring the subject under the cognizance of your Excellency.

God preserve your Excellency,

(signed) *Aureliano de Souza e Oliveira Coutinho.*

Rio de Janeiro, 29th Nov. 1832.

No. 64.

No. 64.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Feb. 14, 1833.)
My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, 13th December 1832.

WITH reference to a Letter which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 6th instant, I beg leave to enclose "O Diario do Imperio" of this date.

It promulgates officially the Despatch, 29th November, from the Department of Police to the Minister of Justice, respecting the contraband landing of new blacks from Africa on the coast of Brazil.

The official publication differs from that in the "Jornal do Commercio," inasmuch as the former omits a word, which I understand is in the manuscript Despatch. Thus it appears, according to the official paper, that "the Espadarte," after the clandestine landing of the slaves, came into the port of Rio de Janeiro, as if she had arrived from Africa *in ballast* ("entrou em lastro,") while it is more correctly stated in the "Jornal do Commercio" that the "Espadarte" presented herself as having arrived *almost* in ballast ("quasi em lastro")

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred. Grigg.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 64.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Director of Police to the Minister for the Affairs of Justice.

(Translation.)

SEEING in the Report of the Harbour Police the arrival from Benguella of the schooner-brig, "Espadarte," Joaquim Maria Cordeiro, master, and her cargo being declared to be wax and oil, I addressed the Counsellor-Judge of the Custom House, that he should communicate to me what manifest of cargo was brought by the said brig, and whether it corresponded with her tonnage, with which he complied by the enclosed documents, declaring it to be evident, on inspection of the same, that the said vessel came in in ballast.

It has come to my knowledge that such vessels discharge at certain parts of the coast the new blacks whom they import by contraband, and then enter the port, so that, at the visit of the police, there is nothing of which to take cognizance.

I also know that at Ilha Grande and at Mangaratiba some blacks have been disembarked, upon which I have already addressed the respective judges of the peace. I think it however advisable that your Excellency should recommend to them direct, that important supervision: for which purpose, as also that Government may be aware of the facts referred to, and take, in consequence, the measures which it may judge necessary, I have the honour to bring the subject under the cognizance of your Excellency.

God preserve your Excellency.

(signed) *Aureliano de Souza e Oliveira Coutinho.*

Rio de Janeiro, 29th Nov. 1832.

Enclosure in
No. 64.

No. 65.

No. 65.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 2d January 1833.

WE beg leave to inform your Lordship that since the half-yearly Report, which His Majesty's Commissioners had the honour to make to you on the 2d July 1832, no vessel with slaves has been brought into this port for adjudication.

We have, &c.

(signed) *George Jackson.*
*Fred. Grigg.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 66.

No. 66.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 16th March 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a note, which I have received from the Chevalier de Mattos*, &c. proposing that the sentences pronounced by the Mixed Brazilian and British Slave Trade Commission at Sierra Leone may undergo revision, by being submitted to the arbitration of a third power, together with the copy of the answer,* which, by His Majesty's command, I have returned to the Chevalier de Mattos' proposition.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

* See Class B. Nos, 25, 26.

No. 67.

No. 67.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 28th March 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir G. Shee's Despatch of the 27th of December last, enclosing the copy of an instruction, addressed by your Lordship to His Majesty's representatives with the several Foreign Powers, parties to the Slave Trade Treaties.

We have, &c.

(signed) *George Jackson.*
*Fred. Grigg.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 68.

No. 68.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 5, 1833.

WITH reference to your Despatches on the subject of the Brazilian Law, of the 7th of November 1831, and the Brazilian Decree of the 12th of April 1832, by which all negroes attempted to be imported into Brazil for the purpose of traffic are to be re-exported to Africa, I herewith send to you, for your information and guidance, the copies of a Despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Fox* (5th June 1833), of a note which has been addressed to me by the Chevalier de Mattos (30th May 1833), and of the answer which I have returned thereto (2d July 1833), upon the subject in question.

I have to desire that you will, on this, as on every other subject, carefully abstain from all direct communication with the departments of State in Brazil, confining yourselves to your immediate duties in communication with the Brazilian Commissioners.

When any occurrence shall render it necessary for you to enter into communication upon the subject with those Commissioners, you will confine yourselves strictly to the tenor of my Dispatch to Mr. Fox and Note to M. de Mattos; but you will avoid pursuing any discussion of such matters, and will refer to His Majesty's Envoy at Rio for your support, if any case should occur demanding intervention with the Government, of which intervention he will be the channel.

You will, of course, afford to him your best assistance in such case, and, indeed, upon all occasions, you will take care to keep him informed upon every point with which it may be desirable that His Majesty's mission should be made acquainted.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

PALMERSTON.

* See Class B. Nos. 37, 36, 38.

No. 69.

No. 69.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 26, 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, five copies of papers, marked A. and B. relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented, by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 70.

No. 70.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, August 7, 1833.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 5th of July last, transmitting the copy of a Note which I had received from M. de Mattos, and of the reply which I had returned to it, upon the subject of the Brazilian Law of the 7th of November 1831, and of the Decree of the 12th of April 1832, by which all negroes attempted to be imported into Brazil for the purpose of traffic are to be re-exported to Africa, I herewith transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the copy of a further Note, which I have received from M. de Mattos* on that subject, together with a copy of my answer to M. de Mattos' communication.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

PALMERSTON.

* See Class B. Nos. 43, 44.

N. 71.

No. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 71.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received August 21.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 31st May 1833.

YOUR Lordship will probably have received, through other channels, the account contained in the enclosed Paper; but, regarding it as a sequel to that which we had the honour of transmitting in our Despatch, of the 18th of February, we think it our duty to forward it. It is a translated extract of a Despatch from the President of Pernambuco, detailing the way in which thirty of the newly-imported Africans—the number of the whole amounting to between 100 and 200—had been carried off by stealth from the house where they were deposited, awaiting the decision of the Government here as to the ulterior disposal of them. Your Lordship will doubtless remember what that decision was, namely, that, in conformity with the Law of the 7th of November, they should be re-exported to the coast of Africa; and no sooner, it appears, was this known at Pernambuco than the robbery was perpetrated. A stronger proof could scarcely be given, either of the pertinacity of those who carry on this traffic, or of the inefficiency of the measures taken to prevent it.

The former part of the President's Despatch relates to the base coin introduced into Pernambuco, at the same time as these Africans, and to other details which, however interesting and important, as showing the state of demoralization to which this country is unhappily reduced, we do not, as being foreign to our duties, consider it incumbent upon us to trouble you with; nor should we, for the same reason, have allowed ourselves to give your Lordship the concluding part of it, from the words "If I were entrusted" to the end, did they not, we conceive, to a certain extent, bear upon the subject, as exhibiting but too clearly to what sort of hands the execution of proceedings, so interesting to humanity and to the views of His Majesty's Government, are entrusted, and how little expectation can be entertained of any better result, so long as some more efficient measures shall not be resorted to.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*George Jackson.**Fred. Grigg*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 71.

(Extract.)—The President of Pernambuco to the Minister of Justice.

(Translation.)

17th of April 1833.

Enclosure in
No. 71.

I HAVE already communicated to your Excellency the captures which had been made of some natives of Africa lately arrived from thence; the first of which, a lot of thirty, were in the act of being carried off in the dead of the night into the interior; the second consisted of upwards of 100, besides some others fewer in number.

I had hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing the due execution of the law in this province, and the transgressors of it obliged to re-export these blacks to the coast of Africa; but, as regards the first seizure of thirty, they were all carried off by stealth in one night from the house in which they were deposited; and, what is more, the person in charge of them made no report of it to the Minister, which latter, in communicating the circumstance to me, simply says, "I have just been informed." And I think I may venture to assure your Excellency, from the search and depositions which have been made, that more will still be found, since the whole public know that to make the second purchase they went to the house of the very person who bought the first lot, and whose name, residence and property are well and generally known.

If I were entrusted with this business, or if it were competent for me to do that which properly belongs to the Judges, I would cause them to be sought out wherever they might be, supposing it even to be in another province, where, in fact, they were conducting them when seized.

With such Ministers, Most Excellent Sir, I cannot possibly hold the helm which was confided to me, since, without justice, the people cannot be governed. What would not the province and the nation gain by conceding to this Magistrate his salary, and letting him enjoy it at home? What would not this province especially gain by not having such Ministers within it?

I am frank, and have the courage to say what I think. If I am to govern with such Ministers, I cannot govern at all, in despair of being able to do so in such a manner as to save the ship.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 72.

No. 72.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 1st June 1833.

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 16th of March last, transmitting to us, for our information and guidance, the Copy of a Note addressed to your Lordship by the Chevalier de Mattos, proposing the revision of the sentences pronounced by the Mixed British and Brazilian Commission at Sierra Leone, by submitting them to the arbitration of a third Power, together with the copy of the Answer which, by His Majesty's command, your Lordship returned to the Chevalier de Mattos' proposition.

We beg to offer our best acknowledgments to your Lordship for this communication, and have the honour to be, &c.

(signed)

*George Jackson.**Fred. Grigg.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 73.

No. 73.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1833.

THE continued traffic in slaves carried on along this coast is a fact too notorious, unhappily, to need confirmation; but the open and unqualified admission of it contained in the enclosed Paper, coming as it does from that individual of this Government most competent, from the nature of his functions, to speak on the subject with accuracy, and whose statement, therefore, may be considered as carrying with it more than ordinary authority, we deem it our duty to lay it before your Lordship, the more so as it is coupled with the suggestion of, perhaps, the only efficient remedy which can be proposed for the evil.

It is a translated extract from a Report lately made by the Minister of Marine to the Legislative Assembly, and will be found to confirm but too strongly the more general avowals made by those of his colleagues, who, in their "*Exposés*," touch at all on the same subject.

How far the adoption of a similar plan on the part of His Majesty's Government may be expedient or practicable, it is for them in their wisdom to decide.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*George Jackson.**Fred. Grigg.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 73.

Enclosure in
No. 73.

(Extract.)—Report of the Minister of Marine to the Legislative Assembly.

(Translation.)

WELL known are the tricks resorted to by speculators, as sordid as they are criminal, to continue the disgraceful traffic in slaves, in spite of all the legislative provisions and orders issued respecting it, which have been most scandalously eluded. It therefore appears necessary to the Government to have recourse to the most efficacious means, which are to arm a sufficient number of small vessels to form a sort of "cordon sanitaire," which may prevent the access to our shores of those swarms of Africans that are continually poured forth from ships employed in so abominable a traffic. For this purpose, a short time since, two schooners were bought, which, fitted out as men-of-war, are employed in this important service.

There ought, it is evident, to be a greater number of these small vessels on the stocks, as well for the service of the mails as for the more important object of preventing the contraband in slaves, but the smallness of the sum decreed for such works in the estimate, which is first to come into operation in July next, opposes itself to this. For you, Gentlemen, it is to remedy this inconvenience.

No. 74.

No. 74.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received September 2.)

No. 74.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, 5th July 1833.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that, since our half-yearly Report of the 2d January last, no vessel has been brought into this port for adjudication by the Mixed British and Brazilian Commission for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*George Jackson.**Fred. Grigg.*The Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 75.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 19.)

No. 75.

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 19th September 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, of the 5th July last, enclosing, for our information and guidance, copies of a Despatch which your Lordship had addressed to Mr. Fox, as also of a Note to the Chevalier de Mattos, together with that Minister's reply; and we beg to assure your Lordship that we shall strictly attend to the instructions you are pleased to give us, as well in confining ourselves strictly to the tenor of your Lordship's Despatch to Mr. Fox and Note to M. De Mattos, when any occurrence shall render it necessary to enter into communication upon the subject with the Brazilian Commissioners, as in carefully abstaining (as we have hitherto done,) from all direct communication with the Departments of State in Brazil, referring to His Majesty's Minister at this Court, should any case arise requiring intervention with the Government, and in affording him the best assistance and information in our power on all points connected with the Commission.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*George Jackson.**Fred. Grigg.*The Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 76.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received December 7.)

No. 76.

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 7th October 1833.

WE have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Despatch, of the 7th August last, enclosing copy of a Note presented by M. de Mattos, on the 3d of that month, as also that of your Lordship's answer thereto.

In returning our best thanks for the communication of these papers, which we shall not fail to make, according to your instructions, the rule of our conduct, we have only to wait with submission the result of the decision of His Majesty's Government on whatever proposals they may receive from that of Brazil, in reference to any revision or modification of the provisions of the Convention of the 28th July 1817; but we cannot, consistently with what we deem to be our duty, refrain from expressing on this occasion our firm conviction that the main object of the arrangements of that Convention—namely, to provide as your Lordship so clearly expresses it, for the permanent support of the captured negroes, and to make it certain that they should be maintained in a state of freedom, and should not fall into the condition of slavery, has as yet failed of its accomplishment; that the immediate purpose which Great Britain had in view when she made the Treaty, (however well calculated for its attainment the arrangements agreed upon may have been, supposing the subordinates in this country to have acted in sincerity and good faith,) has been, in a great measure, defeated; and that even should the abrogation of the Law of the 7th November 1831, and a return to the

RIO DE JANEIRO. original mode of procedure, take place, no better results can be hoped for, unless some further practical guarantee be obtained for the strict and *bonâ fide* execution of those arrangements.

To justify this opinion, and shew how illusory the arrangements have hitherto proved, we need only refer to the Reports of our predecessors, and to the admission of the Brazilian authorities themselves.

We have, &c.

(signed)

George Jackson.

Fred. Grigg.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 77.

No. 77. His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received December 31.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 1st November 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of 26th July last, transmitting for our information five copies of Papers, marked A. and B. relating to the Slave Trade, presented on that day, by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

We have, &c.

(signed)

George Jackson.

Fred. Grigg.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 78.

No. 78. His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received December 31.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 12th November 1833.

IN confirmation of the general purport of our late Reports, we have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed translated Extract of a Despatch from the President of St. Paulo to the Minister of Marine, giving an account of the landing of a fresh cargo of slaves from Africa, and of the hopeless nature of the attempts to prevent it, and soliciting, as the only effectual means of doing so in future, the placing of a vessel of war, under his orders, to cruize along that coast—an application which the Minister, in his reply, promises shall be eventually complied with; but, while we would fain see in this promise, as well as in the recent capture of some newly imported slaves in this city, and the enjoined prosecution of the offenders, a pledge of the sincerity of the Government in their endeavours to put a stop to the traffic, we are bound to express to your Lordship our belief that the statement made by the President of St. Paulo is but too well founded, and that similar transactions are, in fact, of almost daily occurrence.

A very strong presumptive proof of this, and which, at the same time, would seem to indicate the mode now resorted to by the slave dealers, is at this moment the subject of conversation. The schooner "Adelaide," of 78 tons burthen, originally, we have understood, engaged in this traffic, and bought by Admiral Baker, for a tender, while commanding on this station, was publicly re-sold on the arrival of his successor, Sir Michael Seymour. On the 28th of June, she cleared out from this port under Portuguese colours, with a cargo for Angola, and on the 23d of last month re-entered it *in ballast*, declaring herself to be two days from St. Sebastian; and it is so strongly reported as to admit of little or no doubt, though we cannot state it as a positive fact, that she has succeeded in landing a body of Africans, whom she had doubtless transhipped from some other vessel of larger dimensions, to the number of near 200.

We have, &c.

(signed)

George Jackson.

Fred. Grigg.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 78.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Extract.)—The President of St. Paulo to the Minister of Marine, at Rio de Janeiro, 9th October 1833, published in the *Correio Official*, 5th November 1833.

Enclosure in
No. 78.

(Translation.)

HAVING information that a vessel was at anchor off the Island of Abrigo, close to the bar of the town of Cananéa, with a cargo of Africans on board, some of whom they had succeeded in landing, intending to forward them to the towns of Paranagua and Coritiba, I gave the most strict and positive orders, in circular, to the Justices of the Peace in the maritime towns, and in the interior of that district, to take the authors of so execrable a speculation prisoners, proceeding against them according to the laws, at the same time that I ordered the commander of the schooner "Fluminente" to cruise with all diligence along the coast, in order to capture this vessel, proceeding for this purpose to the spot where she was said to be. This, however, was not done, owing to her having sailed from Santos before the arrival there of my order.

I am now informed that for eight days another vessel was running along the coast, without any fixed course, between the town of Itanhaem and Manduba Point; that twice she neared the land, and, hoisting Portuguese colours, fired two heavy shot, without holding any communication with certain inhabitants of that district, who repaired to the beach on that occasion; from which it may be presumed that they were employed in the speculation of the traffic of slaves, and consequently I sent circular orders, equally positive, for the exercise of the greatest vigilance with regard to this vessel, in case of her entering any port of this province. I must, however, frankly confess to your Excellency that I expect little or no good from these measures, owing to the neglect, and perhaps the connivance, of some of the authorities; or that, however they may show themselves zealous, and endeavour to fulfil their duty, yet their vigilance is eluded by reason of the great extent of the coast of this province, which is partly desert, while the high and cross-roads leading into the interior are little frequented; so that I consider ineffectual any and every measure tending to prevent the speculation in the traffic of slaves, unless it be the placing a vessel of war, under the orders of this Government, to cruise constantly along the coast of this province, and to repair to any point at which its co-operation may be wanted.

S U R I N A M.

SURINAM.

No. 79.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received April 6, 1833.)

No. 79.

My Lord,

Surinam, 5th December 1832.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of five copies of Papers, marked A. and B., relating to the Slave Trade, which had been presented, by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Lance.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

Campbell J. Dalrymple.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 80.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston* —(Received April 6, 1833.)

No. 80.

My Lord,

Surinam, 10th December 1832.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 6th instant a new system of government was promulgated here, which is to be put in force on the 1st of next month, and by which this colony is in future to be governed. It appears that the system introduced here five years ago by the Commissary-General, Van den Bosch, has been found so defective and inconvenient in its application, that His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has thought it necessary to make a complete change, and has issued his decree to that effect.

The only part of this system bearing any relation to this Commission is contained under the 5th Title, Article 73, of which we herewith enclose a copy, and a translation.

By this the Slave Trade is rigorously prohibited, under the penalties already appointed by the laws, and any slaves imported in defiance of those laws are to be provided for by the Governor-General, and set at liberty, keeping in view the precautions which the public interest requires.

SURINAM.

Regarding the first part of this Article, it affords us the greatest satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship that the laws above referred to, the chief of which took their rise from the suggestions of His Majesty's Commissioners here, and were most reluctantly adopted by this Government, have been found completely effective; and we are happy to say, that for upwards of three years we have reason to believe that not a single African slave has been imported into this colony. Two small vessels with slaves have arrived here in that period from the island of St. Martin, and we considered it our duty to satisfy ourselves that the negroes on board really did belong to the island from whence they professed to come, it being very possible that those islands, St. Martin's, St. Eustatius, &c. may be used as an *entrepôt* by persons interested in renewing the African Slave Trade in this colony; a free traffic in slaves between the different Dutch West Indian colonies being perfectly lawful, and a premium of 25 guilders a head allowed by this Government for every slave brought here from those islands.

Regarding the last part of the Article, we wish to direct your Lordship's attention to the expression "set them at liberty, keeping in view the precautions which the general interest requires."

This appears to us to show an evident intention of evading the terms of the Treaty of May 4, 1818; and as the negroes already emancipated by the Mixed Court have been reduced to a state of actual slavery, though still nominally free, so we conclude, from the above expression, that all slaves who may be emancipated in future will be treated in the same manner, under the plea of its being for the general interest. Indeed, so little have this Government thought it necessary to attend to the fulfilment of that part of the Treaty, that we lately learned the certificates of emancipation, which had been given to each of the slaves emancipated by the Mixed Court at the time the sentence was pronounced, had been taken away from them by the orders of the late Governor-General, Cantzlaar.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Lance.*

Campbell J. Dalrymple.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in
No. 80.

Enclosure in No. 80.

Extract from the new Regulations for the direction of the Government in the Colony of Surinam, published in the "Surinam Courant" of 6th December 1832.

FIFTH TITLE.

General Limitations.—Article 73.

(Translation.)

THE Slave Trade remains most rigorously prohibited, under the punishments appointed by the laws; in case of transgression, the Governor-General shall take the most proper means to provide for the persons imported, and to set them at liberty, keeping in view the precautions which the general interest requires.

No. 81.

No. 81.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 24th April 1833.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, relative to the treatment of certain negroes emancipated by the Mixed Commission of Surinam, I herewith transmit to you for your information, the accompanying copy of a Despatch, and of its Enclosures, which I have received from Mr. Jerningham,* His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, upon the subject in question.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

* See Class B. 1832, No. 36.

No. 82.

SURINAM.

No. 82.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 14th June 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you the copy of a communication which has been received at this office from the Admiralty,* stating that the Instructions referred to in the Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for the suppression of illegal Slave Trade, have been issued to the ships and vessels of His Majesty's navy mentioned in the enclosed Letter, and that the Instructions which had been issued to His Majesty's ships named in the margin of that Letter have been recalled.

I have to desire that you will communicate this information to the Mixed Board of Commission of which you are members.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

* See Enclosure in No. 24.

No. 83.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Sir *George Shee*.—(Received July 24.)

No. 83.

Sir,

Surinam, 18th May 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 16th instant, of your Despatch of the 27th December 1832, on the subject of the re-employment in the Slave Trade, of vessels which had already been condemned and sold on account of having been engaged in that illegal traffic, and also a copy of an Instruction, addressed by Viscount Palmerston to His Majesty's representatives with the several Foreign Powers, whose interests might be affected by an alteration of the existing arrangement on that head, calling upon those Governments to acquiesce in the entire destruction of Vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the sale of their materials broken up.

We have, &c.

Sir George Shee, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

J. H. Lance.
Campbell J. Dalrymple.

No. 84.

Viscount *Palmerston*, to His Majesty's Commissioners.

No. 84.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 26th July 1833.

I HEREWITH transmit to you for your information, five copies of Papers, marked A. and B., relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented, by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 85.

His Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received Sept. 23.)

No. 85.

My Lord,

Surinam, 28th June 1833.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 24th April 1833, with the copy of a Despatch and its Enclosures from Mr. Jerningham, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, upon the subject of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Commission here.

We

SURINAM.

We have a few observations to offer on the contents of the Note of Baron Verstolk de Soelen, particularly where he endeavours to throw discredit on the facts which we stated. Our authority for asserting that the whole of the free labourers were to be treated precisely as slaves, with the exception of those who were drafted into the corps of guides, was the person himself to whom those orders were given, the late Major Dursteller, the chief of the engineer department in this Colony, and who also had the charge of all those negroes.

The Major had the highest character here for honour and veracity, and we have every reason to believe that his statement was strictly true.

We do not call in question what Baron Verstolk states relative to those negroes incorporated in the corps of guides, having first given their full consent to that measure, the comparatively idle life of a soldier, suits so well with the negro character, that we understand the great object of the wishes of each man among the free labourers is to become one.

With regard to the task assigned to these people, it is sufficient for us to refer to the admitted fact, that the Government here attempted to establish a new sugar estate by their labours. Now we assert, and every person who has paid any attention to West Indian cultivation will agree with us, that it is impossible to establish a new sugar estate without exacting such severe exertions from the negroes, as to place it beyond a doubt that their labour is not voluntary, most especially when they know they shall not derive the slightest benefit themselves from the produce. In respect to their food, clothing, lodging and medicines, we have never heard any complaints, and since the abandonment of the sugar cultivation, we have not heard of any severe punishments being inflicted on any of them. We thought it necessary to make the above observations, not only to vindicate our own accuracy against the insinuations contained in the Note of Baron Verstolk, but also to show that we are particularly careful not to make any statements to our Government for which we have not a most sufficient authority.

We have, &c.

(signed)

J. H. Lance.

Campbell J. Dalrymple.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 86.

No. 86.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Surinam, 30th August 1833.

I BEG leave to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Letter, which I received yesterday from a person of the name of John Bent, containing a charge against an Englishman named George Nicholson, of devising means of forcibly abducting certain negro slaves from the British Colony of Berbice, and endeavouring to seduce one Captain Green to become a party in the felony.

I thought it right immediately to lay Mr. Bent's Letter before his Excellency the Governor General, as it was a case of which the Mixed Court had no power to take cognizance. Enclosure No. 2 is a Copy of my Letter to his Excellency on this occasion. His Excellency has since told me he has transmitted it to the Procureur General, in order that he may commence proceedings thereon. I have also sent a copy of Mr. Bent's Letter to his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana; and Enclosure No. 3 is a copy of my accompanying Letter.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. H. Lance.

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 86.

J. Bent, Esq. to His Majesty's Commissioner.

Sir,

Combé, 29th August 1833.

I DESIRE to give you information of there being a person here from Nickerie, of the name of George Nicholson, who is devising the means of forcibly abducting certain negro slaves from the neighbouring British Colony of Berbice, and that he made a disclosure of his intention to Captain Green, with a proposition to seduce him to become a party in the felony.

The said George Nicholson is an Englishman, about six feet high, pale complexion, and slender form, and is generally to be found in the company of a person who is known by the name of Colin Campbell, jun.

His Majesty's Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Bent*.

SURINAM.

First Enclosure
in No. 86.

Second Enclosure in No. 86.

His Majesty's Commissioner to the Governor General of Surinam.

Sir,

Paramaribo, 28th August 1833.

I BEG leave to lay before your Excellency the enclosed Letter which I received this morning. As my commission does not extend to the taking cognizance of such a business, I have taken the liberty of submitting it entirely to your Excellency, not doubting but that your Excellency will take such steps on the information therein contained as the circumstances of the case require. I think it right to inform your Excellency, that I have already made a communication of the contents of the enclosed Letter to the party chiefly interested, and I trust he will be able to refute so serious a charge without difficulty. Being on the eve of my departure from this Colony, I have also fully acquainted my colleague, Mr. Dalrymple, with the measures I have taken in this affair.

His Excellency the Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Lance*.

Second Enclosure
in No. 86.

Third Enclosure in No. 86.

His Majesty's Commissioner to the Governor General of British Guiana.

Sir,

Surinam, 30th August 1833.

I BEG leave to enclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a Letter which I received yesterday, as it is possible that some persons may be affected by the charge contained therein, who are now residing under your government. I think it right to add, that the individual accused has written to inform me that he shall not fail to adopt such measures as will refute the malevolent and groundless charge contained therein against his character.

Being on the eve of departure myself for England, with leave of absence, my colleague, C. J. Dalrymple, esq. will be happy to receive any communication your Excellency may think necessary to make on the subject.

His Excellency the Governor General of British Guiana,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Lance*.

Third Enclosure
in No. 86.

No. 87.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received 16th November.)

My Lord,

Surinam, 1st September 1833.

IN reference to my Despatch of this year, dated 30th of August, I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's perusal, a Copy of another Letter from Mr. Bent (Enclosure No. 1), in which he claims my personal advocacy against the
acts

No. 87.

SURINAM.

acts of the party accused by him, and in which he details what, he says, was his principal motive in giving the information against Mr. Nicholson.

Enclosure No. 2 is a copy of my Answer to Mr. Bent's application, by which I decline all interference in the business.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Lance.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure
in No. 87.

First Enclosure in No. 87.

J. Bent, Esq. to His Majesty's Commissioner.

Sir,

Combé, 31st August 1833.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 29th instant. Having since been given to understand that the information which I communicated to you in my previous Letter has been given over to his honour the Procuror-General, and that you are very shortly to leave the Colony for Europe, I feel it to be a duty due to the source from whence I derived my intelligence, as well as to myself, to *claim your personal advocacy* against the acts of the party, who probably intend to confront the accusation contained in my Letter to you.

I take the liberty further to add, that my principal motive in giving you the notice which I did against Mr. Nicholson was, that as a British Commissary Judge resident here, you should adopt all proper precautions by conveying your information to the British Colonies of Berbice and Demerara, in order that they might be put on their guard against attempts which, if carried into execution, or ineffectually tried, would be sure to compromise the two Governments of Holland and England on a subject of so much national jealousy and interest, and not to put my informant on his trial here (if such be the intention), for a communication made to me, whereby he imagined the interest of both countries might possibly be impeached, if the mad measures, as contemplated by Mr. Nicholson's proposal or intimation, were to be followed up.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Bent.*

His Majesty's Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure
in No. 87.

Second Enclosure in No. 87.

His Majesty's Commissioner to *J. Bent*, Esq.

Sir,

Paramaribo, 1st September 1833.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday, and in reply, have to inform you, that the subject of your Letter, upon which you wish for my personal advocacy, is entirely out of the cognizance of the Mixed Court, and that any interference on my part with the course of justice as administered by the regular Courts of the Colony would not only excite great jealousy here, but be strongly disapproved of by my own Government. Should any matter arise in the course of the proceedings which you appear to expect shortly to be commenced, in which the Mixed Court can, with propriety, interfere, I leave a colleague here perfectly competent to perform all the duties of the situation in my absence, and to whom I beg leave to refer you.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Lance.*

J. Bent, Esq.

No. 88.

No. 88.

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord,

Surinam, 12th September 1833.

IN the absence of my colleague, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 14th of June 1833, with its Enclosure, acquainting us that the Instructions referred to in the Treaty with the Netherlands for the prevention of the Slave Trade had been issued to the following vessels of His Majesty's Navy, viz. :—

Guns.	Commanders.	Guns.	Commanders.
50 - -	Isis - - James Polkinghorne.	18 - -	Race-Horse - - F. V. Cotton.
42 - -	Pallas - William Walpole.	10 - -	Britomart - - W. H. Quin.
28 - -	Talbot - R. Dickenson, C. B.	3 - -	Brisk - - - J. Thompson.
18 - -	Arachne - J. Harrison.	— - -	Charybdis - - R. B. Crawford.
— - -	Favourite W. G. Agar.	— - -	Griffin - - - J. E. Parby.
— - -	Pelorus - R. Meredith.	1 - -	Pluto - - - G. Buchanan.

And

And that the instructions which had been issued to His Majesty's ships named in the margin have been recalled and cancelled.

SURINAM.

I beg leave also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have acquainted the other members of the Mixed Court with the contents of your Lordship's despatch.

Columbine.
Shannon.
Atholl.
Dryad.
Black Joke.
Hyacinth.
Conflict.
Plumper.
Sea-Flower.
Fair Rosamond.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Campbell J. Dalrymple.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 89. —

His Majesty's Commissioner to Viscount *Palmerston*.—(Received December 17.)

No. 89.

My Lord,

Surinam, 13th October 1833.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship a copy of a Letter, also "An Extract from the Journal of the Occupations and Resolutions of the Governor-General of the Dutch West India Possessions," that I have had the honour to receive from his Excellency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Campbell J. Dalrymple.*

The Right hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 89.

First Enclosure
in No. 89.

General *Van Heeckeren* to His Majesty's Commissioner.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Paramaribo, 11th September 1833.

BEING honoured with a Letter from Mr. Lance, British Commissary Judge in the Mixed Court for the suppression of the Slave Trade, dated 29th August last, of which you are aware, regarding the complaint lodged by John Bent against George Nicholson, it is with the greatest pleasure that I perceived, from the contents of the said Letter, that Mr. J. H. Lance, persevering in the same praiseworthy line which he has adopted for a length of time, has refused interfering in a complaint, in no manner cognizable by the Mixed Court, or by any of its members, indifferent whether qualified by the English or Dutch Government, returning Mr. J. H. Lance, or rather yourself, my particular thanks for having made me acquainted, without delay, of the conduct of John Bent, and sending me his original Letter.

Having received a report of the examinations of the Attorney-General in this case, I have taken the resolution, dated 11th September last, No. 1009, considering that the dignity of the Dutch Government exacts the same, and you will herewith receive a copy.

I hope and trust that, in future, the like conduct as the present of John Bent will be counteracted in the like manner. Nevertheless if, contrary to my expectations, any inhabitant of this Colony should attempt to injure another's character, accuse or bring him into any trouble with the Mixed Court or any of its members, in matters solely cognizable by the Dutch Authorities within this Colony, I am assured that you will then, as now, immediately acquaint the Governor-General of this Colony of the same.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. L. Van Heeckeren,*

His Majesty's Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

The Governor-General of the Dutch West India
Possessions.

SURINAM.

Second Enclosure in 89.

Second Enclosure
in No. 89.Extract from the Journal of the Occupations and Resolutions of the Governor-General
of the Dutch West India Possessions.

(Translation.)

Monday, 9th September 1833.

THE Governor-General having read a Letter of J. H. Lance, British Commissary Judge for the suppression of the Slave Trade, dated 29th August last, addressed to us, accompanied by a Letter from John Bent, written in his own hand-writing (an inhabitant of this Colony, and entered on the register of citizens), directed to him, J. H. Lance, in his said capacity of Judge in the above-mentioned Court for suppression of the Slave Trade, in which Letter, enclosing the description of his person, John Bent appears as an accuser against George Nicholson, likewise inhabitant of this Colony, and registered as citizen, charging the said George Nicholson with the intention of carrying off by force certain slaves from the neighbouring British Colony of Berbice; and that he, George Nicholson, should have endeavoured to seduce to his purpose the commander of certain schooner "Caroline," trading to this Colony, by name Thomas Green.

Mr. J. H. Lance informed us in said Letter, that his commission did not extend to the like case, and left the question entirely to our decision, trusting that we should adopt such measures with regard to the complaint as circumstances might exact, informing us also that he, J. H. Lance, had communicated to party interested the contents of John Bent's Letter; and on account of his speedy departure from this Colony, he had acquainted his colleague in the Mixed Court, Mr. Dalrymple, with the step he had already taken.

Taking into consideration the report and advice of the Procuror-General, dated 6th inst. L. A. No. 561, and the three *procès verbals* handed over by the Procuror-General, containing the depositions in this case of Thomas Green, G. Nicholson and J. Bent, examined by the Procuror-General.

That the complaint of John Bent has been the immediate cause (which is the natural consequence, and was most probably the real aim of John Bent) that J. H. Lance, in his public capacity, has communicated this intelligence to the English Government and to the Governor of British Guiana.

That in the examination of George Nicholson nothing criminal has been discovered.

That John Bent, likewise an Englishman by birth, as well as George Nicholson, as inhabitant of this Colony, is bound to respect its laws and obey the same, and is subject to the public authorities.

That the conduct of John Bent in this case naturally tends to occasion English jurisdiction, and certainly English watchfulness, over the inhabitants of this Colony, who may have been born on English territory.

That such conduct might easily cause a collision between both Governments, and that the dignity of the Dutch Government exacts that such aims be instantaneously opposed with the greatest vigour.

And lastly, that John Bent has, in contempt of the Dutch authorities, accused his fellow-citizen to a strange Judge, appointed for a very different end in this Colony; has forfeited all claim to the privileges granted by the right of citizenship; and even in so far that, taken in the strict meaning of the word, there are reasons, by virtue of the 67th Article of the Regulations for the Government of the Colony of Surinam, to refuse his residing in the Colony, and to cause him to leave the Colony.

Has found proper and expedient that, notwithstanding any other action that might be instituted against John Bent,—

A. To withdraw the right of citizenship within the Colony of Surinam granted to John Bent, and order the Government's Secretary to notify the same in the public Papers, and to erase his name immediately from the register of citizens.

B. To order the Procuror-General to keep a watchful eye on the proceedings of John Bent.

C. To notify to John Bent that, if he give us any further occasion, the 67th Article of the Regulations for the Government of the Colony of Surinam shall be made applicable to him, and dismiss him from the Colony.

Copies of this shall be forwarded to the Court here, to John Bent and to George Nicholson, and likewise to the Procuror-General for his information and guidance; and moreover to Mr. Dalrymple, English Arbiter in the Mixed Court for the suppression of the Slave Trade, on account of the departure of the British Commissary Judge, J. H. Lance, accompanied with a Letter.

(signed)

G. A. Van Der Mee,
The Government's Secretary.