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Class D.

(FURTHER SERIES)

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

F O R E I G N P O W E R S,

NOT PARTIES TO CONVENTIONS,

GIVING RIGHT OF SEARCH OF VESSELS SUSPECTED OF

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

1840.

Class D.

(FURTHER SERIES.)

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS,

NOT PARTIES TO CONVENTIONS

GIVING RIGHT OF SEARCH OF VESSELS SUSPECTED OF

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From January 1st to May 10th, 1840.

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

1840.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 354

LECTURE 10: QUANTUM MECHANICS

THE SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION

THE WAVEFUNCTION AND PROBABILITY

THE HEISENBERG UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

THE TUNNELING EFFECT

THE QUANTUM MECHANICAL MODEL OF THE ATOM

THE QUANTUM MECHANICAL MODEL OF THE MOLECULE

THE QUANTUM MECHANICAL MODEL OF THE SOLID

THE QUANTUM MECHANICAL MODEL OF THE NUCLEUS

Class D.—(Further Series.)—1838.

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(FURTHER SERIES.)

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS,

NOT PARTIES TO CONVENTIONS.

AUSTRIA.

No. 1.

M. Hummelauer to Viscount Palmerston.

Chandos House, Février 18, 1840.

MY LORD,

(Received February 18.)

Je m'empresse d'avoir l'honneur d'annoncer à votre Excellence, que ma cour vient de me munir des pleins pouvoirs, requis pour la conclusion du traité relatif à la traite des noirs.

En attendant vos ordres, my Lord, je vous prie d'agréer l'expression de la considération la plus haute, avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

De votre Excellence, &c.

(Signed)

HUMMELAUER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

(Translation.)

MY LORD,

Chandos House, February 18, 1840.

I HASTEN to have the honour to announce to your Excellency, that my Court has furnished me with the full powers, required for the conclusion of the Treaty relative to Slave Trade.

Waiting for your orders, I beg you to accept, &c.

(Signed)

HUMMELAUER.

No. 2.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency a copy and translation of an Apostolical Letter, promulgated on the 3d of December, 1839, by his Holiness the Pope, on the subject of the Slave Trade.

CLASS D.—FURTHER SERIES.

I have to desire, that you will cause this letter to be inserted in the public journal of the place where you reside, and that you will avail yourself of any other suitable opportunity which may offer to make its contents known.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Lord Beauvale, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Papal Brief, December 3, 1839.

(See Class C., First Series.)

No. 3.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Hummelauer.

Foreign Office, February 22, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c. has received with great satisfaction the Note addressed to him on the 18th instant by M. Hummelauer, &c., stating that the Court of Austria has furnished M. Hummelauer with full powers to conclude the proposed Treaty between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, upon Slave Trade; and the undersigned has the honour to invite M. Hummelauer to meet him at the Foreign Office on Monday next, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, in order to continue the Negotiation for the Treaty in question.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

M. Hummelauer,
&c. &c.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

Foreign Office, March 4, 1840.

MY LORD,

I HAVE to instruct your Excellency to address a Note to the Austrian Government, expressing to them the extreme regret, which Her Majesty's Government have experienced at finding, that the instructions, which, after the delay of nearly 15 months, the Plenipotentiary of Austria has received, upon the subject of the Treaty proposed to be concluded between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, should in one most essential and fundamental point fall so far short of the hopes and expectations, which had been entertained by Her Majesty's Government. It seems that the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, of Prussia, and of Russia have each received instructions to propose, that the Treaty to be concluded between the Five Powers, should be limited in its duration; but Her Majesty's Government most earnestly request those Governments to reconsider their instruction on this point: and with this view Her Majesty's Government would wish to submit the following considerations.

The duration of a Treaty ought to be in correlation with the object which is to be attained by it: for to accomplish a temporary object, a temporary Treaty is appropriate; but when the object is one of permanent duration, the Treaty by which that object is to be secured ought to be permanent also.

Now, the object in view in the present case is the entire suppression and perpetual extinction of the Slave Trade; not its repression for a limited time, but its extirpation for ever; and it is perfectly evident that this object cannot be accomplished by a temporary Treaty.

It may be said, however, that although no doubt can be felt as to the general desire of the Three Powers to put down the Slave Trade permanently; and although they would be willing to sign a Treaty, binding them to that abstract principle, yet the proposed treaty contains means of execution; and the three Governments are disinclined to pledge themselves, without limit of time, to being parties to those particular means of execution. But surely they who desire to

attain a legitimate end must also be willing to employ the means by which alone that end is to be reached: for, to profess to wish for an end, and to refuse to employ the means which are indispensable for its attainment, would be an evident inconsistency. Now, the experience of all the nations who have either practised Slave Trade, or attempted to put it down, proves that one of the most necessary means for suppressing that trade is a right to search all merchant vessels which may be met with at sea, in those quarters where Slave Trade is carried on, and which may be suspected of being engaged in that trade. For the Slave Trade cannot be effectually suppressed, except by capturing, condemning, and destroying all vessels which may be found engaged in that piratical pursuit; and unless the ships employed to prevent the Slave Trade have an authority to visit and search merchant vessels suspected of carrying it on, it is obvious that the Trade must continue to be conducted with impunity. Therefore, as long as there is a temptation to carry Slave Trade on, a right of search is necessary in order to prevent it; and because there will always be a temptation to carry on Slave Trade, as long as the condition of slavery continues anywhere to exist, so, therefore, Treaties giving mutual right of search for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade ought either to be unlimited in duration, or else to be liable to terminate only when all nations shall have abolished slavery, and shall have emancipated their slaves. So strongly and so universally has this been felt, that all the numerous Treaties, which have been concluded by the different Powers of Europe, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by means of a mutual right of search, have been unlimited in their duration; and Her Majesty's Government, believing that the Three Powers are not less sincerely or less earnestly desirous than the other Powers of Europe have shown themselves to be, to put an end to this abominable crime, cannot but entertain the most confident hope, that the Three Powers will follow, in regard to the duration of the Treaty which they are willing to conclude, the example which has been set them by the other Powers of Europe.

For it would indeed be surprising, if Three Powers who are among the greatest in Europe, and who have ample means of causing justice to be done to their subjects, or of requiring redress for them when wrong has been committed, should be more fearful of vexation and abuse in this matter, than many of the smaller and less powerful States have shown themselves to be. And surely if Denmark, Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, and the Hanse Towns have not been deterred from uniting with Great Britain and France in this most laudable and truly Christian league, by any unfounded apprehensions, that authority given for so good a purpose should be wantonly abused, and without any reason, inducement, or temptation, be perverted to a bad purpose; it is impossible that three such Powers as Austria, Prussia, and Russia should be more timid than the States above mentioned, and should be held back by fears, which those smaller States have not entertained.

It should, moreover, be remembered, that the present negotiation arose out of an application made to the Three Powers by Great Britain and France to accede to the Conventions of 1831-32, concluded upon this subject between Great Britain and France. The Three Powers, in reply to that application, stated that they were willing to enter into a Treaty on this subject, but would rather be originally contracting, than merely acceding, parties; and it was in consequence of this, that the Draft now under discussion was proposed by Great Britain and France to the Three Powers, as a substitute for the Conventions of 1831-33. But those Conventions of 1831-33 are unlimited in duration; and it would be impossible to consider a limited Treaty as an equivalent, or as a sufficient substitute for them. Besides, it is to be recollected that many States have acceded to those permanent Conventions of 1831-33, and that several other States are likely to do so.

If, however, the Three Powers would unite with Great Britain and France in this new Treaty, Her Majesty's Government would propose to all the States which have acceded to the Conventions of 1831-33 to substitute such new Treaty for those Conventions; and if all the Powers which have a naval flag could be persuaded to accede to this new Treaty between the Five Powers, that Treaty would become a general league of Christendom against the atrocious crime of slave trading.

But, to substitute in this way a temporary Treaty for a permanent one, would be going backward instead of forward in the great task which Great Britain has undertaken; and even the accession of the Three Powers to the league, valuable as that accession would be, would be purchased at too dear a price, if, in order to obtain it, the principle of permanent duration for such treaty engagements were to be

abandoned : much, therefore, and anxiously, as Her Majesty's Government desire the accession of the Three Powers to the league, Her Majesty's Government might possibly think, that the great interests of humanity would be best promoted by foregoing that accession, if it is only to be obtained upon such restrictive conditions.

With respect to the probability, that abuses might arise out of the operation of the proposed Treaty, Her Majesty's Government can appeal to the experience of the past as a security for the future ; for although the Conventions of 1831-2 between England and France have now been eight years in operation, not one single case has arisen, in which any complaint has been made by merchants of either nation, that the right of search conceded by those Conventions has been abusively or vexatiously exercised.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, earnestly entreat, that the Plenipotentiary of Austria may be instructed and authorized, either to agree to the proposed Draft without limitation of time, or else to accede to the Conventions of 1831-33.

You will take care that the Note, which you present to the Austrian Government upon this subject, shall be drawn up in exact conformity with this Despatch.

An instruction similar to the present has been addressed by me, under this date, to Her Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Lord Beauvale, G.C.B.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 5.

Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston.

Vienna, March 16, 1840.

(Received March 26.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inclose the numbers of the "Beobachter" and of the Vienna Gazette, of the 21st and 23rd of December last, by which your Lordship will have the satisfaction to perceive, that the Austrian Government had long since anticipated the desire, expressed in your Lordship's Despatch of the 20th February, 1840, for the insertion in the public journals of the Apostolic Letter, promulgated by his Holiness the Pope on the 3rd of December of last year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

BEAUVALE.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 6.

Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston.

Vienna, March 21, 1840.

(Received March 31.)

MY LORD,

IN conformity with the directions conveyed to me in your Lordship's "Slave Trade" of the 4th inst., I have addressed to Prince Metternich a Note, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy.

I have reason to believe, that Austria, will adopt your Lordship's suggestions, but she will not give her answer without consulting the other two Powers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

BEAUVALE.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 6.

*Lord Beauvale to Prince Metternich.**Vienna, March 20, 1840.*

(The same as the preceding Despatch, No. 4, page 2.)

No. 7.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, April 3, 1840.

I HAVE received your Excellency's Despatch, "Slave Trade," of the 21st March, 1840, enclosing a copy of the note, which you addressed to Prince Metternich, on the 20th March, 1840, on the subject of the Treaty, proposed to be concluded between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, on Slave Trade: And I have to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government approve of that note.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Lord Beauvale, G.C.B.,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency for your information, two copies of a Treaty concluded at Caracas, on the 15th March, 1839, between Her Majesty and the Republic of Venezuela, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Lord Beauvale, G.C.B.,
 &c. &c. &c.

PRUSSIA.

No. 9.

Viscount Palmerston to Baron Werther.

Foreign Office, January 31, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c., with reference to his previous communications with the Baron Werther, &c., respecting a Treaty between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, on Slave Trade, has the honour to request, that Baron Werther will have the goodness to inform him, whether the Baron is yet prepared to proceed with the negotiation of the proposed Treaty.

The Undersigned has the satisfaction to state, that the Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers concerned have already signified their readiness to proceed with the Undersigned upon this negotiation.

The Baron Werther,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 10.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.

Berlin, February 5, 1840.

MY LORD,

(Received February 11.)

BARON WERTHER has informed me, that he has obtained the King's permission to prepare without delay the necessary full powers for the signature of the Treaty, proposed by your Lordship for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and that they will be forwarded immediately to the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in London.

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

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. B. HAMILTON.

No. 11.

Baron Werther to Viscount Palmerston.

3, Lower Berkeley Street, ce 18 Février, 1840.

MY LORD,

(Received February 18.)

EN réponse à la note du 31 Janvier dernier, le Soussigné, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, a l'honneur d'informer Son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, qu'il vient d'être muni de instructions nécessaires pour procéder, en commun avec les Plénipotentiaries d'Autriche et de Russie, à la négociation pour la conclusion du Traité, relatif à la suppression de la Traite des Nègres, dont le projet a été remis aux Plénipotentiaries des trois cours, dans la Conférence du 12 Décembre, 1838.

Les Cabinets de Vienne et de St. Pétersbourg s'étant aussi déjà déclarés prêts à prendre part à la négociation projetée, le Gouvernement du Soussigné espère que

la conclusion de ce Traité, qui contribuera essentiellement aux moyens de mettre fin à un trafic, que réprouvent la religion et l'humanité, ne subira plus de longs retards.

Le soussigné saisit avec empressement cette occasion pour, réitérer à Son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston l'assurance de sa plus haute considération.

(Signed)

WERTHER.

A Son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

3, Lower Berkeley Street, February 18, 1840.

IN answer to the note of the 31st January last, the Undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia, has the honour to inform his Excellency the Viscount Palmerston, principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, that he has just been furnished with the instructions necessary for proceeding, in common with the plenipotentiaries of Austria and of Russia, in the negotiation for the conclusion of the Treaty relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, the project of which was remitted to the plenipotentiaries of the three Courts, at the conference of 12th December, 1838.

The Cabinets of Vienna and of St. Petersburg having declared themselves ready to take part in the projected negotiation, the Government of the Undersigned hopes that the conclusion of this Treaty, which will contribute essentially to the means of putting an end to a traffic which humanity and religion reprove, will not undergo any more long delays.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

WERTHER.

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

No. 12.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, p. 1.)

No. 13.

Viscount Palmerston to Baron Werther.

Foreign Office, February 22, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c. has received, with great satisfaction, the note addressed to him on the 18th instant by Baron Werther, &c., stating that the Court of Prussia has furnished Baron Werther with the necessary instructions for proceeding, together with the plenipotentiaries of Austria and of Russia, to the negotiation of the proposed Treaty between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, on Slave Trade; and the Undersigned has the honour to invite Baron Werther to meet him at the Foreign Office on Monday next the 24th instant, at three o'clock, in order to continue the negotiation for the Treaty in question.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Baron Werther,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.

Foreign Office, March 4, 1840.

(Despatch to the same effect as No. 4, in page 2, substituting the Prussian for the Austrian Government.)

No. 15.

*Sir G. Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.**Berlin, March 4, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received March 11.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 20th ultimo, instructing me to procure the insertion in the public journals of this country of the Apostolic Letter, promulgated on the 3d December, 1839, by His Holiness the Pope.

I have to inform your Lordship, in reply, that this document has already appeared in the Prussian State Gazette, by order of the Prussian Government, as well as in other German newspapers.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

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

No. 16.

*Sir G. Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.**Berlin, March 18, 1840.*

(Extract.)

(Received March 23.)

IN compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I have presented a note to the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which I have embodied the arguments employed in your Lordship's Despatch of the 4th instant to Lord William Russell, urging the Prussian Government to authorise and instruct their Plenipotentiary in London, either to agree to the proposed Draft of Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, without limitation of time, or else to accede to the Conventions of 1831 and 1833.

No. 17.

*Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston.**Berlin, April 8, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received April 13.)

BARON WERTHER tells me that he has given to the Prussian Minister in London, such instructions respecting the Slave Trade Treaty, as will give complete satisfaction to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

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

No. 18.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, April 18, 1840.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, Slave Trade, of the 8th April, 1840; and I have to desire, that you will express the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to Baron Werther for his Excellency's communication to you, on his instructions to the Prussian Minister in London on the subject of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Lord William Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 19.

*Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.**Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.*

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

RUSSIA.

No. 20.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 21.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Kisséleff.

Foreign Office, February 22, 1840.

VISCOUNT Palmerston has the honour to invite M. Kisséleff to meet him at the Foreign Office on Monday next, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, in order to continue, in concert with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Prussia, the negotiation for a Treaty between the Five great Powers of Europe, upon Slave Trade.

Viscount Palmerston avails himself, &c.

No. 22.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Clanricarde.

Foreign Office, March 4, 1840.

Despatch to the same effect as No. 4 in Page 2, substituting the Russian for the Austrian Government.

No. 23.

Lord Clanricarde to Viscount Palmerston.

St. Petersburg, March 27, 1840.

(Received April 13.)

MY LORD,

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 4th instant, I have addressed a note to Count Nesselrode, inviting the Russian Government to send fresh instructions to their Plenipotentiary, with authority to conclude a Treaty of unlimited duration between the Five Powers, for the suppression of Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

(Extract.)

*Lord Clanricarde to Viscount Palmerston.**St. Petersburg, April 7, 1840.**(Received April 20.)*

FROM a conversation I have recently had with Count Nesselrode, I have good reason to hope, that the desire of Her Majesty's Government, that Russia should sign a permanent Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, will be complied with.

The Russian Government is proud of having heretofore evinced a sincere desire that the Slave Trade should be put down; and I have assured Count Nesselrode, that that feeling is highly esteemed by the British nation, as well as by the Government.

No. 25.

*Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Clanricarde.**Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.*

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 26.

Mr. Mandeville to Viscount Palmerston.

Buenos Ayres, November 21, 1839.

(Received February 9, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st August, in which your Lordship conveys to me the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, for my conduct in negotiating a Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I beg respectfully to assure your Lordship, that the great study of my life is to endeavour to merit the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the satisfaction to state to your Lordship, that the Chamber of Deputies, by a Resolution of the 31st ultimo, a copy of which I enclose, has authorized the Government to ratify the Treaty, which it intends to do the moment that the Rati-
fications of it by Her Majesty shall arrive at Buenos Ayres.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. MANDEVILLE.

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

(Translation.)

Enclosure in No. 26.

The President of the Honourable Junta of Representatives to the Executive Power of the Province.

Buenos Ayres, October 31, 1839.

The Honourable House of Representatives have sanctioned in session this day, as follows:—

The only Article. The Government is authorized to ratify the Treaty concluded on the 24th of May of the present year, in this city, with his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

MIGUEL GARCIA, *President of the Honourable House of Representatives.*

MANOEL DE IRIGOYEN, *Deputy Secretary.*

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

MANOEL DE IRIGOYEN, *Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office.*

No. 27.

Mr. Mandeville to Viscount Palmerston.

Buenos Ayres, November 21, 1839.

(Received February 9.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 3d September, transmitting to me for my information a copy of an Act of Parliament, which has recently passed for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. H. MANDEVILLE.

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

No. 28.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.**Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.*

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 29.

*Señor Moreno to Viscount Palmerston.**Sablionière Hotel, Febrero 29, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received March 4.)

CON el fin de remover la duda, que parece haber ocurrido por la ratificación, de parte del Gobierno de Su Magestad, del tratado celebrado en Buenos Ayres con él de las Provincias Unidas, en 24 de Mayo proximo pasado, sobre la abolicion del tráfico de esclavos; tengo el honor de exponer á V. E., por instrucciones especiales al efecto, que *el Gobierno de Buenos Ayres* está, y ha estado siempre, autorizado *plenamente* por las *demas Provincias que componen la confederacion*, para celebrar y concluir Tratados con los Poderes Extranjeros, á nombre y representacion de la República, sin ninguna limitacion; y sin otro requisito que él de consultar, previamente á la Ratificación, al Cuerpo Legislativo de la Provincia de Buenos Ayres, lo que se ha hecho ya en este caso, como lo observará V. E. por la copia adjunta.

Siendo esto lo que se ha practicado en otras ocasiones, y debiendo por lo tanto considerarse perfectamente valida y legal la Ratificación otoryada por el Gobierno de Buenos Ayres á dicho Tratado de 24 de Mayo, no resta sino que el Gobierno de Su Magestad se sirva espedir la suya, y que ambas sean cangeadas, en la forma que es de costumbre.

Con este motivo tengo el honor de reproducir á V. E. la espresion, &c.

(Signed) MANUEL MORENO.

A' S. E. el Visconde Palmerston,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

MY LORD,

FOR the purpose of removing the doubt which appears to have arisen respecting the Ratification, on the part of the Government of Her Majesty, of the Treaty concluded at Buenos Ayres with the Government of the United Provinces, on the 24th May last, relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to explain to your Excellency, having special instructions to that effect, that the *Government of Buenos Ayres* is, and always has been, *fully authorized by the other Provinces which compose the Confederation* to conclude Treaties with Foreign Powers, in the name of and as representing, the Republic, without any limitation; and without any other requisite beyond that of consulting, previous to the ratification, the Legislative Body of the Province of Buenos Ayres; which has been done in the present case, as your Excellency will perceive by the accompanying paper. This being what has been practised on other occasions, and the ratification granted to the said Treaty of May 24, by the Government of Buenos Ayres, being therefore to be considered as perfectly valid and legal, nothing remains but that the Government of Her Majesty should be pleased to send its ratification, and that the Ratifications should be exchanged in the customary form.

With this object, I have, &c.,

(Signed) MANUEL MORENO.

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

Enclosure in No. 29.

Resolution of the House of Representatives.

Buenos Ayres, October 31, 1839.

(See Enclosure in No. 26.)

No. 30.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 4, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to you the Queen's Ratification, under the Great Seal, of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Argentine Confederation, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which was concluded by you and the Minister of that Confederation, on the 24th May last. And I am to desire that you will exchange the same against a similar instrument, ratified by the Captain-General and Governor of Buenos Ayres, or other supreme executive officer for the time being, of the Argentine Confederation.

In preparing Her Majesty's Ratification, it has been discovered, that in the Spanish text of Annex B, article X., sec. 1, the words corresponding to the words, "his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator," in the English version, have been omitted in the original Treaty. The missing words, without which the sense would be imperfect, have, however, been supplied in the Ratification from a similar passage which occurs in section 4 of the same article. The Spanish words so inserted are marked with pencil brackets in the British ratification; and if you find that the same error was made in the Buenos Ayrean original of the Treaty, as in the British, you will take care that the words in question are duly inserted in the Buenos Ayrean ratification before you proceed to the exchange.

I enclose a Certificate to be signed by you and the Buenos Ayrean Plenipotentiary on the exchange of the Ratifications. You will return this Certificate to me, at the same time that you send home the Buenos Ayrean Ratification.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

J. H. Mandeville, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 31.

*Viscount Palmerston to Señor Moreno.**Foreign Office, March 24, 1840.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has to acknowledge the receipt of the communication addressed to him on the 29th February, 1840, by M. Moreno, &c., in which M. Moreno announces that the Chamber of Representatives at Buenos Ayres, duly authorized by the other Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, had authorized the Government of Buenos Ayres to ratify the Treaty concluded on the 24th May, 1839, between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation for the suppression of Slave Trade.

And the Undersigned begs to assure M. Moreno, that Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with the greatest satisfaction.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Señor Moreno,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 32.

*Mr. Mandeville to Viscount Palmerston.**Buenos Ayres, January 14, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received April 9.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Slave Trade Despatch of October last, transmitting to me for my information, copies of

M. Moncorvo's Note to your Lordship; and of the Note which your Lordship has addressed to the Ministers, accredited to the British Court, by the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

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

No. 33.

Mr. Mandeville to Viscount Palmerston.

Buenos Ayres, January 14, 1840.

MY LORD,

(Received April 9.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 12th October, 1839, transmitting to me a copy of the "Correio," of Lisbon, in which are published, in the Portuguese language, two notes, which Lord Howard de Walden was instructed some months ago to present to the Portuguese Government, on the subject of the African Slave Trade, carried on under the flag of Portugal; directing me at the same time to have them reprinted and circulated as extensively as possible.

M. de Arana has promised me, that they shall be published in the Government official paper, by which means the most extensive circulation that I can procure for them will be obtained; and I have directed that these notes shall be published equally in the Spanish language, for the benefit of those who do not know Portuguese.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

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

No. 34.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 18, 1840.

I HAVE received your Despatch, "Slave Trade," of the 14th January, 1840, stating the means which you had adopted for circulating throughout Buenos Ayres the two notes which, under my directions, Lord Howard de Walden addressed to the Portuguese Government, on the 28th April and the 5th May, 1839, on Slave Trade; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that Her Majesty's Government approve of the steps which you took for the purpose in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

J. H. Mandeville, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 35.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

CHILE.

No. 36.

The Hon. Colonel Walpole to Viscount Palmerston.

Santiago, November 5, 1839.

MY LORD,

(Received February 11, 1840.)

I HAD, on the 3rd instant, the honour to receive your Lordship's two Despatches, marked "Slave Trade," of the 18th and 29th June, 1839.

The first, announcing the receipt of the copy of the Treaty which I had the honour to transmit with my Despatch of the 21st of January last, and the intentions of Her Majesty's Government to send out, so soon as the confirmation and ratification by the Chilian Congress shall have been ascertained, those of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of being exchanged against those of this Republic.

I regret not to have it in my power to afford your Lordship any further information regarding the progress of the Treaty through the second Legislative Chamber. The assembly of the Extraordinary Congress, which, in my Despatch, of the 9th September, I mentioned as shortly to be summoned, has not yet taken place.

Your Lordship will permit me here unaffectedly to express the feeling of just pride which has been occasioned in me, by the approbation of Her Majesty's Government of my conduct in the negociation of that Treaty. May I assure you that I feel an augmented gratification in having received it through your Lordship's intervention.

The second, notifying the transmission of a copy of two series of papers relating to the Slave Trade, presented to both Houses of Parliament, which, though daily expected from Valparaiso, have not yet been received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WALPOLE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 37.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. Colonel Walpole.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 38.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. Colonel Walpole.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 4, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to you the Queen's Ratification, under the Great Seal, of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Chile, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which was concluded by you and the minister of that Republic, on the 19th of January, 1839; and I am to desire that you will exchange the same, against a similar instrument ratified by the President of the Republic of Chile.

I also enclose a Certificate to be signed by you and the Chilian Plenipotentiary, on the exchange of the Ratifications. You will return this Certificate to me at the same time that you send home the Chilian Ratification.

I am, &c.

The Hon. Colonel Walpole,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 39.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. Colonel Walpole.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

HAYTI.

No. 40.

*Captain Courtenay to Viscount Palmerston.**Port-au-Prince, December 6, 1839.**(Received January 14, 1840.)*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of the law recently enacted in this Republic, making Slave Trade piracy. In reply to a communication from me to General Inginac, acquainting him that I was not instructed to act in concert with the French Consul-General, with reference to the proposed Slave Trade Convention, he has verbally informed me that the President will enter upon it without delay. He at the same time stated it to be the desire of the Haytian Government to insert a clause in the Convention, by which all cargoes of slaves captured within the Haytian waters shall be landed in Hayti, alleging as their reason for so doing, that instances had occurred of captures being made therein, which had caused some excitement in the country.

I replied that, although I was not instructed on that head, that I did not think Her Majesty's Government would object to do so, where it could be done consistently with engagements with other foreign powers. He also said, that the Haytian Government would be glad to receive and to provide for any other cargoes of slaves Her Majesty's Government might wish to land in this island.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. COURTENAY, *Consul.*

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

Enclosure in No. 40.

Liberté,

REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.

Egalité.

Loi sur la Répression de la Traite.

Le Président d'Haïti a proposé, et la Chambre des Représentans des Communes, apres avoir déclaré l'urgence, a rendu la Loi suivante :

ARTICLE PREMIER.

La Traite est assimilée à la Piraterie.

ART. 2.

Tout bâtiment, n'importe sa nationalité, qui sera surpris faisant ou venant de faire la traite, ou qui sera destiné à la faire, sera capturé et amené dans l'un des ports de la République.

ART. 3.

Si le bâtiment pris en flagrant délit, c'est-à-dire faisant ou venant de faire la traite, porte le pavillon Haïtien, quelle que soit d'ailleurs sa nationalité, il sera confisqué et vendu aux enchères publiques, moitié au profit de l'Etat et moitié au profit des capteurs.

Si, parmi les hommes de l'équipage, il se trouvait des Haïtiens, ils seront poursuivis et punis de mort.

ART. 4.

Si le bâtiment capturé est étranger, et porte le pavillon d'une puissance étrangère, et si l'équipage est, en totalité ou en partie, composé d'étrangers, le bâtiment et les étrangers seront détenus, pour être remis à la disposition du Consul de leur nation, s'il y en a un dans la République; et s'il n'y en a pas, le Gouvernement prendra les mesures qu'il jugera convenables, pour les livrer à la juridiction du pays auquel ils appartiendront.

ART. 5.

Dans le cas où le bâtiment ne serait pas surpris en flagrant délit, mais serait évidemment destiné à faire la traite, il sera sous le coup des dispositions des Articles 3 et 4 ci-dessus; et l'équipage, s'il est Haïtien, sera condamné aux travaux forcés à temps.

ART. 6.

Dans tous les cas, les captifs trouvés à bord des bâtimens capturés seront libérés, et le Gouvernement prendra les mesures les plus convenables pour promouvoir leur bien-être.

ART. 7.

Les différens cas prévus en la présente Loi seront jugés par les tribunaux criminels, sans assistance du jury.

ART. 8.

La présente Loi sera expédiée au Sénat, dans le délai prescrit par la constitution. Donnée en la Chambre des Représentans des communes, au Port-au-Prince, le 13 Novembre, 1839, an 36e. de l'indépendance.

Le Président de la Chambre,
(Signé) PHANOR DUPIN.

(Signé) *Les Secrétaires,*
LOE.-G. LATORTUE,
ANTOINE.

Le Sénat décrète l'acceptation de la loi sur la répression de la Traite; laquelle sera, dans les vingt-quatre heures, expédiée au Président d'Haïti, pour avoir son exécution suivant le mode établi par la constitution.

Donnée en la Maison Nationale, au Port-au-Prince, le 18 Novembre, 1839, an 36e. de l'indépendance.

Le Président du Sénat.
(Signé) B. ARDOUIN.

(Signé) *Les Secrétaires,*
BAZELAIS,
PRE. ANDRE.

Au Nom de la République.

Le Président d'Haïti ordonne que la Loi ci-dessus du corps législatif, soit revêtue du sceau de la République, publiée et exécutée.

Donnée au palais national du Port-au-Prince, le 19 Novembre, 1839, an 36e. de l'indépendance.

(Signé) BOYER.
Par le Président:

Le Secrétaire-Général.
(Signé) B. INGINAC.

(Translation.)

Law on the Suppression of the (Slave) Trade.

THE President of Haiti has proposed, and the Chamber of Representatives of the Commons, after having declared the matter urgent, have returned the following law:—

ART. 1.

The (Slave) Trade is assimilated to piracy.

ART. 2.

Every vessel, no matter of what nation, which shall be surprised, engaged, or having been engaged, in Slave Trade, or which shall be destined for it, shall be captured and brought into one of the ports of the Republic.

ART. 3.

If the vessel taken in the very act, that is to say engaged, or having been engaged in (Slave) Trade, bears the Haitian flag, whatever her nationality may be, it shall be confiscated and sold by public auction, half to the profit of the State and half to the profit of the Captors.

If any Haitians are found among the crews they shall be prosecuted and punished with death.

ART. 4.

If the captured vessel is foreign, and bears the flag of a foreign Power, and if the crew is in whole or in part composed of foreigners, the vessel and the foreigners shall be detained, to be placed at the disposal of the Consul of their nation, if there is one in the Republic; and if there is not one, the Government will take the measures which it shall judge fit for delivering them to the country to which they shall belong.

ART. 5.

In cases in which the vessel shall not be taken in the very act, but shall be evidently destined for the (Slave) Trade, she shall be amenable to the dispositions of the preceding Articles 3 and 4, and the crew, if she is Haitian, shall be condemned to hard labour for a term.

ART. 6.

In all cases the captives found on board captured vessels shall be liberated, and the Government will take the best measures for promoting their well being.

ART. 7.

The different cases provided for in the present law shall be judged by the criminal tribunals, without the assistance of a jury.

ART. 8.

The present law shall be sent to the Senate within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

Given in the Chamber of Representatives of the Commons at Port-au-Prince, the 13th November, 1839, in the 36th year of Independence.

(Signed)

PHANOR DUPIN,
President of the Chamber.

(Signed)

LOE.-G. LATORTUE,
ANTOINE,

Secretaries.

The Senate decrees the acceptance of the law for the suppression of the (Slave) Trade; which shall be, within 24 hours, sent to the President of Haiti, to be put in execution, according to the mode established by the Constitution.

Given at the National House, at Port-au-Prince, the 18th November, 1839, in the 36th year of Independence.

(Signed)

B. ARDOUIN,
President of the Senate.

(Signed)

BAZELAIS,
PRE. ANDRE,

Secretaries.

In the Name of the Republic.

The President of Haiti orders that the above law of the legislative body be furnished with the seal of the Republic, and published and executed.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the 19th November, 1839, in the 36th year of Independence.

(Signed) BOYER.

By the President :

(Signed) B. INGINAC,
Secretary General.

No. 41.

Captain Courtenay to Viscount Palmerston.

Port au Prince, December 6, 1839.

(Received January 14, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch, "Slave Trade," of the 12th October, 1839, and the Enclosures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. COURTENAY.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

Viscount Palmerston to Captain Courtenay.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 27, 1840.

I HAVE received your Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 6th December, 1839, enclosing a copy of a law recently enacted in Haiti against Slave Trade, and by which that trade is declared to be piracy.

I have to desire that you will state to the Haitian Government, that Her Majesty's Government consider that nothing can be more honourable to Haiti, nor more gratifying to all the friends of humanity and of civil liberty, than the spirit of this law, which reflects high credit upon the Haitian Government.

But Her Majesty's Government wish to draw the attention of the Haitian Government to a matter of form in this law, which may possibly give rise to embarrassments. The law enacts that all vessels, whether Haitian or foreign, which may be found in the act of Slave Trading, shall be seized and brought into a Haitian port. Now Haiti has undoubtedly a full right to make such an enactment about her own citizens and ships, but Her Majesty's Government apprehend, that Haiti has no right so to legislate for the ships and the subjects or citizens of other States.

For in time of peace, no ships belonging to one State have a right to search and detain ships sailing under the flag of and belonging to another State, without the permission of that State, which permission is generally signified by Treaty ; and if Haitian cruisers were to stop, search, and detain merchant vessels sailing under the flag of and belonging to another country, even though such vessels were engaged in Slave Trade, the State to which such vessels belonged would have just grounds for demanding satisfaction and reparation from Haiti, unless such State had previously given to Haiti by Treaty the right of search and detention.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, would recommend the Haitian Government to modify the law, and to confine its operation to Haitian vessels and citizens.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Captain Courtenay,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 43.

*Captain Courtenay to Viscount Palmerston.**Port au Prince, January 2, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received February 11.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 2nd November last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. COURTENAY.

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

No. 44.

*Captain Courtenay to Viscount Palmerston.**Port au Prince, January 2, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received February 15.)

IN reference to my Despatch of 6th December last, marked "Slave Trade," I have the honour to inclose a copy of a Convention, agreed upon by Mons. Viollet, the Haytian Plenipotentiary, and myself, whereby the President of Hayti accedes to the French Conventions for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

In consequence of the expressed desire of General Inginac that any slaves captured by British cruizers within the waters of Hayti should be landed in the Republic, I furnished him (unofficially) with a memorandum for an article to that effect, which I thought your Lordship would not object to, as well as a memorandum for another article, binding this Government to receive such "liberated Africans" as Her Majesty's Government might think fit to land in Hayti, neither of which have, however, been adopted, and I trust that the Convention as it stands may meet your Lordship's approval. I only wait for the fair copies to be written out to sign them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. COURTENAY.

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

No. 45.

*Viscount Palmerston to Captain Courtenay.**Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.*

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 46.

Viscount Palmerston to Captain Courtenay.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 24, 1840.

I HAVE received your Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 2nd January, 1840, enclosing a copy of a Convention agreed upon by M. Viollet, the Haytian Plenipotentiary, and yourself, whereby the President of Haiti accedes to the Conventions between Great Britain and France upon Slave Trade; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that Her Majesty's Government approve of that Convention.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Captain Courtenay,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 47.

Captain Courtenay to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract)

*Port au Prince, January 16, 1840.**(Received March 26.)*

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Treaty of Accession on the part of the Haitian Government to the Conventions of November 30, 1831, and of March 22, 1833, between Great Britain and France, for suppressing the Slave Trade, a copy of which I had the honour to enclose to your Lordship on the 2nd inst.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a copy of the procès verbal, taken on the occasion of the Treaty being agreed to.

I have again much pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that I have received from Mr. Ussher the most able and zealous assistance.

No. 48.

*Captain Courtenay to Viscount Palmerston.**Port au Prince, February 4, 1840.**(Received March 26.)*

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 16th December last. I am very happy to find that I have anticipated your Lordship's desire by acting on the commands contained in the Despatch of 25th of August last as final; having induced the Haitian Government to pass a law making the traffic in slaves piracy, and having signed a Treaty of accession to the Treaties existing between Great Britain and France, of which my Despatches, marked "Slave Trade," will have informed your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. COURTENAY.

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

No. 49.

*Viscount Palmerston to Captain Courtenay.**Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.*

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

MEXICO.

No. 50.

Mr. Pakenham to Viscount Palmerston.

Mexico, November 24, 1839.

MY LORD,

(Received January 17, 1840.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatches marked "Slave Trade," of 25th August and 3rd September.

With reference to my Despatch marked "Slave Trade," of 22nd June last, I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship copies of my correspondence with the Mexican Government subsequent to that date, respecting the proposed negotiation of a Treaty for the effectual abolition of the Slave Trade under the Flag of this Republic.

Your Lordship will perceive that the President has at length invested Señor Cañedo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with full powers to negotiate the Treaty desired by Her Majesty's Government; and that in a note dated 19th instant (Enclosure No. 6,) in answer to my note of the day preceding, communicating the Address of the House of Peers to Her Majesty, of the 2nd August, His Excellency expresses his readiness to enter on the negotiation, so soon as certain affairs of great importance, which now occupy the exclusive attention of the Government, shall have been disposed of.

The delay which has taken place in this matter is much to be regretted; but the unsettled state of affairs which prevailed during the first months of the present year, and the total change which took place in the Government about three months ago will, I trust, be considered by your Lordship as offering some excuse for the apparent tardiness of the Mexican Government in meeting the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, upon a question in which so strong and so general an interest is manifested by the people of England.

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

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

First Enclosure in No. 50.

Mr. Pakenham to Señor Cañedo.

Mexico, August 19, 1839.

THE Undersigned, &c. has the honour to request the attention of his Excellency Señor Cañedo to the correspondence, which has taken place between the Mexican government and this mission, respecting the conclusion of a Treaty for the effectual prevention of the Slave Trade under the Flag of this Republic.

His Excellency will find, that on the 21st June last a note was addressed to the Undersigned by his Excellency's predecessor, expressing the intention of the President to nominate without delay Plenipotentiaries to negotiate with the Undersigned a Treaty for the above purpose.

The Undersigned is sure, that it will be enough for him to remind Señor Cañedo of the interest taken by the Government of England in this question, to induce His Excellency to submit it at an early day for the consideration of His Excellency the President, with a view to the appointment of the Plenipotentiaries, with whom the Undersigned may have the honour of proceeding to the proposed negotiation.

The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

His Excellency Señor Cañedo,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 50.

Señor Cañedo to Mr. Pakenham.

Palace of the National Government, Mexico, August 31, 1839.

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inform Mr. Pakenham, that so long ago as the 28th of last June permission was requested from the Chambers, for the Government to confer their full powers upon Senator Don Sebastian Camacho, and Deputy Don Hermenegildo Viya, to proceed in conjunction with Mr. Pakenham to negotiate the new Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Up to this date they have not passed the requisite resolution; and with reference to the Note of Mr. Pakenham of the 19th instant, the Undersigned this day submits a fresh motion to the Chambers for the earliest possible despatch of this affair; with the result of which he will have the honour to acquaint Mr. Pakenham, and repeats, &c.

(Signed) JUAN DE DIOS CANEDO.

Richard Pakenham, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

Third Enclosure in No. 50.

Señor Cañedo to Mr. Pakenham.

Palace of the National Government, Mexico, October 31, 1839.

THE Undersigned, &c. has the honour to inform Mr. Richard Pakenham, that His Excellency the President has been pleased to confer upon him the necessary full powers to enter into a fresh negotiation with England for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned is much gratified in having to treat upon so important a subject with Mr. Pakenham, who is invested with full powers from his Government for the same object, and being ready to arrange with Mr. Pakenham as to the time when he may wish, that the conferences between them should begin, the Undersigned communicates to him the above for his information, and avails, &c.

(Signed) JUAN DE DIOS CANEDO.

Richard Pakenham, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 50.

Mr. Pakenham to Señor Cañedo.

Mexico, November 11, 1839.

THE Undersigned, &c. is much gratified to find from the Note of his Excellency Señor Cañedo of the 31st of last month, that His Excellency the President has been pleased to grant to Señor Cañedo full powers to conclude with the Undersigned a Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade under the Flag of this Republic.

The Undersigned only waits to be informed by His Excellency Señor Cañedo of the time at which it may suit His Excellency's convenience to proceed to the proposed negotiation, to meet His Excellency with the full power which the Queen his Sovereign has been pleased to grant to him for this purpose; and relying on the liberal and enlightened views, which distinguish the present administration, he hopes to enjoy the honour of concluding with His Excellency a Treaty which shall be acceptable to the national congress, and at the same time prove sufficient to the end proposed by the two Governments.

The Undersigned, &c.
 (Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

His Excellency Señor Cañedo,
 &c. &c. &c.

Fifth Enclosure in No. 50.

*Mr. Pakenham to Señor Cañedo.**Mexico, November 18, 1839.*

THE Undersigned, &c. has the honour, by order of his Government, to enclose to His Excellency Señor Cañedo for the information of the Government of Mexico, copies of an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Peers upon the subject of the Slave Trade, and of Her Majesty's most gracious answer thereto.

These Papers afford an additional proof of the unceasing and earnest desire of the Parliament and Government of England for the total extinction of the traffic in slaves.

The Undersigned is commanded, in communicating these Papers to the Government of Mexico, earnestly to press upon their attention the conclusion of the negotiations still pending upon this subject.

The governments of Venezuela, Chile, and Buenos Ayres, have already concluded with Great Britain Treaties similar to that, which the Undersigned is instructed to propose on the part of the Queen his Sovereign, ; and Her Majesty's Government hope, that Mexico will not be the last State in the new world to concur with their fellow Christians in the old world in putting an end to a system of crime, which has so long continued to disgrace the character of civilized nations.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

*His Excellency Señor Cañedo,**&c. &c. &c.*

Sixth Enclosure in No. 50.

*Señor Cañedo to Mr. Pakenham.**Palace of the National Government, Mexico, November 19, 1839.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has had the honour to receive a Note which Mr. Pakenham was pleased to address to him, of yesterday's date, enclosing Copies of an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Peers, and of Her Majesty's answer, on the subject of the Slave Trade; and urging the conclusion of the negotiations pending with the Republic on that subject.

His Excellency the President has perused these documents with satisfaction, and as soon as the Undersigned gets rid of some business which has earlier claims on his attention, he will have the pleasure of informing Mr. Pakenham, in order that the negociation alluded to may be entered upon.

In the mean time, &c.

(Signed) JUAN DE DIOS CANEDO.

*Richard Pakenham, Esq.**&c. &c. &c.*

No. 51.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Pakenham.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1840.

I HAVE received your Despatch, "Slave Trade," of the 24th November, 1839, enclosing Copies of your correspondence with M. Cañedo, from which it appears that the Mexican Government has at length appointed a Plenipotentiary to negotiate with you a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Her Majesty's Government have been much disappointed, that this matter has not long since been brought to a satisfactory termination.

The subject is one in which Her Majesty's Government take an anxious interest; and I have to instruct you to continue earnestly to press upon the Mexican Government the conclusion of this Treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

*Richard Pakenham, Esq.**&c. &c. &c.*

No. 52.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Pakenham.**Foreign Office, February 20th, 1840.*

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

R. Pakenham, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 53.

*Mr. Pakenham to Viscount Palmerston.**Mexico, January 3d, 1840.**(Received March 12th.)*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of 12th October, 1839, enclosing a copy of the note addressed to your Lordship on the 14th August by the Portuguese Minister, M. Moncorvo, and also a copy of your Lordship's note to the ministers accredited to the Court of Great Britain by the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, both which notes relate to the measures which her Majesty's Government had determined to take, with a view to put down the Slave Trade hitherto carried on under the Flag of Portugal.

I propose to communicate these papers to the Mexican Government, whose attention appears to have been directed, probably by their minister in London, to the circular letter of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 4th August, to the Courts who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

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

No. 54.

*Mr. Pakenham to Viscount Palmerston.**Mexico, January 3d, 1840.**(Received March 12th.)*

My LORD,

SINCE the date of my last Despatches I have had two conferences with Señor Cañedo, appointed by the President to conclude with me a Treaty for the effectual abolition of the Slave Trade under the Flag of this Republic.

At the first of these conferences the full powers were examined and found complete.

Señor Cañedo communicated to me at length the Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which had led to the rejection of the Treaty signed on the 16th April, 1837, and of which an extract was enclosed with Mr. Ashburnham's Slave Trade Despatch, of the 3rd October of that year.

This paper Señor Cañedo requested me to examine, in order to see how far it might be possible in the new Treaty to avoid or to modify the particular clauses and stipulations to which the Committee had most seriously objected. To this proposal I of course assented, and after recording in the protocol the assurance given by Señor Cañedo of the earnest desire of the President to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the proposed Convention, in as far as might be likely to receive the sanction of the Chambers, the conference terminated.

At the second conference I delivered to Señor Cañedo a memorandum containing the observations which had occurred to me, in answer to the objections of the Committee, and stating also the modifications of the Treaty signed in 1837, which, according to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, Slave Trade, of February, 1838, I was authorized to accede to; at the same time distinctly explaining, that the concession of the right of search, one of the points

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most objected to by the Committee, was an indispensable requisite to the conclusion of any Treaty upon the subject of the Slave Trade, inasmuch as without that condition no Convention which could be entered into would be sufficient to the end proposed.

Señor Cañedo expressed his entire assent to the observations which I had submitted upon this point, and undertook before proceeding further in the business to communicate with the leading members of the Committee, in the hope of being able to induce them to accede to our joint view of the subject; observing, very reasonably, that unless he could look forward with some prospect of success to obtaining the ratification of the Chambers, it would be wasting time, and also have the appearance of trifling with Her Majesty's Government, to continue the negotiation.

It will probably be some days before we can hold another Conference, as the attention of the Government is much occupied at this moment by the discussions in the Chambers, and that of each of the Ministers in preparing the Report, which they are annually required to present to the Congress of the affairs of their respective departments.

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

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

No. 55.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Pakenham.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

No. 56.

Mr. Pakenham to Viscount Palmerston.

Mexico, March 3d, 1840.

(Received May 2d.)

My LORD,

DURING the past month I have been actively engaged in following up the negociation of the Treaty desired by Her Majesty's Government, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade under the Flag of this Republic; and, as far as the Government are concerned, I think I may say that the work has already been brought to a conclusion.

I humbly hope, that the alterations which it has been necessary to make in the new Treaty, in order to obviate the objections which led to the rejection of the former Treaty, may be approved of by Her Majesty's Government.

The Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, of which an abstract was enclosed with Mr. Ashburnham's Despatch of 3d October, 1837, and the further explanations contained in Mr. Ashburnham's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of 6th March, 1838, will have informed your Lordship of the particular points in the former Treaty, to which the Committee most strongly objected.

The first stipulation about which a difficulty was made, was that contained in the third article, by which the Government undertook to assimilate the laws of this country to those of Great Britain, in as far as regards the crime of Slave Trading. I have thought that the objections of the Committee upon this head may be got rid of, and the object of Her Majesty's Government equally attained, by adopting instead of the former stipulation one to the following effect:—"The Government of Mexico engage to introduce in the national congress a law, which shall declare pirates all citizens of the Republic who shall engage in the trade in slaves, and all other individuals carrying on the Slave Trade under the Mexican Flag," reserving withal the further stipulation contained in the same Article of the former Treaty, respecting an additional Convention hereafter to be concluded, whereby the high contracting parties are to concert and settle the details of the

measures by which the law of piracy, which will then become applicable to the Slave Trade by the legislation of each of the two countries, shall be immediately and reciprocally carried into execution, with respect to the vessels and subjects or citizens of each.

With respect to the next and more serious difficulty, relating to the concession of the right of search, I have succeeded in convincing the Government, that without a stipulation to this effect no Treaty that could be concluded would be of the least avail; because as this country does not now possess, and probably will not for a long time possess, a sufficient naval force to carry into effect any measures for the prevention of the Slave Trade which might be decreed by the Legislature, it follows, that unless the execution of such preventive measures were committed to another Power, the Slave Trade might be carried on by vessels using the Flag of this Republic with entire safety and impunity.

Accordingly Señor Cañedo has consented to a stipulation upon this subject, with some reserves and restrictions, which while they will not, in my humble opinion, interfere with the accomplishment of the object of the Treaty, will I trust be sufficient to overcome the objections adduced by the committee to the more unreserved stipulation contained in the Treaty of 1837.

The limitation to the right of search, as at first proposed by the Mexican Minister, was as follows;—"It being always understood that the reciprocal right of search shall not be exercised in the seas of Mexico, within the distance of 20 leagues from the coast of the Republic, with the exception of the coast of Texas, on which coast, as long as that department shall remain in the possession of the revolted colonists, the British cruisers may exercise the right of search, with the understanding that the said right shall cease, so soon as the authority of the Government of Mexico shall be established in that department."

This proposition appeared to me for many reasons open to objection; but for none so much as from the allusion contained in it to political matters, altogether foreign to the object of the Treaty. I therefore suggested in lieu of it, that the exemption from the right of search should be limited to that portion of the Gulf of Mexico, lying within a line drawn from the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte to the Port of Sisal in the peninsula of Yucatan. It is within this limit that the coasting trade of Mexico is principally carried on, so that by the proposed exception the annoyance and vexation to the maritime commerce of the Republic, apprehended by the Committee, will be obviated; while I am assured by an officer of Her Majesty's navy, who is well acquainted with the subject, that the part of the Gulf of Mexico so reserved is altogether out of the track of slaving vessels, and therefore that nothing will be lost by excluding it from the exercise of the right of search. Not so the line of coast to the northward and eastward of Sisal, towards Cape Catoche; and to the eastward and southward of Cape Catoche towards the Bay of Honduras, which do lie within the beat of slaving vessels, and will, according to the Article proposed, be open to the operations of Her Majesty's cruisers.

In addition to the above exception I have, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch of 15th February, 1838, consented to except from the exercise of the right of search the Mediterranean and other seas excepted in the Spanish Treaty.

In Article 5, and in that part of it which relates to the forms to be observed in searching vessels sailing under convoy, we have thought it better to adopt the words made use of in the Spanish Treaty of 1835; objection having been taken by the Committee to the difference observable in this respect between the Treaty with Mexico as it formerly stood, and those concluded with other Powers. I do not apprehend that Her Majesty's Government will disapprove of this unimportant alteration.

Article 6 will remain the same as in the former Treaty.

Article 7. Great stress was laid by the Committee upon the stipulation contained in this article of the former Treaty; by which it was agreed that vessels detained for slaving should be brought to trial before a *tribunal of the country to which the capturing cruiser belonged*, and notice was taken of the difference existing in this respect between the Treaty with Mexico and that with France. By your Lordship's Despatch of 15th February, 1838, I am instructed, with reference to any proposal, which the Mexican Government might make for adopting the provisions of the French Treaty, and for giving up slave ships and their cargoes to be tried by Mexican tribunals, to observe, that such a measure would be highly inexpedient, because, if a slaver under Mexican colours were taken off the coast of

Africa, to send the ship and slaves all the way to Mexico would be to doom many of the negroes to certain death, and all of them to the most severe suffering during so long a voyage. In as far as relates to vessels detained at a distance from this country, your Lordship's observations upon this subject have had due weight with Señor Cañedo; but as he considered it absolutely necessary, with a view to conciliate the committee, that some concession should be made, with regard to the manner of dealing with vessels captured within a certain distance of the shores of Mexico, I have been fain to propose, that vessels captured in the Gulf of Mexico, and to the westward of the 88th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, shall be brought to trial before a Mexican tribunal, and that vessels detained without the above limit, that is to say, to the eastward of the 88th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest British possession.

I shall be happy, if the Committee are satisfied with this arrangement; for I believe I may safely say that, if approved of, the effect of it will be to bring all slavers detained under the provisions of the proposed Treaty to trial within British jurisdiction, seeing that that portion of the Gulf of Mexico which lies to the westward of the 88th degree of longitude is altogether out of the resort of slave traders; excepting always the coast of Texas, where, however, if any Slave Trade is carried on, it is not likely to be under Mexican colours.

Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, remain the same as in the former Treaty.

I now come to a part of the subject, with reference to which I fear that your Lordship may think that I have gone too far in acceding to the views of the Mexican plenipotentiary.

It happens, that most if not all of the treaties concluded on the part of this Government subsequently to the year 1827 are not perpetual in their obligation, but terminable at periods varying from 8 to 12 years; and Señor Cañedo was of opinion, I believe after consulting with the Committee, that there would be no chance of obtaining the ratification of the Congress to our Slave Trade Treaty, unless power were reserved to this country to withdraw from the engagements contracted by it, if at the expiration of a certain number of years, experience should prove that any inconvenience was occasioned therefrom to the national interests. On the other hand, he observed, and I think with reason, that as under any circumstances the Treaty was likely to meet with a good deal of opposition in the Chambers, it would be a strong argument to make use of in defence of it, that if any inconvenience should be found to result therefrom this country would have the power at the expiration of a given time to annul it.

I have therefore been obliged, although much against my inclination, to subscribe to an Article, declaring that the Treaty shall continue in force for the term of eight years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and, after that period, from year to year, subject to the pleasure of either party to annul it, on giving six months' notice of such intention.

I am aware, my Lord, of the objections existing to a condition of this nature; but I believe that I may safely assure your Lordship, that in the present instance there was no choice but to submit to the condition in question, or to obtain no Treaty at all.

Additional Articles.

The first, in conformity with the authority contained in your Lordship's Despatch of 15th February, 1838, will exempt the Mexican Government from the obligation to employ cruisers during the term of duration of the Treaty; that is to say, for the term of eight years; the said Government reserving, however, the right to employ cruisers if the state of their navy should permit, notice of such intention being given to the British Government.

Second additional Article. The same as in the former Treaty.

Annexes.

The first Article of Annex A it has been necessary to alter, in order to harmonize with Article 7 of the Treaty, on which it depends.

Articles 2, 3 and 4, remain without any essential alteration.

Annex B. remains altogether unaltered.

Annex C.—Your Lordship will have observed from the abstract of the Report of the Committee, which accompanied Mr. Ashburnham's despatch of 3d October, 1837, that no small degree of objection was made to the detailed regulations for the treatment of liberated negroes, which formed the third annex to the former

Treaty, the matter being one which, it was observed, ought to be left entirely to the discretion of the Mexican Government. In truth, the regulations alluded to seem to have been prepared for adaptation to a country in which slavery was still tolerated, and to have had for their principal object to prevent the liberated negroes from being kidnapped, and confounded with the slave population.

As, however, slavery has for many years ceased to exist in Mexico, it seemed to me unnecessary to insist upon the adoption of such precise stipulations as those contained in the Annex C. to the former Treaty.

On the other hand, to leave the matter quite to the discretion of the Mexican Government might not have been altogether prudent; and accordingly it has been agreed to adopt in substance the regulations annexed to the Treaty with Spain of 1835, which, if thought sufficient in a country in which slavery is still tolerated, would, I should hope, be found equally to answer the purpose, in a country in which no danger can exist of the negroes being reduced to a state of slavery.

In the hope that, upon a review of the explanations which I have had the honour to submit, Her Majesty's Government may be disposed to approve of the Treaty, with the alterations which from necessity have been adopted, I propose now to proceed to the formal conclusion of it with the least possible delay; and no effort on my part shall be wanting to obtain its ratification by the Mexican Congress.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

MONTEVIDEO.

No. 57.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.

Buenos Ayres, November 21, 1839.

(Received February 9, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," transmitting two copies of an address upon Slave Trade from the House of Peers to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's most gracious answer thereto, and instructing me at the same time to communicate these papers to the Montevidean Government, and to press upon them the conclusion of the negotiations with which I was charged on this subject.

I have also had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Slave Trade Despatch of the 30th August, 1839, by which I am highly honoured with the approbation of Her Majesty's Government for my conduct in my negotiation with the Montevidean Government to conclude a Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. MANDEVILLE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 58.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hood.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 59.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to you the Queen's Ratification, under the Great Seal, of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which was concluded by you and the Minister of that Republic on the 13th July last; and I am to desire, that you will exchange the same against a similar instrument, ratified by the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

I also enclose a certificate to be signed by you and the Montevidean Plenipotentiary on the exchange of the Ratifications. You will return this certificate to me at the same time that you send home the Montevidean Ratification of the Treaty.

I am, &c.

H. T. Mandeville, Esq.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

PALMERSTON.

No. 60.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Mandeville.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1840.

WITH reference to my other Despatch of this date, transmitting to you Her Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Monte-

video on the 13th of July, 1839, for the suppression of Slave Trade, I have to observe to you, that in the Spanish counterpart of that original of the Treaty which was sent home by you, there are no words corresponding to the following words in the English counterpart of the Treaty, Annex C., Article 5, paragraph 4, viz.,—“Who shall give to each negro a name, which name shall then be entered by the curator.”

I transmit to you a paper containing the paragraph in question, as it stands in the English counterpart of the Treaty, together with the paragraph as it stands in the Spanish counterpart of that original of the Treaty which was sent home by you.

As the particular words which it was intended to insert in this part of the Spanish version of the Treaty are not known by any document which you have transmitted to this Office, it has been impossible to supply the words omitted, without giving room for a difference between the version as it would stand after such correction and the version as it was originally intended to stand. But I have to desire that you will take care, that in the Montevidean Ratification of the Treaty to be received by you in exchange for that of Her Majesty, the proper words shall be inserted, to make both the English and the Spanish counterparts of the Treaty complete. And, with respect to Her Majesty's Ratification of that Treaty, you will, at the time of exchanging that Ratification against the Montevidean Ratification, deliver in to the Montevidean Plenipotentiary a declaration, in which you will insert the words which were omitted in the version of the Treaty sent home by you; and you will state, that those words shall be considered as having been inserted in the original Treaty, in paragraph 4 of Article 5, Annex C., between the word “curador” and the word “en,” and that the Treaty, as ratified by Her Majesty, shall have the same force and effect, as if those words had originally been inserted in the Treaty at the place referred to in the declaration.

H. T. Mandeville, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I am, &c.

PALMERSTON.

Enclosure in No. 60.

Paragraph 4 of Article 5, Annex C., of the Slave Trade Treaty with Montevideo.

The Spanish counterpart of the words in the English included within brackets, is omitted in the original Treaty.

“At the time of delivery of such negroes to the Government, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, they shall be minutely inspected by the curator, [who shall give to each negro a name, which name shall then be entered by the curator,] in a book to be called ‘register of emancipated negroes,’ and to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Board of Superintendence; and opposite to the name shall be entered a description of the person, with the probable age and bodily marks, and any particulars which can be ascertained, regarding the nation and family of such negro.”

“Al tiempo de la entrega de dichos negros al Gobierno en el modo ya dicho, serán minuciosamente inspeccionados por el curador, en un libro que se namara, ‘registro de negros emancipados,’ y que se conservará á este fin en la oficina de la Junta de Superintendencia; y en frente del nombre se insertará una descripción de la persona, que comprendre la edad probable, y señales corporales, y todas las particularidades que puedan saberse respecto de la nacion y familia de tal negro.”

No. 61.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hood.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

NEW GRANADA.

No. 62.

Mr. Adams to Viscount Palmerston.

Bogota, October 24, 1839.

(Received January 13, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 29th June last, and of two series of papers relating to the Slave Trade, which had been presented to the two Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM PITT ADAMS.

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

No. 63.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(No. 2, page 1.)

No. 64.

Mr. Adams to Viscount Palmerston.

Bogota, December 20, 1839.

(Received March 22.)

MY LORD,

UPON the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, "Slave Trade," of 25th August last, I communicated to the Granadian Government a copy of the Address from the House of Peers to Her Majesty, and of Her Majesty's most gracious answer thereto, accompanied by a note, according to the tenor of your Lordship's instructions. I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of the answer, which has been returned to me by the Granadian Minister, in which His Excellency records the sympathy of this Republic in the increasing efforts of Her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and expresses his hope for the speedy conclusion of the Treaty, which is now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. P. H. ADAMS.

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

Enclosure in No. 64.

Señor Velez to Mr. Adams.

(Translation.)

Republic of New Granada.

Bogota, December 16, 1839.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received, and laid before his Government the Note which Mr. Adams, &c., addressed to him on the 13th instant.

The Government of the Undersigned has learnt with satisfaction the unceasing efforts made by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for the more complete extirpation of the Slave Trade. The Granadian Government, concurring in the philanthropic views of that of Her Majesty, has agreed upon the conclusion of a Treaty for that purpose, and the Granadian Plenipotentiary has presented to Mr. Adams a contre-projet, which has been deemed sufficient for the end proposed: upon that proposal the Granadian Government await the decision which the negotiator on the part of the British Government may think right to communicate to them. The Granadian Government trusts that the Treaty will speedily be arranged, and that the demands of humanity will on its part be thus complied with, and the wishes of Her Majesty's Government fully satisfied.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

A. VELEZ.

W. P. Adams, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 65.

Mr. Adams to Viscount Palmerston.

Bogota, December 20, 1839.

(Received March 22.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, "Slave Trade," of 3d September last, transmitting to me the copy of an Act of Parliament, which has recently passed for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WILLIAM PITT ADAMS.

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

No. 66.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Adams,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

PERU.

No. 67.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Wilson.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 68.

Mr. Wilson to Viscount Palmerston.

Lima, January 11, 1840.

(Received April 9.)

(Extract.)

WITH reference to my Despatch,* marked "Slave Trade," of 30th November last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Note which on the 27th ultimo I addressed to Don Manuel Ferreiros, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, renewing my request for a reply to my Note of the 25th of the previous September, requesting to know generally, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, whether that of his Excellency General Gamarra be willing to adjust and conclude with Her Majesty a Treaty for the entire suppression of the Slave Trade, and for declaring the crime of Slave Trade to be piracy; the receipt even of which Note I have only been able to procure after two months of urgent representation.

I profited also by this opportunity to invoke the serious attention of the Government of his Excellency General Gamarra to the circumstance, not only of the injurious moral effect upon the national character of Peru, but also of the general impolicy and fruitlessness of attempting, by legislative or other means, to encourage a trade in slaves from New Grenada or the Brazils; it being notorious that, to promote that traffic, the Congress of Huancayo had omitted to introduce into the new political constitution thereby issued, the customary constitutional guarantee, "that nobody can enter Peru without immediately becoming free."

At the time of sending in this Note I waited upon Mr. Ferreiros, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent his Government was prepared to encourage the traffic in slaves; and he, Mr. Ferreiros, made no hesitation in stating to me that the import of slaves from the Brazils, or any other country but Africa, would be favoured by his Government; who with this object was fully resolved, upon the arrival of the first cargo of slaves in Peru, to repeal the decree issued on the 24th November, 1821, by General San Martin, declaring that "any slave arriving from that date in Peru should become free by the mere act of setting his foot upon the Peruvian territory."

A translation of this decree is herewith transmitted.

Subsequent to this interview with Mr. Ferreiros, I, in common with every individual who has perused the law, and who is possessed of a particle of humanity, have been scandalised by the publication of a law issued by the Congress of Huancayo on the 27th November (a copy and translation of which are herewith enclosed), declaring that the children of slaves, declared free by the Decree of the 12th August, 1821, shall remain under the protection of the owners of their fathers, until they shall attain the age of 50 years, and authorizing the masters to cede their so called patronage to a third party, by any of the means sanctioned by the law for the transmission of rights.

This law robs of their birthright men declared by law to be born free, and dooms them to a state of continuous slavery until the period of their lives at which in the

* Not received at the Foreign Office; May 10, 1840.

debilitating and unhealthy climate of the coast of Peru, manual labour can no longer be available to a task-master; and when life itself in these unfortunate men is generally but disease and wretchedness.

By a supreme Decree, dated 24th November, 1821, it is enacted, that as a just retribution of the expenses incurred by the master in the maintenance and education of their freed men, particularly in their infancy, these are obliged to serve their patrons till the age to be thereafter determined by law, namely, 21 years.

The so called patrons have, however, universally neglected to perform this their duty imposed by law towards their freed men; whom, on the contrary, they have kept in an unmitigated state of slavery; nevertheless, in the second article of the preamble of the law under discussion, it is set forth as a justification for retaining these freed men in slavery till the age of 50 years, that they have neglected to procure education for their children under the protection of their former masters, that is, under the protection of men who with impunity have set at defiance the law, which imposed upon them the duty of educating these very freed men, in whom it is thus denounced as a crime, that they have omitted to procure an education for their children from patrons who have withheld it from themselves.

It is a lamentable fact that the Congress of Huancayo, by consenting to the before mentioned omission in the constitution of the usual guarantee prohibiting the import of slaves into Peru, and by the promulgation of the law above referred to, has been induced to set at defiance a vital principle of universal morality and of Peruvian national policy; namely, the complete extirpation of the traffic in slaves and of slavery itself, in Peru, out of deference alone to the personal interests of three large slaveholders, political partizans of the actual government.

The curse of slavery is therefore another of the many evils inflicted upon Peru, by the overthrow therein, by the arms of Chile, of the honest and enlightened Government of his Excellency General Santa Cruz, which stood formally pledged to conclude with Great Britain a Treaty for the entire suppression of the Slave Trade, and for declaring the crime of Slave Trade piracy.

Finally, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of the before-mentioned law of the 12th August, 1821, abolishing slavery in Peru.

First Enclosure in No. 68.

Mr. Wilson to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Peru.

SIR,

Lima, December 27, 1839.

THE Congress recently assembled at Huancayo having terminated its sessions, it becomes incumbent upon the Undersigned to renew his request for a reply to the Note which he did himself the honour to address, on the 25th September last, to the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking to be informed generally, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as to the willingness of Peru to conclude a Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain for the entire suppression of the Slave Trade, and for declaring the crime of Slave Trade to be piracy.

The Undersigned feels the more anxious for a reply to this Note, to enable him distinctly to lay before Her Majesty's Government the views entertained by that of His Excellency General Gamarra, upon the subject of the Slave Trade; at the same time that, in the fulfilment of a very painful but imperative duty, he should call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the ominous omission in the Political Constitution issued on the 10th ultimo, by the Congress assembled at Huancayo, in the presence and under the immediate auspices of His Excellency General Gamarra, of the constitutional guarantee established by the 142d article of the Constitution of 1828, and by the 146th article of that of 1834, namely, "that nobody can enter Peru without immediately becoming free."

But whatever may have been the motives of the Congress of Huancayo in omitting this customary guarantee in the condition thereby issued, it at least must afford some consolation to the whole civilized world interested in the entire suppression of the infernal African Slave Trade, that by such an omission, it never can be contemplated to pave the way for permitting this traffic under the Peruvian Flag; because the supposition of the existence of any such intention on the part of the Congress of Huancayo would be alike injurious to the humanity and the good faith of Peru, solemnly engaged and pledged, by the stipulation of the 18th article of the Treaty

between her and Columbia, signed at Guayaquil on the 22d September, 1829, to co-operate with that State towards the complete abolition and extirpation of the traffic in slaves from Africa, the which is thereby declared to be piracy.

It would, however, be more satisfactory were it allowable to believe that in the omission in question, no intention existed of thereby facilitating the importation into Peru of slaves from New Granada and the Brazils.

Every measure tending to encourage the traffic in slaves in any part of the universe must affect, in a greater or less degree, a vital principle of universal morality, namely, the entire abolition and extirpation of that scandal of the civilized world, the Slave Trade.

Great Britain, as the Peruvian Minister doubtless is aware, has herself made the most generous and disinterested sacrifices to put an end not only to that traffic, but to the state of slavery itself within her own dominions; and that she moreover has since unremittingly continued her efforts to concert with her allies and countries in amity with her, measures for proclaiming and treating the crime of Slave Trade as piracy, with a view of founding upon the aggregate of such separate engagements between State and State, a general engagement to be incorporated into the public law of the civilized world.

These and corresponding efforts on the part of her allies have so far succeeded, as to induce the representatives of eight of the greatest Powers in Europe assembled at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, after a solemn deliberation, unanimously to declare that the Slave Trade is "repugnant to the feelings of humanity and of universal morality. And that it was the earnest desire of their Sovereigns to put an end to a scourge which had so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity."

Not only these, but many other Powers, have since 1815 given practical effect to these humane principles by legislative enactments, and by treaty-stipulations.

This policy on the part of Great Britain, as regards the question of Slave Trade, and the deep and disinterested sympathy which she has ever evinced in the prosperity, civilization, and greatness of Peru, appear to justify the Undersigned, as the representative therein of Her Majesty's Government, in urgently invoking the serious attention of that of his Excellency General Gamarra to the circumstance not only of the injurious moral effect upon the national character of Peru, but also of the general impolicy and fruitlessness of attempting, by legislative or other means, to encourage a trade in slaves from New Grenada or the Brazils, the object which is almost universally believed induced the omission of the constitutional guarantee, to which allusion has been made in this Note.

Columbia, influenced by a generous and enlightened philanthropy, and encouraged therein by the inspiring example and exhortations of her immortal liberator, Don Simon Bolivar, identified the cause of her political independence with that of civilization and humanity, by prohibiting, by a solemn law of Congress issued at Cucuta on the 21st of July, 1821, the import and export of slaves from her territory, and by at the same time establishing effectual means for the gradual extirpation therein of slavery itself.

The three sections into which that Republic has subsequently divided have most honourably persevered in and carried out the provisions of this law.

In fact, the extinction of slavery in Venezuela, New Grenada, and the Ecuador, is notoriously treated by them all as a primary object of their national morality and policy.

Any anticipation of obtaining slaves from either of those sections must therefore prove groundless.

As respects the Brazils, the Undersigned in his Note of the 25th of September last, represented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that that Government, and the Government of Her Majesty, being mutually desirous to put an end to the Slave Trade, had agreed that their agents in Spanish America should unite in a joint effort to persuade all the Spanish American Governments to enter into Treaties for abolishing that trade and for declaring it to be piracy; it is not therefore likely that the Government of the Brazils will ever encourage that trade by favouring the export of slaves from its territory to Peru, and thereby still further diminish the means which the Brazils possesses of cultivating its own soil, at the very time that the value of slave labour therein is on the increase consequent upon the diminished supply.

The Undersigned, in renewing his request for the reply to his note of the 25th September last, has, by the introduction of the above points into the present note, been desirous of at least affording to the Government of his Excellency General

Gamarra, an opportunity of finally stating its views upon a question of no less interest to Peru than to the whole civilized world; and he avails himself, &c.

(Signed) BELFORD HINTON WILSON.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 68.

Translation of a Law registered at page 83, Vol. I, of Collection of Laws of Peru, transmitted to Foreign Office with Mr. B. Wilson's Despatch, No. 3, of 2nd January, 1835.

Lima, November 21, 1821.

CONSEQUENT upon the principles of philanthropy which all the Governments of the civilized world have ere this adopted,—anxious to avenge the human species from the outrages which it has suffered in the ages of error and darkness now gone by, and which have ceased for ever, I order and command the following:—

1. Every slave that, from this date, shall arrive in the independent territory of Peru shall become free from the dominion of his master, merely by the act of setting foot on its soil.

2. The Captains of ports, wherever there may be any, and the Presidents of the departments, are especially and strictly charged to cause this Decree to be made known to the slaves who may enter Peru by any of the free ports or frontiers of the independent territory, that ignorance of this resolution may not deprive the interested parties of the benefit of their liberty.

Let it be printed, published by proclamation, and circulated to whom it may concern.

Given in the Protectoral Palace in Lima, November 24, 1821.

(Signed) SAN MARTIN.

By order of his Excellency.

(Signed) B. MONTEAGUDO.

(Translation.)

Third Enclosure in No. 68.

Law enacted November 27, 1839.

THE citizen, Augustin Gamarra, Grand Marshal of the national armies, Provisional President of the Republic, &c. &c. &c. Whereas, the General Congress has issued the following law:

The General Congress of Peru considering,

1. That emancipated slaves, being left to themselves, generally lead an idle life, producing as a necessary result a want of the means of subsistence;

2. That, in possession of an opportunity of educating their children under the protection of their former masters, they abandon them to ignorance and to misery;

3. That, remaining under their protection and care, fostered by just and beneficent laws, they will enjoy the advantages of liberty, and will become useful to society and to themselves;

4. That, by a sudden change from a state of dependence to a state for which they are not prepared, they will run the risk of falling into excesses, to the corruption of public morals, and which must be productive of fatal consequences to themselves;

Decrees

Art. 1. The children of slaves declared free by the decree of the 12th of August, 1821, shall remain under the protection of the owners of their fathers, until they obtain the age of 50 years.

Art. 2. The patrons shall have the right of retaining in their service the emancipated slaves mentioned in the foregoing article, without any authority having a right to deprive them thereof, except in cases of extreme physical or moral cruelty, as determined by law.

Art. 3. The masters shall afford to the emancipated slaves in the country the same succours as to their slaves, and one dollar, equal (at the exchange of 48*d.* per dollar) to 4*s.* per week, after they attain the age of 25 years; and in towns shall give them half the amount of wages which they pay to a servant.

Art. 4. The children of emancipated slaves shall be educated at the expense of their masters, affording them the means of acquiring some art, trade, or useful craft, and in the mean time enjoying their services.

Art. 5. The masters can cede their patronage by any of the means sanctioned by the laws for the transmission of rights, and with the same obligations as prescribed by law.

Let it be communicated to the Executive Power that they may order its fulfilment, and direct it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given in the Hall of Congress at Huancayo, November 27, 1839.

(Signed) LUCAS PELLICER, *Deputy President.*
 JERVASIO ALVAREZ, *Deputy Secretary.*
 AUGUSTIN GALIANO, " "

Wherefore let it be printed, published, and circulated.

Given in the house of the Supreme Government in Lima, on the 24th December, 1839.

(Signed) AUGUSTIN GAMARRA.

By order of his Excellency.

(Signed) MANUEL FERREYROS.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 68.

Translation of a Law registered at page 16, Vol. I. of Collection of Laws of Peru, transmitted to Foreign Office with Mr. B. Wilson's Despatch, No. 3, of January 2, 1835.

Lima, August 12, 1821.

1. ALL the children of slaves born, or who hereafter may be born, in the territory of Peru subsequent to the 28th of July of the present year, in which it declared its independence, comprehending the departments which are at present occupied by the enemy's forces, and belonging to this state, shall be free, and shall enjoy the same rights as other Peruvian citizens, with the modifications which shall be stated in a separate case.

2. The register of the christening of those born shall be an authentic document of the restitution of this right.

Let it be printed, published by proclamation, and circulated.

Given in Lima, this 12th day of August, 1821, second of the liberty of Peru.

(Signed) SAN MARTIN.
 BERNARDO MONTEAGUDO.

No. 69.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Wilson.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

UNITED STATES.

No. 70.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1840.

WITH reference to my previous communications to you, respecting the employment of the flag of the United States for purposes of Slave Trade, I herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, with a statement enclosed therein from Lieutenant Holland, of Her Majesty's brig "Dolphin," containing further information upon that subject.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

H. S. Fox, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 70.

Mr. More O'Ferrall to the Hon Fox Strangways.

Admiralty, January 6, 1840.

SIR,

(Received January 7.)

I AM commanded, by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Holland, late commanding the "Dolphin," stating that he had heard of several slave vessels, under American colours, having recently arrived on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of pursuing the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. MORE O'FERRALL.

Hon. W. Fox Strangways,
 &c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 70.

Lieutenant Holland to Mr. More O'Ferrall.

14, Great George Street, Westminster,

SIR,

January 4, 1840.

WITH reference to a conversation I held to-day with Lord Minto, I have the honour to inform you that, just before leaving the West Coast of Africa, in Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin," I heard of several slave vessels, under American colours, having recently arrived on the coast; one of which, I know, sailed on her return voyage with a cargo of slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HOLLAND, *Lieut.*

R. More O'Ferrall, Esq.,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 71.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

32, Upper Grosvenor Street, January 18, 1840.

(Received January 21.)

THE Undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had the honour to receive, on the 2nd instant, the note of Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 31st December, with the accompanying Despatch and its Enclosures, received by Her Majesty's Government, from its Commissioners established at the Havana, under the Treaties between Spain and Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to his Government copies of Lord Palmerston's note, with the papers accompanying it,

including the letter of Mr. Trist, the American Consul at the Havana, the original of which having been sent to the Undersigned for the reasons stated in Lord Palmerston's communication, he has now the honour of returning to his Lordship, together with the other documents of like character. This would have been done some days ago, but for the great length of Mr. Trist's letter, a copy of which the Undersigned was desirous of placing in possession of his Government.

As the subject to which these papers relate is one of great delicacy and interest, involving as it does the conduct of one of its public functionaries, it will rest alone with the President of the United States to decide upon the measures which it may be proper, under the circumstances, finally to adopt.

The Undersigned has the honour, &c.

(Signed)

A. STEVENSON.

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

No. 72.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

32, Upper Grosvenor Street, February 5, 1840.

(Received February 7.)

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has been specially charged by his Government to make the following representation to Lord Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, respecting an alleged violation of the flag of the United States by the Commandant of the British sloop of war, the "Columbine," in July last, on the Coast of Africa.

From the affidavits, regularly taken before the American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, of James Dayley, Master; Richard Darling, Chief Mate; John Albertson, Second Mate; and three seamen of the American brig "*Edwin*," of New York, which the Undersigned has now the honour of transmitting to Lord Palmerston, together with a copy of an official letter from the Consul at Rio, to the Secretary of State, it appears that, on the 22nd of July last, off Ambrise, near the African Coast, George Elliot, the Commandant of Her Majesty's sloop the "Columbine," boarded and took possession of the "*Edwin*," while at sea, prosecuting a lawful trade, and under the protection of the flag of the United States; that immediately after boarding, Captain Dayley was compelled, by acts of violence, and in the most insulting manner, to quit his vessel; his Log-book and other papers were forcibly taken from his possession, and he carried on board the British sloop, and there detained as a prisoner under guard, until the hatches of his vessel were opened, a part of her cargo removed, and a strict search made to ascertain whether there were any slaves on board.

These are the important facts of the case, as they appear conspicuous in the papers now transmitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The grounds alleged by Captain Elliot for this proceeding were, that the brig was engaged in the Slave Trade. Now, the affidavits of the Captain, the two Mates, and seamen, show that there was no just foundation for any such supposition, and nothing to excuse or extenuate so gross an outrage upon the flag of an independent nation and the rights of its citizens. On the contrary, the whole proceeding appears to have been one of an aggravated and unwarrantable character.

Upon the subject of the right of British officers to search the vessels of the United States, under pretence of their being engaged in the Slave Trade, it may be proper again distinctly to state to Lord Palmerston, that the Government of the United States can never acquiesce. The Undersigned has heretofore taken occasion to announce to Her Majesty's Government the determination of that of the United States, that her flag is to be the safeguard of all who sail under it, either in peace or in war; and consequently, that no just exception can be allowed in favour of a right of search connected with the Slave Trade, or the fulfilment of Treaties between Great Britain and other nations, for its abolition, to which the United States are not a party. Whilst the United States, therefore, have omitted nothing which was proper to be done for preventing its flag from being used for the protection of a traffic which they were the first to denounce as piracy by their laws, and for the abolition of which their efforts have been as sincerely and cordially directed as those of Great Britain, they cannot acquiesce in the practice of having their vessels and citizens interrupted and detained, whilst engaged in commercial pursuits, by British officers, under any pretence, such as that exercised by Captain Elliot.

The Undersigned has therefore been instructed to present this case to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to ask for such explanations of the transaction as it may be able to give; and likewise to express the just expectation of his Government, that should the complaint be such as it has been represented, Her Majesty's Government will not only take pleasure in disavowing the proceeding, but will see fit to mark its disapprobation of such vexatious and reprehensible conduct, by a suitable and signal punishment of the individual by whom it has been perpetrated.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

A. STEVENSON.

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

Enclosure in No. 72.

Mr. Slacum to Mr. Forsyth.

Consulate of the United States of America,

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, October 16, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith depositions of the master and crew of the brig "*Edwin*," of New York, lately arrived at this port from the coast of Africa. The "*Edwin*" is owned by Messrs. Farnham and Fry, of Salem, Massachusetts, but sails from New York, where these gentlemen are engaged in commerce under the firm of P. J. Farnham and Co. It appears from the verbal statement of the master that Messrs. Farnham and Co. have had a factory or storehouse for some years past on the coast, at a place called Ambrise, about sixty miles north of Angola, and have had vessels engaged in trading there. I am further informed that the present master of the "*Edwin*" had been in charge of the factory for several months, and was relieved by the one who went from the United States in her.

The object pursued by these gentlemen I believe to be trade with the natives for the produce of that country; say, ivory, wax, &c., in exchange for cloths, handkerchiefs, beads, and other trinkets, suited to their wants or tastes. Ambrise is becoming quite a commercial place, the English having many factories there, like that of Messrs. Farnham and Co. The "*Edwin*" will sail in a few days for Richmond, where the master may be found should his presence at Washington be deemed necessary.

The Hon. J. Forsyth,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. SLACUM,
Consul.

Her Britannic Majesty's sloop "Columbine," July 22, 1839, at Sea.

THIS is to certify that the brig "*Edwin*," of New York, was boarded by Her Britannic Majesty's sloop "*Columbine*" on the 22nd July, 1839, off Ambrise; that the person then in charge of her, I believe to be named James Daily, as stated in the instructions on board the vessel, but I have reasons to suppose that the vessel is engaged in the Slave Traffic. I have further to certify that my reasons for boarding the said "*Edwin*" were, that I had the strongest suspicions she was not an American, and the master of her was extremely insolent and unruly.

(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT.

Consulate of the United States of America, Rio de Janeiro.

THESE are to certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of an original endorsement which appears on the back of the shipping articles of the brig "*Edwin*," of New York, and that the same has been carefully collated.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of Rio de Janeiro, this 7th day of October, A.D. 1839.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

GEORGE W. SLACUM,
Consul of the United States of America.

Consulate of the United States of America, Rio de Janeiro.

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, Consul of the United States of America, at the city of Rio de Janeiro, James Dayley, master of the brig "*Edwin*," of New York, and who being duly sworn deposed as follows:—That on the 22nd day of July last past he sailed from the port of Ambrise, coast of Africa, in capacity aforesaid, with part of a cargo on board taken from the factory of Messrs. P. J. Farnham and Co., of New York, owners of the said brig "*Edwin*;" that on proceeding up the coast to another part to take in cargo for same account, and being still in sight of the place of his departure, he was fired at from Her Britannic Majesty's brig "*Columbine*," George Elliot, Esq., commander, and ordered to heave to; which having done, an officer and six armed men boarded and took possession of the vessel while the American flag was flying. And deponent further said, that the English officer immediately on gaining the deck of the "*Edwin*" demanded to know if he, deponent, commanded the vessel, when, upon being answered in the affirmative, he ordered him into the boat of the "*Columbine*," to be carried on board that vessel; that the deponent hesitated to obey the order, and asked why he was to leave his ship, whereupon the English officer repeated the order, and said to his men, "If he refuses, put him into the boat by force." That the men then approached deponent with drawn swords, and in this manner forced him out of his vessel. And deponent further said, that no demand for his papers was made, but that, as he was getting over the side of his ship, his log-book and tin case, containing his public and private papers, were taken from him as he held them under his arm. And deponent further declared, that he was taken on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig "*Columbine*," placed a prisoner between two guns, under a guard of marines, and thus detained more than two hours. That he, deponent, in passing from his own ship to the "*Columbine*," was accompanied by an English lieutenant, whom he recognized while in the boat, and reminded him of his having received and hospitably entertained him at the factory of Messrs. P. J. Farnham and Co. about a month before, and brought to his recollection the fact of his having told him (the officer) that he expected a vessel from New York; notwithstanding all this, and the assurance given that the "*Edwin*" was an American vessel, engaged in lawful trade, he, deponent, was not released and put in command of his ship till the hatches had been opened, the cargo removed, and a strict search made. And further deponent said not, referring to the depositions of the mates and crew for the particulars of the outrage committed on board the "*Edwin*," while she was detained a prisoner on board the "*Columbine*."

(Signed) JAMES DAYLEY.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, A.D. 1839.

(Signed) GEORGE W. SLACUM,
Consul of the United States of America.

Consulate of the United States of America, Rio de Janeiro.

THESE are to certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original deposition on record in this Consulate, and that the same has been carefully collated.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Rio de Janeiro, this 16th day of October, A.D. 1839.

(L.S.) (Signed) GEORGE W. SLACUM,
Consul of the United States of America.

Consulate of the United States of America, Rio de Janeiro.

PERSONALLY appeared before the Undersigned, Consul of the United States, at the city of Rio de Janeiro, Richard Darling, chief mate; John Albertson, second mate; John Thompson, J. Welling, and Frederick Beeman, seamen, all of the brig "*Edwin*," of New York, and who, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—That they sailed from Ambrise, coast of Africa, on board the brig "*Edwin*," of New York, James Dayley, master, having on board part of a cargo taken in at the factory of Messrs. P. J. Farnham and Co., of the city aforesaid. That when about two leagues from the land, and in sight of their port of departure, they were fired at and brought to by Her Britannic Majesty's brig "*Columbine*," George Elliot, Esq., commander, while the American flag was flying on board the "*Edwin*;" that an

officer and six armed men boarded the "*Edwin*," and took possession of her. And deponents further declared, that as soon as the "*Edwin*" was taken possession of, the master was ordered on board the "*Columbine*," and when he refused to go, and desired to know why he was to leave his vessel, the British officer said, "If you don't go, I will force you," at the same time calling his men, who ran aft, where Captain Dayley stood, with their swords drawn, and forced him to get into the boat, in the act of doing which his log book and tin case, containing his papers, were taken from him. And deponents further said, that after Captain Dayley had left the "*Edwin*," the British officer in charge questioned them as to where the vessel was owned, the names of the owners, captain's name, of what the cargo consisted, &c., all of which questions were answered. He then said he must search the cabin, and requested deponent (Richard Darling) to go with him into the cabin. On returning from the cabin he ordered the hatches, fore and aft, to be taken off, and the hold examined and searched, removing part of the cargo. After this examination the British officer observed, "You have one thing on board that will condemn you;" and when deponent (Richard Darling) asked what it was, he replied "the lumber." And deponents further said, that during the absence of Captain Dayley another boat came from the "*Columbine*" with two midshipmen, leaving one in charge of the "*Edwin*," and returning with the officer first left in charge; and further deponents said not.

(Signed)

RICHARD DARLING.
JOHN ALBERTSON.
JOHN THOMPSON.
J. WELLING.
F. C. BEEMAN.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, A.D. 1839.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. SLACUM,
Consul of the United States of America.

Consulate of the United States of America, Rio de Janeiro.

THESE are to certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original deposition on record in this Consulate, and that the same has been carefully collated.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Rio de Janeiro, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1839.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. SLACUM,
Consul of the United States of America.

No. 73.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Foreign Office, February 15, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received the note which was addressed to him under date of the 5th instant, by Mr. Stevenson, &c., complaining of the conduct of Lieut. Elliot, of Her Majesty's Navy, in examining the papers of the United States' vessel "*Edwin*." The Undersigned has desired that inquiry may be immediately instituted into the facts of the case, and will lose no time in making Mr. Stevenson acquainted with the result of his inquiry.

The Undersigned in the mean time begs to inform Mr. Stevenson, that strict orders have been given to Her Majesty's cruisers employed for the suppression of Slave Trade, not to interfere with vessels belonging to countries with which Great Britain has no Treaty conceding mutually a right of search. But the Undersigned cannot refrain from availing himself of this opportunity of requesting Mr. Stevenson to draw the attention of the President of the United States to the progressively increasing extent to which the citizens and vessels of the Union are engaging in the Slave Trade. For not only do vessels which are not the property of citizens of the United States fraudulently assume the United States' flag, in order to cover their criminal undertakings; but in contempt and violation of the laws of the Union, vessels are built for Slave Trade in the ports of the United States, and United States' citizens engage more and more in that traffic.

Her Majesty's Government therefore earnestly hope that the President will take effective means for putting down this evil, by enforcing in the ports of the Union the law against Slave Trade, and by sending an adequate number of cruisers to the Coast of Africa, to prevent the abuse which is now made of the flag of the Union.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

A. Stevenson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 74.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

32, Upper Grosvenor-street, February 17, 1840.

(Received, February 18.)

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 15th instant, in answer to that of the Undersigned of the 5th, in relation to the conduct of Lieutenant Elliot of Her Majesty's navy towards the brig "*Edwin*" of New York, on the Coast of Africa.

The Undersigned will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting a Copy of Lord Palmerston's Note, for the information of his Government, from whom it will doubtless receive the consideration it merits.

In the mean time, it may be proper to correct a misapprehension into which his Lordship appears to have fallen, as to the character of this proceeding.

The complaint which the Undersigned had the honour of submitting to Her Majesty's Government was not, as Lord Palmerston states, in consequence of Lieutenant Elliot's *examination of the Papers of the American Brig*, but for an outrage of a marked character upon the flag of the United States, and the rights of its citizens. By reference to the Note of the Undersigned, and the Papers which accompanied it, his Lordship will perceive that Lieutenant Elliot was charged with having not only boarded and searched the "*Edwin*," and forcibly taken possession of her log-book and papers, but with having in a very insulting manner forced the Captain on board the British ship, and there detained him as a prisoner under guard, until the hatches of his vessel were opened, the cargo removed, and strict search made in every part of it for slaves. It was for such conduct that the Government of the United States directed the case to be brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, as one which must strike with peculiar force, and offer a favourable opportunity of marking with disapprobation and punishment such unwarrantable proceedings on the part of Her Majesty's naval officers towards the vessels and citizens of a friendly nation.

Of the extent to which the citizens and vessels of the United States are now engaged in the Slave Trade the Undersigned is wholly uninformed. Upon that subject he can only repeat the assurances which he has already had the honour of giving Lord Palmerston, that nothing has been omitted on the part of the Government of the United States, within its constitutional powers, to enforce its laws and regulations for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the solicitude which it feels for its entire abolition. Indeed the same just and benevolent motives, which produced the interdiction now in force against this odious traffic, will no doubt continue to be felt by the American Government in giving the fullest efficacy to their own laws and regulations for the suppression of this great evil. This, however, can give no right to the naval officers of those countries who have Treaties on the subject of the Slave Trade to board and search the vessels of the United States and harrass their commerce, however qualified or restricted the right claimed may be, or under whatever pretence done; and that consequently the conduct of Lieutenant Elliot in the present instance can be regarded in no other light than as an insult to the flag of the United States, and an outrage upon the rights of its citizens.

The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) A. STEVENSON.

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

No. 75.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.**Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.*

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 76.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.**Foreign Office, February 24, 1840.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a Despatch and of its enclosure, from Her Majesty's Consul at the Cape Verd Islands, giving an account of Slave Trade at those islands.

You will find in these papers a statement that two slave vessels, American built, bearing the flag of the Union and furnished with an American Captain, had arrived in November last at the Island of Sal.

You will embody in a Note the substance of the accompanying papers, so far as they relate to Slave Trade carried on in American vessels. You will remind the President of the many communications which you have had to make to him of late, upon the subject of Slave Trade carried on in various parts of the world, under cover of papers representing vessels, in which those papers were found, to belong to the United States. And you will express the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that the United States' Government will, upon consideration of these facts, take measures for preventing the United States' flag from being employed to protect and facilitate a crime, which is stigmatized as piracy by the laws of the United States.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 76.

*Mr. Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.**Cape Verd Islands, December 1, 1839.*

(See Class .)

Second Enclosure in No. 76.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Matson to the Hon. George Elliot, dated the "Water-witch," off Prince's Island, October 9, 1839.

ON the 8th July, after a chase of five hours, I captured the Portuguese schooner "*Constituçao*" (which vessel I had seen, on the evening of the 6th, standing out from Lagos, and followed in her supposed track), having on board 344 slaves. This vessel was sailing under American colours, and by the name of "*Dolphin*," until the day she embarked her slaves. She arrived at Sierra Leone, under the charge of Mr. Clarence Taylor, mate, on the 24th July, with the loss of two slaves on the passage. On the 3rd August I boarded the American schooner "*Hound*," completely equipped for the Slave Trade; she was direct from Havana, where she was fitted so as to enable her to take her slaves on board at an hour's notice. Her Master, two Mates, and one seaman, were Americans, the rest Spaniards and Portuguese. This vessel sailed shortly after with slaves, under Portuguese colours, at which time I was absent from Lagos, in search of the "*Lynx*" and "*Dolphin*," and to meet the Senior Officer.

On the 27th September I captured, after a chase of four hours and a half, the Portuguese schooner "*Sete de Abril*," having on board 427 slaves, and despatched her to Sierra Leone, under the charge of Mr. Wilcox, mate. I had several times boarded this vessel during the last three months, at which time she was sailing under American colours, and by the name of "*Mary Cushing*;" was not then equipped for Slave Trade, though with every appearance of being intended for it.

It is quite evident that this, as well as all slavers hoisting the American flag, are sailing with false colours and papers. The papers of the "*Sete de Abril*" are

dated in October, 1838, whereas she was sailing so late as the 15th September, 1839, with American colours and papers. The American who formerly acted as Master being on board at the time of capture, I have considered it my duty to detain him for the disposal of the Senior Naval Officer, to whom I have specially reported the case.

No. 77.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Foreign Office, February 24, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c., with reference to recent communications between Mr. Stevenson, &c., and himself, upon the subject of Slave Trade attempted to be carried on in vessels, which profess to belong to citizens of the United States of America, and which bear the flag of the Union, begs to transmit to Mr. Stevenson the accompanying extract of a letter just received from Lieutenant Matson, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Water-witch," reporting the proceedings of that vessel while employed under Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves.

The paper in question contains an account of three vessels which Lieutenant Matson had recently met with, carrying on the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, under cover of the United States flag.

The Undersigned requests that Mr. Stevenson will have the goodness to transmit to the United States Government the information contained in that paper.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

A. Stevenson, Esq.,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 77.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Matson, dated Her Majesty's Ship
 "Water-witch," off Prince's Island, October 9, 1839.*

(See Second Enclosure in No. 76.)

No. 78.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.

Foreign Office, February 26, 1840.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, copies of communications which have recently passed between Mr. Stevenson and myself, respecting Slave Trade carried on by vessels professing to belong to the United States of America.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

H. S. Fox, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosures in No. 78.

1. *Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston, February 5, 1840.*
2. *Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson, February 15, 1840.*
3. *Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston, February 17, 1840.*
4. *Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson, February 24, 1840.*

(See Nos. 72, 73, 74, and 77.)

No. 79.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

32, Upper Grosvenor Street, February 25, 1840.

(Received February 27.)

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Lordship did me the honour to address to me yesterday, communicating extracts from a

letter of Lieutenant Matson, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Water-witch," in relation to the capture of three vessels on the Coast of Africa, engaged in the Slave Trade, under cover of the flag of the United States.

I will take great pleasure in transmitting, by the earliest opportunity, copies of these papers, for the information of my Government,

And have, &c.

(Signed)

A. STEVENSON.

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

No. 80.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

MY LORD,

32, Upper Grosvenor Street, February 27, 1840.

SINCE our conversation of yesterday at the Foreign Office, I have deemed it best to put in an official form the explanations, which I had the honour of giving your Lordship upon the subject of our interview.

It appears that in one of the communications from your Minister, Mr. Fox, to the Secretary of State, on the subject of the supposed abuse of the American flag by vessels of other Powers engaged in Slave Trade, a representation was incidentally made against Mr. Trist, the Consul of the United States at the Havana, who, it was supposed, had (whilst acting for Portuguese subjects, in the absence of the Consul of that nation) given to the Owners or Commandants of slave-ships, to be filled up at pleasure, *printed blank forms*, to which his signature was attached, and which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, had contributed in affording essential aid to the Masters of such vessels in their illegal and odious traffic. This charge, moreover, it is believed, has been made against Mr. Trist, in communications to Her Majesty's Government, from its colonial authorities.

The President of the United States, feeling that it was due to Her Majesty's Government, as well as to the character of the Consul, that so grave a charge of official misconduct should be inquired into, has given directions that a strict investigation should take place. This, it appears, has also been asked on the part of Mr. Trist himself. Before, however, an inquiry into the truth of the charge can take place, it has been deemed best to ascertain the precise character of the blanks supposed to have been signed and given by the Consul, and, if practicable, to have at least one of them placed in the possession of the American Government. Under this view I have been instructed by the President to apply to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and to ask that one or more of those printed papers, if in its possession, may be communicated to me with as little delay as possible, to be forwarded to Washington.

I beg leave, therefore, to request that your Lordship will do me the honour to state, whether there are any of those printed forms, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Trist, in possession of Her Majesty's Government, and, if so, whether it will be their pleasure to furnish one or more of them for the purposes indicated. In the readiness with which the representations of Her Majesty's Government upon this subject have been attended to, I flatter myself with the hope, that your Lordship will not fail to see a spirit of just conciliation on the part of my Government, and a prompt sensibility to a traffic alike in violation of the laws of humanity and those of the two countries.

I pray your Lordship to accept assurances of my high consideration, &c.

(Signed)

A. STEVENSON.

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

No. 81.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Foreign Office, March 2, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c., with reference to previous correspondence with Mr. Stevenson, &c., respecting the conduct of Commander Elliot, of Her Majesty's sloop "Columbine," towards the United States vessel "Edwin," has to acquaint

Mr. Stevenson that no report has yet been received at the Admiralty upon this case; but that directions have been given by the Board of Admiralty for instituting an immediate inquiry into the facts stated in the communication from Mr. Stevenson upon the subject.

A. Stevenson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Undersigned, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 82.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Foreign Office, March 17, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c. has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 27th ultimo, by Mr. Stevenson, &c., in which Mr. Stevenson requests to be furnished, for the use of his Government, with one at least of certain forms said to have been signed in blank by Mr. Trist, the United States' Consul at the Havana, and to have been furnished by him to the owners or commandants of vessels about to be engaged in Slave Trade; and the Undersigned has, in reply, to state to Mr. Stevenson, that inquiries will be made whether any papers of this description are in the possession of the British authorities; and, if so, they shall be transmitted to Mr. Stevenson according to his desire.

A. Stevenson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Undersigned, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 83.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 24, 1840.

I HEREWITH transmit to you for communication to the United States' Government a list of American vessels which arrived at the Havana from the coast of Africa during the year 1839, and lists of those American vessels, which were despatched from the Havana for Africa in 1838-9.

The Government of the United States will regret to learn, that in the year 1838, 19 vessels, and in the year 1839, 23 vessels, bearing the flag of the Union, left the Havana, under the strongest suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Enclosure in No. 83.

Extracts from Lists enclosed in Despatch from the Havana Commissioners of
January 1, 1840.

(See Class A., Further Series, No. 38, p. 35.)

No. 84.

Mr. Fox to Viscount Palmerston.

Washington, December 30, 1839.

MY LORD,

(Received April 4.)

IN a Despatch marked "Slave Trade," of the 12th of November, I had the honour to report to your Lordship the steps which I had taken, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, with respect to the case of a free coloured man named Sarc N' Jye, a subject of Her Majesty, belonging to Sierra Leone, who was believed to be wrongfully held in slavery upon a plantation in the state of Alabama.

I have now the honour to enclose copies of correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and with the British Consuls at New York, and at

Mobile, whom I had severally addressed for information upon certain points contained in the affidavits upon which the case rested. I also enclose the copy of a letter from the United States' Secretary of State, communicating to me the result of the investigations instituted by the civil officers of the United States under the orders of the President, at New York, at Charlestown, and in the state of Alabama.

From the evidence together contained in these documents, I am induced to believe, that the statements and affidavits made before Her Majesty's authorities at Sierra Leone are founded in error.

It is possible, however, that a reference of this evidence to Sierra Leone may be the means of eliciting further information, which may render it practicable and advisable to resume the enquiry in the United States.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. S. FOX.

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

First Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Baker.

SIR,

Washington, October 22, 1839.

I HAVE recently received a Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, with several documents annexed, relating to the case of a free coloured man, a subject of Her Majesty, belonging to the colony of Sierra Leone, and possessed there of considerable property, who, there is reason to believe, is at this moment unlawfully held in slavery at a plantation in the state of Alabama.

I am instructed to urge the United States Government to make a searching enquiry into the facts of this case, in order that the coloured man may be immediately restored to liberty, if the statements received from Sierra Leone shall prove to be true: and there seems to be no reason to doubt their accuracy. This application I have accordingly made to the United States Government. I shall at the same time be glad to know whether you have also received instructions upon the same subject from Her Majesty's Government, and to learn in that case what information you have been able to obtain. If you have received no communication upon the subject, I will lose no time in transmitting to you copies of all the papers, in order that you may be able to lend your valuable assistance in conducting the enquiry.

It appears that the man's name is "Sarc N'Jye," as near as it can be spelt; he is believed to have been wrecked on a coasting voyage near Sierra Leone, and to have been picked up by a Portuguese vessel, and sold into slavery about a year and a half or two years ago.

The name of his present owner is not known, but the plantation on which he is employed is stated to be a large cotton plantation in the neighbourhood of Mobile.

I give you these few particulars, but it will be better that you should not commence any open enquiries, unless you are in the possession of all the details of the evidence, or until I send them to you.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

H. S. FOX.

James Baker, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Buchanan.

SIR,

Washington, November 4, 1839.

WITH a view to prosecute an enquiry into the case of a certain free coloured man, a British subject, who is believed to be wrongfully held in slavery in this country, it is desirable that I should be furnished with the following information, which probably you may be able to give me.

It is stated in one of the depositions on this case, that a free coloured man, of the name of Charles Smith, a subject of Her Majesty, belonging to the colony of Sierra Leone, arrived in the beginning of the year 1838 at New York, in a merchant vessel named the "William and Robert," Hatfield, Master; that after

remaining two months at New York, the said Charles Smith entered on board an American vessel, the name of which is not given, but the name of the master of which was Parker; that in this vessel he sailed from New York, first, to St. John's, in New Brunswick, and afterwards to Mobile, in Alabama. It is also stated that the said Charles Smith was furnished from the British Consulate at New York with a free paper, or "*protection*," as a free man of colour.

Now, I request to know whether, from recollection, or from the records of the Consulate, you can give me any information with respect to the above statement: and whether you can give me a copy, or accurate description of the protection or free paper referred to, if any such was given.

James Buchanan, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(Signed)

H. S. FOX.

Third Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Fox to Sir John Harvey.

DEAR SIR,

Washington, November 4, 1838.

I HAVE recently had occasion, in pursuance of Instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to demand from the Government of the United States an enquiry into the case of a free coloured man named Sarc N' Jye, a British subject, belonging to the colony of Sierra Leone, who is believed to be at this moment wrongfully held in slavery upon a plantation in the state of Alabama.

The object of the demand of course is to obtain the man's immediate liberation, if the facts that have been reported to Her Majesty's Government shall turn out to be true. The case is, however, involved in some obscurity, and I have been requested by the Secretary of State of the United States to obtain certain further portions of information to facilitate the desired enquiry.

It is stated by a deponent named Charles Smith, who is a free coloured man, a British subject, belonging to the coast of Africa, (and upon this man's deposition the case chiefly rests) that he, Charles Smith, after coming to New York in a vessel called the "*William and Robert*," sailed again from New York at some time during the first six months of the year 1838, for St. John's, in New Brunswick, in an American-merchant vessel, the name of which he does not remember, but the name of the master or captain of which was "*Parker*;" that he remained at St. John's about three weeks, and sailed again from thence to Mobile, in Alabama. Now, in order principally to test the accuracy of this man's evidence as to other parts of the story, it is desirable to know whether the above circumstances are true: namely, whether at any time in 1838 there arrived at St. John's from New York an American merchant-vessel, commanded by a man named "*Parker*;" whether it is known that any coloured man, such as the aforesaid Charles Smith, was on board the vessel; and whether it is known that the said vessel sailed after three weeks' stay at St. John's for the port of Mobile. If your Excellency should be able, by instituting enquiry at St. John's, to obtain for me an answer to any of the above queries, or any information respecting such a person as Charles Smith, or respecting the voyage of such a vessel as is above described, the information may be of material use in prosecuting further investigation of the case in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. S. FOX.

The Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Baker.

SIR,

Washington, November 5, 1839.

WITH reference to a former letter which I addressed to you, respecting the case of a free coloured man, a subject of Her Majesty, who is believed to be wrongfully held in slavery in Alabama, I have now to request that you will endeavour to obtain for me at Mobile certain portions of information which it is desirable to possess, in order to enable the officers of the United States' Government to prosecute the enquiry with a prospect of success.

With this view I enclose to you a copy of the affidavit of Charles Smith, another free coloured man from Sierra Leone, upon the accuracy of whose deposition much of the case depends. It is more particularly desired to know, whether any information can be had of the arrival and sojourn at Mobile, in the course of the year 1838, of a person answering the description given of himself in the affidavit by the said Charles Smith: whether, during that year, there was any London vessel lying at Mobile, commanded by a master of the name of "Freebody," whether it is known that in that year a Sunderland vessel, called the "Sarah Nixon," was at Mobile, and sailed from thence for New York and Liverpool.

The above are the points upon which I am particularly requested to make enquiry, for the information of the United States Government. And I also request that you will endeavour for my information to collect and ascertain whatever other facts you can relating to the statements contained in the affidavit of Charles Smith, and that you will transmit to me the result of your enquiries with the least practicable delay. It is of course, advisable that you should conduct your enquiries with as much secrecy and caution as are compatible with a due investigation of the facts to be inquired into.

Thomas Baker, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
 (Signed)

H. S. FOX.

Fifth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Fox.

SIR,

New York, November 7, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 4th instant, with reference to the case of a freeman of colour, named Charles Smith, who alleges he came here in a vessel called the "William and Robert."

On referring to my returns, I find the brig "William and Robert," of St. John's, New Brunswick, arrived here on the 2d day of April, 1838, from the coast of Africa; which vessel cleared for St. John, New Brunswick, on the 17th April. It also appears that the crew had only shipped for the voyage to New York, and six men were discharged here, viz., William Moore, J. Robinson, Benjamin Smart, Lewis Waters, George Longan, and Charles Foster. One man, named Hugh M'Kenzie, was left sick in the hospital. As these seven men, with the master, mate, and cook, comprised the crew, unless Charles Smith was the cook, Charles Foster may have been Smith, as sailors are much in the habit of changing their names. I have no record nor recollection of granting any protection to a man of colour; I have sometimes given a certificate of their having arrived here in a vessel, but I have always declined issuing a protection for want of other evidence, than that of the party applying, or some loose character, whose knowledge was not traceable to any other than questionable grounds.

I cannot say but I may have given such a certificate, which, if Smith is the man called Foster, might call it a protection, but as no fee was ever taken for any such document, it is not on record, while I must say I have no recollection of any such transaction, though it may have taken place.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Sixth Enclosure in No. 84.

Sir John Harvey to Mr. Fox.

DEAR SIR,

Government House, November 18, 1839.

YOUR Excellency's letter of the 4th reached me on the 13th instant, and I lost no time in referring to the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at St. John on the subject. Copy of Mr. Smith's answer is enclosed, by which it will be perceived that no American vessel commanded by any person of the name of "Parker" entered the port of St. John in this province during the year 1838, but that in the early part of 1839, a schooner from the United States under the

command of a person of that name cleared for Lubec, (state of Maine,) after having been a few days at St. John.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HARVEY.

Sub-Enclosure in Sixth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Smith to Sir John Harvey.

Custom House, St. John's, New Brunswick,

SIR,

November 15, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, conveying an extract from a Despatch from the Hon. H. S. Fox to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and requesting to be furnished with such information upon the subject as it may be in my power to afford.

I beg leave to state that I have examined the report of vessels inward and outward, for the year 1838, and do not find any American vessel commanded by a person named Parker therein, neither can I find any American vessel having cleared from this port for Mobile, nor can I obtain any information respecting the coloured man named Charles Smith. I have applied to the American Consul here, who has searched his records, the result of which is similar.

On the 25th February of this present year 1839, an American schooner named the "*Derigo*," commanded by Thomas M. Parker, entered at this port from East Port in the United States, and cleared on the 27th following for Lubec in the United States.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. BOWYER SMITH,
Collector.

Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Seventh Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Schroeder to Mr. H. S. Fox.

SIR,

Mobile, November 23, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing the deposition of Charles Smith, which I have read carefully, and so many of his statements are utterly incorrect, that I am inclined to believe the whole story a fabrication.

On a careful examination of the records of this office, I can find no British captain of the name of Freebody, nor any vessel of the name of "*Sarah Nixon*," that has entered since the 1st of January, 1837. Moreover, no *British vessel* has been at the wharfs of Mobile, within the last four years, except the "*Robert Ker*" brought up for repairs; as the Bar prevents vessels drawing over 10 feet water from coming nearer than 10 or 15 miles. This fact I should think sufficient in itself to disprove the statement. I will make further enquiries, and report if successful.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. A. SCHROEDER,
Pro-Consul.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Eighth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

SIR,

Washington, December 12, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to you, in the enclosed, copies of letters from the Attorneys of the United States in the districts of New York, South Carolina, and Alabama, the result of the inquiry they had been instructed to make into the truth of the alleged facts connected with the supposed detention, as a slave, on a plantation in the vicinity of Mobile, of Sarc N' Jye, a man of colour, subject of Her Britannic Majesty.

As the tenor of those papers leaves no room to doubt that the colonial authorities of Sierra Leone had been imposed upon, and that the affidavit upon which their

belief was founded, is utterly destitute of truth, it appears unnecessary longer to delay this communication. If, however, after the receipt of the information, which in my Note of the 30th October last I requested that you would obtain from the British Consulate at New York and Mobile, and from Her Majesty's authorities at St. John's, New Brunswick, you should be of opinion that a farther prosecution of the inquiry could possibly be useful, it shall, on your expressing a desire to that effect, be cheerfully resumed.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

First Sub-Enclosure in Eighth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Butler to Mr. Forsyth.

United States, Dist. Att. Office,

New York, December 8, 1839.

SIR,

PURSUANT to the instructions in your Letter of the 31st ultimo, I have caused diligent searches to be made in the custom-house in this city, and also at the office of the British Consul, for information as to the several points mentioned in the deposition of Charles Smith concerning which you wished me to inquire.

It appears, that on the 2d April, 1838, the British brig "William and Robert" arrived at this port from Africa; but no person of the name of *Charles Smith* is named at the Consul's office as one of her crew. There was a person named *Charles Foster* among them, who was discharged in this port.

The British Consul informs me, that he has never to his recollection given a passport or free paper to any man of colour, though he has been occasionally applied to for such papers.

There is no entry at the custom-house of the departure of any American *bark* or other vessel commanded by one Parker, for St. John's, New Brunswick, or for any port in that quarter, during the months of April, May, June, July, or August, 1838.

I have also searched at both offices for the arrival of the British vessel "Sarah Nixon," in which Smith says he came from Mobile to New York, and went from New York to Liverpool. We cannot find that any such vessel arrived in this port from July, 1838, to the end of that year.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

B. F. BUTLER, *U. S. Attorney.*

The Hon. John Forsyth,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Sub-Enclosure in Eighth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Thruston to Colonel J. B. Hogan.

Custom House, Mobile, November 13, 1839.

SIR,

HAVING carefully perused the documents in the case of Sarc N' Jye, a citizen of Free Town, Sierra Leone, in Africa, said to be held in slavery on a plantation near Mobile, and upon a strict and thorough examination of the books and records of this office, I have the honour to report to you, that no such vessel as the Portuguese bark, represented in the affidavit of Charles Smith as having picked up Sarc N' Jye, and brought him to this place, has ever entered at this port (certainly not since January, 1837) from St. Jago, Cape Verds.

I have been unable to find that a man by the name of "Freebody," who Smith states he saw in Mobile as master of a vessel, has ever commanded a vessel arriving at or departing from this port.

No such vessel as the "Sarah Nixon," in which Charles Smith in his affidavit says he sailed from here to New York, and thence to Liverpool, has cleared from this port since 1st January, 1837.

Some other vessels are mentioned in the course of Smith's affidavit, but nothing

can be discovered from the books of this office to show that any such vessels have entered the Mobile bay.

Respectfully, &c.

(Signed)

A. B. THURSTON, *Inspector and Clerk.*

Colonel J. B. Hogan,
&c. &c. &c.

Third Sub-Enclosure in Eighth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Hogan to Mr. Gayle.

SIR,

Custom House, Mobile, November 15, 1839.

ON the receipt of the documents and papers forwarded you from the State Department at Washington, on the subject of an African negro being held in slavery in this vicinity, named Sarc N' Jye, as reported and sworn to by another, of the name of Charles Smith, I caused a close search to be made into the records of this office, to ascertain when or whether any such vessels as Smith states he saw here entered this port; I directed this examination to commence on the 1st January, 1837, and continue up to the present time. Enclosed is the report of Mr. Thurston, the clerk that made this investigation, by which you will perceive that no such vessels have been here. I have also called on Mr. Schroeder, the British Vice-Consul, and read Smith's deposition to him: he says that no such English vessels have been here, and that the British Consulate has been open since 1832 in this city. I have no hesitation in saying it is my opinion that the whole story is what the sailors call "a yarn," and originates in the fertile brain of Charles Smith; or if there is any truth in his story, he has located the scene in the wrong place. I have been the Collector of this port since 1836, and no such case ever came before me, or any of my officers, as that related by Smith himself. Again, there are no cotton plantations within 60 miles of the city, and such things as fly-carts are unknown in our plantations.

Again, his statements about free negroes being required to stand still uncovered until the whites pass them on the street is false, no such customs are used here. Again, no English ship or barque have come up to our wharfs since I have been in office.

The fact is, the whole story is full of falsehoods, and I do not believe there is one particle of truth in any part of his statement.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. B. HOGAN, *Collector,*

Port and District of Mobile.

G. W. Gayle, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Fourth Sub-Enclosure in Eighth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Gayle to Mr. Forsyth.

SIR,

Office, U. S. Atto. So. Dist. Ala., November 16, 1839.

ON the receipt of your Letter of the 31st ultimo, and the enclosed papers relative to the enslavement of Sarc N' Jye, in the vicinity of Mobile, this office proceeded to inquire, as strictly as the circumstances would permit, into the question referred.

A careful perusal of the affidavit made by Charles Smith, and a minute annotation of the circumstances therein related, served to convince this office either that the affiant never was in Mobile, or that having been here, he has chosen to fabricate in story what he never witnessed.

Certain it is that this office has not been able to discover the truth of any one assertion, or anything to give colour or probability to any one statement contained in his oath.

Herein you will find enclosed two letters from the officer of the customs, which will make further report from this office unnecessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN SEARVELE,

for G. W. GAYLE, U.S.A., in his absence.

The Hon. John Forsyth,
&c. &c. &c.

Fifth Sub-Enclosure in Eighth Enclosure in No. 84.

Mr. Mac Crady to Mr. Forsyth.

Office, United States Att., S. C. District,

Charleston, November 28, 1839.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report the result of the inquiry instituted under your instructions of 31st October last, relative to the supposed introduction into this State of six Africans, named and described as John Sack, an apprentice; Thomas Saak, an apprentice; Bal or Piere N Bah, a ship carpenter; Hoze, a sailor; Piere, a cook; and Pharaoh Obiere or Obiah, a sailor, represented to have been blown off the coast of Africa in July, 1837, in a small vessel commanded by Sarc N' Jye, picked up by a Portuguese brig, carried into Mobile, and thence sent or brought to this city, where or somewhere else in this city it seems to be feared they are now held in slavery.

These Africans, by the dates given in the papers accompanying your instructions, could not have arrived at Mobile before the 1st September, 1837, and must have arrived in Charleston before the 1st September, 1838. The inquiry was therefore directed, although not confined, to this period, and was prosecuted in conjunction with the custom-house officers.

Mr. Pringle, the collector of the customs for this port, after a diligent search in his office, reports,

First. That no Portuguese vessel arrived at this port from Mobile during the period above specified.

Second. That no vessel having such persons as slaves on board arrived at this port from Mobile during that period.

Whence it follows, that if these Africans were introduced into this city from Mobile, *coastwise*, they must have arrived here as *seamen* or free passengers, and their arrival here must have been voluntary. In either case, however, the custom-house officers would have ascertained *that they were free*.

The only other means of information of which I could avail myself was an application to the office of the sheriff of the Charleston District. By an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed in 1823, and ever since rigidly enforced, the migration of free negroes or persons of colour into this State is prohibited under severe penalties both to the free negro and any one bringing him in: and special provision is therein made for the immediate imprisonment of such as may arrive on shipboard as part of a ship's company, in the common jail, until the vessel has hauled off from the wharf, and is ready to sail, when they are to be put on board of her again.

The sheriff is the officer specially designated and required by the said Act to enforce its enactments, under severe penalties for any neglect; and his vigilance in this respect has been insured in this city and district by the employment of an active agent (paid by private contributions) to see that the provisions of this Act are not violated. During the period above mentioned, and from thence to the time of his election to his present office, the present sheriff, A. H. Brown, Esq., a very active and energetic officer, was the agent thus employed, and was at the same time in various other ways connected with the police of our city and of the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, and must have known if any such persons had been introduced into this city, either by land or by water. To him I have submitted the papers accompanying your instructions: after reading which, he assured me that no such negroes, free or slave, have been brought into this city. Sheriff Brown is well known here to be the best authority upon this subject.

I have informed Judge Gilchrist of the course I pursued in this investigation, and conferred with Mr. Pringle throughout, and both concur with me, that I can with confidence report, as the result of the inquiry, that no Africans have been introduced into this city, within the period under the circumstances mentioned.

With great respect, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD MAC CRADY,

United States, Att. for S. C. District.

The Hon. John Forsyth,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 85.

*Mr. Fox to Viscount Palmerston.**Washington, March 1, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received April 4.)

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose the Copy of an Official Note, dated the 12th last month, which has been addressed to me by the Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to the Note addressed by me to the United States Government on the 30th last October, upon the subject of the scandalous and increasing extent, to which the American flag is now abused for the protection of the nefarious and inhuman traffic in African slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. FOX.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 85.

*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.**Department of State, Washington, February 12, 1840.*

THE President has directed the Undersigned, &c., to reply to the note of Mr. Fox, &c., of the 30th October last, on the subject of the African Slave Trade.

The Government of the United States is animated by as sincere and strong a desire to see the African Slave Trade annihilated, as can possibly actuate that of Her Britannic Majesty, and has, from its foundation to the present hour, pursued a uniform and consistent course for the accomplishment of that end. Its duty to the world in that respect has been faithfully performed, and if the traffic still exists as a disgrace to humanity, it is to be imputed to nations with whom Her Majesty's Government has formed and maintained the most intimate connexions, and to whose Governments Great Britain has paid for the right of active intervention in order to its complete extirpation.

It is not, therefore, deemed at all necessary to take a more extended notice of Mr. Fox's general denunciation of the criminality of the traffic, or of the opinion expressed by him that it is the duty of civilized nations to unite in its destruction.

The Government of the United States having taken the steps which it deemed to be the proper ones on its part, leaves to others to imitate or avoid the example it offers, without pretending further to interfere with their right to decide, or with their decision when made. It is not forgotten that this Government at one time contemplated conventional arrangements with other powers, and that one negotiated with the Government of Great Britain was not ratified, in consequence of an irreconcilable difference of opinion in the two branches of the Treaty-making power in this country. The opposition then manifested, and which compelled great caution and reserve in future dealings with the subject, has, it must be admitted, been strongly fortified by recent events, and especially by the present state of the relations between the different powers who have entered into conventional arrangements upon the subject.

That a fraudulent use of the American flag has been made by foreigners was made known to the President by the Consul of the United States at Havana, who has pointed the attention of this Government to the defects of the laws regulating the transfer of vessels sold abroad, under which those frauds have been attempted or perpetrated. The President has lost no time in calling the attention of Congress to the subject, by whom it will, without doubt, be fully considered, with a view to the adoption of all necessary amendments.

The state of things on the coast of Africa, as disclosed by Mr. Fox's communication, has rendered necessary there the presence, for some time, of an American naval force, as a measure of precaution to protect American vessels from improper molestation in that quarter of the globe, and also to detect those foreigners who may be found carrying, without proper authority, the flag of the United States.

Mr. Fox suggests, under the instructions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that the laws of the United States against the Slave Trade are insufficient; but in the several cases detailed by him there is nothing to sustain a presumption that any practicable change in those laws could reach the persons who are at the present day engaged in the trade.

The United States have no authority to punish the subjects or citizens of other nations for offences committed against the laws of their own country, on the high seas, or within a foreign jurisdiction; and the President does not understand upon what principle Her Majesty's Government can expect, that that of the United States will either refuse admission to the vessel of a friendly nation, which seeks refuge in distress, or establish a scrutiny into the business in which such vessel may be engaged, with a design to deny succour or a clearance, if found to be destined for a trade hateful to the United States, or forbidden by the laws of the country to which she belongs. Her Majesty's Government, no doubt inadvertently, overlooked the essential difference in the relative situation towards Portugal, Spain, and Brazil, of the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States. With Spanish, Portuguese, or Brazilian vessels forced into our ports by misfortune, although engaged in the Slave Trade, the officers of the customs have no right to interfere. It is the business of the Consuls of foreign powers within the United States to watch over the interests of their countrymen, and to enforce an observance of the laws of their respective nations, and the Government of the United States does not interfere with any supposed infraction of them, except on official applications in behalf of the Governments of those nations in each particular case.

The President sees with regret, by the contents of Mr. Fox's note, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government continues to think it important, that the United States should become a party to a Convention yielding the mutual right of search to the armed vessels of each other, with a view to detect persons engaged in the Slave Trade. Her Majesty's Government considers such Convention as the most sure and effectual mode of checking that trade. After the determination which the position and policy of the United States have required this Government to make, the President would regret extremely to be convinced that in this regard Her Majesty's Government judges correctly. He cannot but think, on a careful examination of the evidence exhibited with Mr. Fox's note, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government has overlooked both the causes of the present shocking condition of the Slave Trade and the remedies which are demanded to correct the evil.

To do justice to his opinions on this subject, it would be necessary for the Undersigned to institute a scrutiny into the proceedings of other friendly nations, which might justly be considered uncalled for and invidious. It will be sufficient to appeal to a few broad facts, well known to Her Majesty's Government, and to apply to them the well established rules of trade and of criminal law.

There are slave markets. In these slave markets, if they can be reached before detection, the profits of the trade are certain and enormous, and impunity is in that event, unfortunately for the true interests of humanity, quite as certain as profit. Destroy the market and there is no Slave Trade. Pursue the criminal into the places where his profit is derived, render punishment there as certain as detection, and detection as certain as just vigilance can make it, and the fear of punishment will be strong enough to overcome the love of gain—the great stimulant under which the laws of humanity are every day violated by worthless members of all human societies. In the largest and most profitable of these markets, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners of the Mixed Commission have named vessels employed in the Slave Trade, mercantile houses as notoriously dealing in that traffic, the number of Africans brought in contrary to legal enactments and treaty stipulations. Like statements are made by Her Britannic Majesty's naval officers and the Commissioners of the Mixed Commission in Sierra Leone. All the evidence furnished points to the source of the mischief, and indicates the only effectual corrective.

The President, from all that Mr. Fox has presented, and that which has been furnished through the officers of the United States, sincerely believes, that the complete extirpation of the Slave Trade depends not so much upon the formation of the new Convention desired by Mr. Fox, as on the faithful execution of those already existing. But little can be expected from the promulgation of new laws, while those already adopted are treated as dead letters in the criminal code.

The unfavourable construction placed upon the conduct of the Consul of the United States at Havana by the officers of the Mixed Commission, and communicated to this Government by Mr. Fox, have received from the President the consideration which is due to their character and to the importance of the subject to which they relate. Fully informed as is Her Britannic Majesty's Government of the operations and wishes of that of the United States upon the subject of the Slave Trade, it can scarcely be necessary to say, that no officer of the United States, who is amenable to the President, would be allowed by him to remain in office for a

single day, after it was made to appear that he was so recreant to his duty as to countenance in any way a traffic in itself so odious, and which is so severely denounced by the laws of his country.

The conduct of the United States Consul at Havana in this respect will necessarily undergo investigation, after what has been said of it by Her Majesty's Government; but the President would be unjust to the known reputation of Mr. Trist if he did not express his confident hope, that the result will be such as to satisfy all, that great injustice has been done to him upon this subject, and that his public and private character are without reproach. It is very plain that the inferences and suspicions of the officers of the Mixed Commission, derogatory to the official fidelity of Mr. Trist, have chiefly had their origin in the displeasure which was manifested by him at receiving from them information, which they believed calculated to advance the known views of his own Government in relation to the Slave Trade. The excited feelings of Mr. Trist on the occasion referred to, might, unexplained, give cause for favourable inferences. But this circumstance loses all its force when it is considered that the displeasure of the American Consul arose, not from the fact that the communications were made to him, but from the estimate which he formed of the motives by which those who made them were influenced. Their avowed object was to induce him to take steps at Havana to prevent vessels, which had once been American, from further prosecutions of the Slave Trade, and to bring to punishment certain alleged American citizens for having been parties to it.

In the case of the "Venus," it was a prominent point to prevent her from leaving the port of Havana, and Mr. Trist was advised to make application to that end to the Captain-General. Mr. Trist, it appears, regarded himself not only as utterly powerless in respect to the accomplishment of the objects proposed to him, but also considered the office which the Commissioners undertook to assign to him to be that of arraigning the local authorities of Havana, from the Captain-General down, for failing to detect a notice of notorious infraction of laws, to the strictest enforcement of which they are bound, not in the ordinary degree, but in the special manner arising from the Treaty obligations of their Government to that of Great Britain.

Regarding the matter in this light, assuming that the officers of the Mixed Commission so understood it themselves, and believing an application to the Captain-General for his interference, by the Commissioners themselves, to be not only the appropriate but the only one which could promise success; Mr. Trist became impressed with a belief that the Commissioners, in making their communication to him, did so under a full conviction that its only effect would be to attach to the Government of the United States a portion of the odium, justly due to others, for the disreputable scenes which were every day passing under their eyes, without a well-grounded expectation that his interference would be at all useful in arresting them. The President does not allow himself to believe that such was their object; but it is certain, as well from the correspondence itself as from the communications of Mr. Trist to his own Government, that he so understood it. Constituting, as this belief undoubtedly did, the paramount motive for his conduct upon the occasion, it effectually repels the construction attempted to be placed upon it by the Commissioners. A correspondence between the subordinate officers of the two Governments, in situations like the present, is always permitted for the interchange of reciprocal civilities, and in some cases is tolerated upon subjects properly belonging to the Governments themselves, but should never be persisted in when objected to on either side, and more especially when the ground of that objection is that the correspondence is designed to call in question the acts or good faith of the Government of the objecting officer.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the officers of the Mixed Commission did not, after the emphatic refusal of the Consul of the United States at Havana to correspond with them upon the subject of the Slave Trade, in 1838, adopt, on a late occasion, the course now pursued in communicating with this Government through their own. Much excitement and misconstruction would certainly have been prevented by it, and probably without prejudice to the objects in view.

Her Majesty's Government does not appear to be aware of the nature and extent of the services performed by Mr. Trist for the subjects of Portugal. There being no Portuguese Consul at Havana, he did for some time what had for many years been done by his predecessor, Mr. Shaler, and is now understood to be done by the Tuscan Consul, at the instance of the Captain-General himself, and what was supposed to be due by national comity from the Consul of one friendly

nation to the subjects of another, who had no Consul of their own to call upon, he certified to the execution of the ordinary documents connected with their maritime transactions. He could not be aware that his authentication of the execution of a deed of sale, or of the signature to a protest, or affidavit to a manifest, or list of crew, was to be taken as higher proof than if given by any other Consul, or that he was responsible for the truth of the contents of either of those documents; and the Undersigned feels himself bound to say that he cannot comprehend how it could be so regarded by any unprejudiced mind.

It is due to the subject farther to state, that the moment Mr. Trist found there was reason to apprehend that his so acting was thought capable of being construed to be inconsistent with the duties expected of him by his Government, he at once refused his farther agency in the matter, and the Tuscan Consul began to act, as has been stated.

Since December, 1838, he has performed no services for the Portuguese Consulship, a fact which could not but be known to Her Majesty's Commissioners, and which they ought, in justice to Mr. Trist, to have communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

Prior to the receipt of Mr. Trist's Note of the 30th of October, imputations against Mr. Trist appeared in the public journals, and he was immediately induced, upon seeing an article in one of them, purporting to be a compendium of British Parliamentary Papers, which contained grave charges against him in his official character, to address a letter to the Undersigned, requesting that a formal demand might be made on Her Majesty's Government for one or more specimens of certain blank forms signed by him, to be filled up as occasion might require, which were alleged to have been found on board of vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and for all other specific information that could be furnished relative to this matter. Mr. Trist preferred this request with a view to meet the charges, and a compliance with his wish was only postponed because Mr. Fox had, in conversation, intimated his intention of making a communication to this Government regarding the abuse of its flag, connected with a complaint against the American Consul at Havana, which it was supposed would probably be accompanied by one of the blanks referred to,—an expectation which was not realized. With a view to a perfect understanding of the charge against Mr. Trist, and to enable him fairly to meet it, Mr. Stephenson has been instructed to apply to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in conformity with the wish of the United States' Consul at Havana.

In closing this answer, the Undersigned is instructed to give to Mr. Fox the most explicit assurances, that the whole subject will be carefully and deliberately weighed, and the most decisive measures within the competency of the Executive, and in accordance with the principles herein explained to reach the evil, will be taken and continued until the necessity for their continuance shall no longer exist.

Availing himself of this occasion,

	&c.	&c.	&c.
<i>H. S. Fox, Esq.,</i>		(Signed)	JOHN FORSYTH.
<i>&c. &c. &c.</i>			

No. 86.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

32, Upper Grosvenor Street, April 11, 1840.

MR. STEVENSON presents his compliments to Lord Palmerston, and begs to remind him of the printed blank forms in relation to Mr. Trist, United States' Consul at Havana, which his Lordship was good enough to promise some weeks ago, and which it becomes very important to obtain, if possible, in time to forward by the steamer, "Great Western," on Tuesday next.

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

No. 87.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.**Foreign Office, April 13, 1840.*

LORD PALMERSTON presents his compliments to Mr. Stevenson, and in reply to that part of his Note of the 11th instant, which relates to the printed forms said to have been signed in blank by Mr. Trist, has to acquaint Mr. Stevenson that enquiries have been made whether any papers of this description are in the possession of British authorities, and that Lord Palmerston will acquaint Mr. Stevenson with the result of the enquiries, as soon as it shall have been made known to Her Majesty's Government.

A. Stevenson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 88.

*Mr. Fox to Viscount Palmerston.**Washington, March 30, 1840.**(Received April 18.)*

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the honour, within the few last days only, to receive your Lordship's Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of the 31st December, 1839.

In conformity with the instructions therein contained, I have addressed the accompanying Official Note to the United States' Secretary of State, conveying to him copies of the two papers received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone respecting the case of the Slave Trading vessel, the "*Rebecca*," which were enclosed to me in your Lordship's Despatch.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) H. S. FOX.

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

Enclosure in No. 88.

*Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.**Washington, March 30, 1840.*

WITH reference to a former communication which the Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, had the honour to address to the Secretary of State of the United States, upon the subject of the African Slave Trade and the deplorable extent to which the American flag is abused for the protection of that inhuman trade, the Undersigned has been further directed by his Government to communicate to the Government of the United States the two enclosed papers, consisting of Reports from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone upon the case of a schooner called the "*Rebecca*," captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers on the Coast of Africa, and condemned by the British and Spanish Mixed Court of Commission at Sierra Leone, for being engaged on account of Spanish owners, residing at Havana, in the illicit traffic of slaves.

It will be seen by the United States' Government, that the papers now communicated disclose in a clear and remarkable manner the means to which the Spanish Slave Traders of Cuba are accustomed to resort, in order to obtain the protection of the flag of the United States in aid of their barbarous and abominable system of crime.

The Undersigned avails, &c.
 (Signed) H. S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 89.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.**Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.*

Circular, sending Treaty to Venezuela.

(See No. 8, page 5.)

No. 90.

*Mr. Fox to Viscount Palmerston.**Washington, April 1, 1840.*

MY LORD,

(Received April 27.)

I HEREWITH enclose the Copy of an Official Note, which I have this day received from the Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a Note which I had addressed to him on the 30th ulto., respecting the case of the Slave Trading schooner, "*Rebecca*," captured on the Coast of Africa by Her Majesty's cruizers; an accompanying Report of the proceedings upon which case disclosed in a remarkable light the means resorted to by Spanish subjects at Havana for covering their Slave Trading felonies, under the protection of the flag of the United States.

It will be seen from the enclosed Note, that the United States' Government are desirous of receiving from Her Majesty's authorities whatever authentic documentary evidence it may be in their power to furnish, touching the facts disclosed in the report upon the case of the "*Rebecca*," with a view to the institution of proceedings before the Courts of Justice of the United States, for violation of the existing laws.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. FOX.

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

Enclosure in No. 90.

*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.**Washington, April 1, 1840.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Note, dated the 30th ultimo, from Mr. Fox, &c., calling the attention of the Government of the United States to the case of a schooner called the "*Rebecca*," captured on the Coast of Africa by Her Britannic Majesty's cruizers, and alleged to present an instance of resort by Spanish Slave Traders to the protection of the flag of the United States.

As the papers accompanying Mr. Fox's Note disclose circumstances which might lead to prosecutions before the courts of this country for violation of existing laws, the Undersigned requests that Mr. Fox will procure from his Government, with as little delay as practicable, such authentic documentary evidence, touching the case referred to, as may be in its possession, and likely to aid in the attainment of the ends of justice.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
&c. &c.

UNITED STATES. (Consular.)

No. 91.

Viscount Palmerston to Her Majesty's Consuls at New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular, sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 92.

Mr. Buchanan to Viscount Palmerston.

New York, December 21, 1839.

(Received January 16, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter, dated the 12th October, transmitting an Act of Parliament recently passed for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 93.

Mr. M' Tavish to Viscount Palmerston.

Baltimore, January 30, 1840.

(Received March 16.)

MY LORD,

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit a list of all the schooners, without distinction of flag or destination, which have cleared outwards from this port during the year 1839.

At first I thought of excluding from my return all vessels of this denomination, other than American, as well as those not bound for southern ports. I afterwards changed my opinion in this respect, fearing that some confusion might arise from the frequent recurrence of a similarity of names.

I therefore send the list entire.

The ship carpenters of the "*Point*" have always been celebrated for their perfect construction of vessels of this class, commonly called "*Clippers*;" and it is notorious that for many years past a great number have been annually despatched from hence to Cuba, and elsewhere in the south, to be there disposed of to persons engaged in the African Slave Trade.

These vessels generally command a price of from 7,000 to 10,000 dollars, according to their size or speed, if sold *without* an American register; but if a surrender of that document be *required*, the extra consideration in that case is from 1,200 to 2,000 dollars more.

With reference to the details of the enclosed list, I will only observe to your Lordship, that when a vessel of this class clears from hence for any port in the Island of Cuba, and that the master appears as ostensible owner of the same, it may be considered as *prima facie* evidence that she has either been built in this port to order, or that she is to be disposed of on her arrival there.

For the information of the Judges of the Mixed Commission at Havana, I shall transmit by the first opportunity, to Mr. Consul Tolmé, a duplicate copy of the enclosed return.

I avail myself of the present occasion to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's several Despatches, marked "Slave Trade," together with the voluminous mass of documents which accompanied them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN M'TAVISH.

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

Enclosure in No. 93.

British Consulate, Baltimore, January 30, 1840.

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following.

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commandeys.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
January 1	Lady Warrington	Speights	Charleston	Master
" 2	John Barr	Hulton	Mobile	M'Corkell and Moore
" 2	Jew (Spanish)	Trofitten	Garey's Ferry, E. F.	William Rhoads
" 4	Anne Chapman	Ferrara	Zibara Cuba	Heinecken and Schu- mcken
" 4	Brilliant	Rich	Mobile	M'Corkell and Moore
" 5	News	Crothers	St. George Is. Pgrena.	W. Mason and Co.
" 5	Curlew	Liscomb	Tampa Bay	J. W. Brune
" 5	Reaper	Sears	St. Augustine, E. F.	Weld and Jenks
" 5	General Cobb	Cobb	New Orleans	T. Whitridge
" 5	Belle	Hughes	Garey's Ferry, E. F.	J. W. Brown
" 5	Splendid (British)	Williams	St. John's, N. B.	W. Dawson and Co.
" 8	Henry Page		Fredericksburg	Master
" 9	Fawn	Fearo	Garey's Ferry, E. F.	Weld and Jenks
" 10	Sarah Anne	Dukehart	St. Thomas	F. T. Monteale
" 10	Manchester	Huffington	Nassau, N. P.	Ditto
" 11	James Fisher	Master	West Indies	Thomas Hooper
" 12	George Francis	Gauld	Galveston	John P. Adams
" 12	Olympia	Cator	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 12	Telemachus	Cator	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 12	Carolinian	Richards	New York	J. Mankin
" 12	Elvira	Harvey	Barbadoes	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 14	Sarah Ann	Cole	St John's, P. R.	W. Mason and Co.
" 14	Mariner	Gerrard	Halifax, N. S.	W. Dawson and Co.
" 15	George Pollock	Lamot	Newburn, N. C.	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 15	Joseph Hankey	Edmondson	St. Mark's, Fa.	Joseph Hankey
" 18	W. Henry	Ryder	Apalichola	Clank and Vellog
" 18	Globe	Horsey	Mobile	G. W. Brown
" 19	Gibraltar	Dunbar	New Orleans	M'Corkell and Moore
" 19	Candia	Boyce	Savannah	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 19	Leander	Howland	Charleston	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 19	Barbara	Squires	New York	J. W. Brown
" 19	Eliza Caroline	Quiney	Nuevitas	Heinecken and Schu- mcken
" 21	Avalanche	Benjamin	West Indies	J. Hooper and Sons.
" 21	Mary Jamin	Atkinson	Sabua River, N. C.	Master
" 22	Catharine	Hawe	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 22	Bride	Clark	Kingston, Jamaica	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 22	Otis	Nickerson	Charleston	T. W. Uitridge
" 22	Norway	Gilpatrick	Norfolk	Master
" 22	Adar	Varina	Trinidad	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 22	Rienzi	Eldridge	Kingston, Jamaica	Clark and Kellogg
" 23	Emma	Cole	New York	J. Mankin
" 26	John Roulett	Bright	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 26	Farmer	Edmonson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 28	W. S. Barr	Hall	Garey's Ferry, Fa.	Master
" 28	A. M. Hale	Ardley	New York	Ditto
" 29	Iole	Norwood	Cape Haytien	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 29	Flor del Mar	Vennard	Gulveston Texas	W. Rhoads
" 30	Celerity	M'Dermott	New Orleans	M'Corkell and Moore
" 31	Rowena	Airey	Garey's Ferry, Fa.	J. W. Brown
Feb. 2	Lady Warrington	Young	St. John's, P. R.	W. Mason and Co.
" 2	Shakespeare	Forwell	St. Thomas	Henry Wilson and Co.
" 2	Pantaloon	Kirwan	St. Meark's, Fa.	Joseph Hankey
" 5	Patriot	Amas	Garey's Ferry, Fa.	J. W. Brown
" 5	Milhada	Hollinghead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 5	Elizabeth Ann	Phillips	Norfolk	Master

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—*continued.*

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
Feb. 6	Olinthus	Bowley	Apalackcola	M'Corkell and Moore
" 7	Viginia (Haytien)	Shad	Port au Prince	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 8	Edwin	M'Kenzie	Garey's Ferry, Fa.	Clark and Kellogg
" 9	James Power	Keene	Nassau, A. P.	Master
" 9	W. Ridgway, jun.	Chase	Havana	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 9	Chief	Van Name	New York	W. Rhoads
" 9	W. H. Dawson	Harrington	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 9	Jubilee	Stafford	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 12	Almira	Meekins	Ditto	M'Corkell and Moore
" 13	Austin	Sylvester	Garey's Ferry, Fa.	Weld and Jenks
" 14	John	Coffin	Saguria	H. W. Williams
" 15	Lafayette	Jackson	Fredericksburg	Master
" 16	Laura	Cobb	Barbadoes and a. M.	T. Whitridge
" 16	Thomas Dail	Griffith	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 16	Courtney	Hollingshead	Ditto	M'Corkell and Moore
" 16	Prests	Shorter	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 16	Millicent	Chester	New York	J. Mankin
" 20	Emily Ellicott	Landeman	District Columbia	F. W. Brune and Son
" 21	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Son
" 21	Pioneer	Rhea	Ditto	J. Hankey
" 22	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	Master
" 23	La Bruce	Robbins	St Thomas	M'Howell and Son
" 23	John Bell	Leunon	Galveston, Texas	T. B. Quimby and Co.
" 23	Mary Wheedon	Hooper	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 23	Itinerant	Rollings	Fredericksburg	Master
" 23	Mary Eliza	Applegarth	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 25	Rienzi	Paine	Galveston Texas	Weld and Jenks
" 25	Greenbay Tree	Lucy	St. Mary's	Master
" 26	Pilot	Fairly	Mobile	M'Corkell and Moore
" 28	Barbara	Squires	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 28	Banker	Ryder	Charleston	Clark and Kellogg
" 28	Lady Munroe	Hubbard	Philadelphia	E. Robinson
" 28	Olimpia	Cator	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
March 1	Hound (New)	Corner	Nassau, M. P.	F. T. Montell
" 2	Emily (New)	Clark	Pernambuco and a. M.	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 2	Savannah	Gurney	Boston	Master
" 2	Henry Barger	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 2	Emma	Cole	Ditto	J. Mankin
" 2	Mariette	Jones	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 2	Farmer	Edmonson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 2	Colombia	Redden	Philadelphia	Edwin Robinson
" 2	Index	Meekins	Ditto	Master
" 5	Bold Commander	Storms	Porto Bello	J. J. Fisher
" 5	Runner	Dougherty	St. Bart's	W. Rhoads
" 5	Columbia	Franklin	Nassau, N. P.	F. T. Montell
" 5	Repeater	Travers	Alexandria	Master
" 5	Idea	Woolford	Ditto	Ditto
" 6	Charles Appleton	Eldridge	Kingston, Jamaica	Weld and Jenks
" 6	Patrick Henry	Hudgins	Providence, R. J.	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 6	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 6	Thomas J. Turpon	Loyd	Ditto	J. Hankey
" 7	Dorchester	Patterson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 9	William Tompkins	Oliver	Laguira & Porto Bello	W. Howell and Sons
" 9	Damsel	Watts	Bermuda	
" 9	Elizabeth	Reynolds	St. Augustine	Weld and Jenks
" 9	Nimrod	Sewell	Charleston	Master
" 9	Lion	Baxter	Boston	Ditto
" 9	John Rowlitt	Bright	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 9	Fulvia	Cator	St. Mark's via K. West	Ditto
" 9	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 9	Alex. P. Pendergast	Vickers	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 9	Sarah Amelia	Moore	Philadelphia	Master
" 9	E. A. Stevens	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 9	Almira	Harrington	Washington, N. C.	Clark and Kellogg
" 11	Hornet	Osborne	New York	T. Whitridge
" 12	Mowhalk	Parker	Kingston, Jamaica	W. Mason and Co.
" 12	Widow Wadman	Swift	Portland and Bangor	T. R. Quincy and Co.
" 12	Kentucky	Phillips	Fredericksburg	Master
" 12	Saratoga	Kirwan	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 13	Leander	Howland	Newburn, N. C.	J. J. Corner & Brother
" 13	Partuxent	David	Town Creek	Master
" 15	E. Dorse	Ruckle	Rio Grande	W. Howell and Son
" 15	Catharine	Howe	Bermuda	R. and H. R. Tucker

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 1st December following—continued.

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
March 15	Holder Borden	Sears	Charleston	Master
" 15	Eliza	Cannon	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 16	Dolphin	Wallace	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 16	Courtney	Hollingshead	Richmond	Ditto
" 16	Missouri	Kirwan	Ditto	J. Hankey
" 16	Idea	Meekins	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 16	Maria	Woglam	New York	J. Mankin
" 19	Denoch	Kelley	Newbern, N. C.	J. J. Corner & Brother
" 19	Mary Augusta	Tapleton	Port au Prince	Hugh Boyle
" 19	Effect	Johnson	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 19	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 19	Palestine	Thomas	Ditto	J. Hankey
" 20	Lafayette	Jackson	Fredericksburg	Master
" 21	Jole	Norwood	Trinidad	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 21	Elvira	Downes	Somerset, R. J.	Master
" 21	Register	Howarth	Tappahannock	Ditto
" 22	Neptune	Gatt	Nassau, N. P.	L. League
" 22	Seedum	Snow	Bermuda	R. and H. R. Tucker
" 23	Richard Linthicum	Abrahams	Mayagues, P. R.	W. Mason and Co.
" 23	Amanda	Keene	St. Thomas	M'Corkell and Moore
" 23	James and William	Candeiff	Fredericksburg	Master
" 23	Wakefield	Jones	Showhill	Ditto
" 23	Anea	Warren	District of Columbia	F. W. Brune and Son
" 23	Telemachus	Cator	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 23	Wasp	Pagan	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	Amira	Meekins	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 23	Sarah Ann	Cole	St. John's, P. R.	W. Mason and Co.
" 25	John Barr	Taton	Pouce, P. R.	M'Corkell and Moore
" 26	William Wallace	Spawding	Portland	Master
" 26	Petersburg	Usher	New York	J. Mankin
" 26	Sarah Lavinia	Meekins	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 28	Cashier	Burt	Providence, R. J.	Master
" 28	Itinerant	Rollins	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 30	Direct	Totten	New York	J. W. Brown
" 30	Caroline	Sladley	Providence, R. J.	T. R.
" 30	Olimpia	Cator	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 30	Mount Vernon	Teackle	Tappahannock	Master
" 30	Eliza Ellen	Rowe	Ditto	Ditto
" 30	Eliza Caroline	Quincy	Nuevilas	Henricker and Schu- maker
" 30	Mary Wheedon	Hooper	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 30	Farmer	Edmonson	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 30	News	Crothers	Barbadoes	W. Mason and Co.
" 30	Andrew Adams	Sproule	Port au Prince	T. Wilson and Co.
" 30	Shakespeare	Foxwell	St. Thomas	Ditto
April 1	Elvina	Harvey	Ditto	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 1	James	Robertson	Charleston	Master
" 2	John Enders	Bell	New York	Ditto
" 3	George and William	Park	Norfolk	Ditto
" 3	Henry Page	Moten	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 3	Palestine	Thomas	Philadelphia	J. Hankey
" 4	Oscar (Swedish)	Hultman	Gibraltar	Master
" 4	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 6	Courtney	Hollingshead	Havana	M'Corkell and Moore
" 6	Pastoy	Creighton	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 6	John Rowlett	Bright	Ditto ditto	J. Hankey
" 6	Fairplay	Thompson	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 6	Rochambeau	Phillips	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 6	School-boy	Jones	Fredericksburg	Master
" 6	Sarah Ellen	Evans	Tappahannock	Ditto
" 8	Adar	Varina	Barbadoes and a. M.	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 8	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 8	Union	Whidbee	Wilmington, N. C.	Master
" 8	Rosalthe	Russell	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 13	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 13	Semiramis	Jones	Fredericksburg	Master
" 13	Lafayette	Jackson	Ditto	Ditto
" 13	Sally and Eliza	Clare	Port Royal, Va.	Ditto
" 13	Lucy Jane	Cuffee, jun.	Woods cross roads	Ditto
" 13	Eagle	Williams	Wellcampsburgba	Ditto
" 13	Leonidas	Smith	Boston	Clark and Kellogg
" 13	Celerity	Walton	York Town, Va.	Master
" 13	Gunpowder	Ozman	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore

CLASS D.—FURTHER SERIES.

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—*continued.*

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
April 13	Morning Star	Hall	Galveston, T.	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 15	Edward A. Stevens	Briggs	New York	J. W. Browne
" 15	Dorchester	Patterson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 15	Hero	Mondouney	Fredericksburg	Master
" 16	Washington	Tenfield	New York	T. Whitridge
" 16	Index	Meekins	Norfolk	M'Corkell and Moore
" 16	Catharine Margaret	Wise	Nook River	Master
" 17	Topaze	Brookfield	Newburn, N. C.	F. W. Brune and Son
" 17	Merchant	Morgan	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 17	Virginia	Owens	Aylets, V. a.	Master
" 17	Eliza Ann	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 19	James Power	Keene	Nassau, N. P.	Stephen Lawson
" 20	Charlotte (British)	Frith	Turks' Island.	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 20	James Fisher	Wister	Apalichicola	J. Hankey
" 20	Wasp	Pagan	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 20	Telemachus	Cator	Richmond	Ditto
" 20	Teeumsch	Tolly	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 20	Declaration	Lloyd	Port Tobacco	Master
" 20	Register	Hawart	Tappahannock	Ditto
" 20	Empire	North	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 20	Alice A. Pendergrass	Tyler	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 20	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	Ditto
" 20	Experiment	Snead	York Town	Master
" 20	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Browne
" 22	Kosciusko	Nichols	Boston	Clarke and Kellogg
" 22	Lark (new)	Moore	Nassau, N. P.	F. T. Montell
" 23	Wm. Ridgway, jun.	Young	Havana	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 23	Solomon Roservett	Moorson	New York	W. Rhoads
" 24	Palestine	Thomas	Philadelphia	Joseph Hankey
" 26	Avalanche	Benjamin	Rio Grande and a. M.	J. Hooper and Sons
" 26	Lady Warrington	Beard	St. Augustine	W. Mason and Co.
" 26	Sally Eleanor	Evans	Tappahannock	Master
" 26	Sarah League	Gamer	Ditto	Ditto
" 27	Henry Page	Wrotur	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 27	Ann Eliza	Disco	York Town	Ditto
" 27	White Oak	Wills	Mobile	Joseph Hankey
" 27	Mary Wheedon	Hooper	Richmond	Ditto
" 27	Farmer	Edmondson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 27	Caledonia	Thompson	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 27	Tampico	Fitzburgh	York Town	Master
" 27	Planter	Hollingshead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 27	Dolphin	Wallace	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 27	New Citizen	Tankersby	Rappahannock	Master
" 27	Mount Vernon	Fraile	Mary Point	Ditto
" 27	Eliza	Canon	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 27	Pioneer	Norris	Port Tobacco	Master
May 1	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 1	Vandalia	Dorman	Port au Prince	J. Hooper and Sons
" 2	Coequal	Jones	Fredericksburg	Master
" 2	Anne M'Kim	Hubbard	Rappahannock	Ditto
" 2	Harriett Louisa	Paine	P. Amboy, via P. D.	Ditto
" 2	William Tompkins	Oliver	Saguira and P. Cabeilo	W. Howell and Son
" 2	Johns	Coffin	Ditto	H. H. Williams
" 2	Lafayette	Jackson	Fredericksburg	Master
" 3	George Henry	Gould	New York, via P. D.	Ditto
" 4	Mary Wilks	Speights	St. Augustine	Ditto
" 4	Caldwell	Willis	Beaufort, N. C.	Ditto
" 4	Susan	Lewis	Ditto	Ditto
" 4	Matilda	Chaplin	Elizabeth City	Ditto
" 4	Olimpia	Cator	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 4	Rochambeau	Phillips	Ditto	Joseph Hankey
" 4	John Rowlett	Bright	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 6	Index	Meekins	Philadelphia	J. W. Browne
" 6	Catharine	Howe	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 6	Convoy	Avery	Hartford, Ct.	Master
" 6	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Browne
" 7	Lion	Salter	Beaufort, N. C.	Master
" 7	H.'s Lemon (British)	Allen	St. John's	W. Dawson and Co.
" 8	Providence	Edgecomb	Wilmington, N. C.	Master
" 8	Example	Comery	Aport. via P. D.	Ditto
" 8	Nannoekak	Cole	Montego Bay, Jam.	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 8	O. Linthicum	Jones	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 9	Emily Ellicott	Landerman	Demerara, via A.	F. W. Brune and Son

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—continued.

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
May 9	Rosalthe	Pattison	Fredericksburg	Master
" 9	Elvina	Ashley	York River	Ditto
" 9	O. Kelly	Haubert	St. John's	L. League
" 11	Catharine	Wedge	Havana	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 11	Laura	Turner	West Indies	Hooper and Hardester
" 11	Merchant	Morgan	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 11	Eliza	Serjeant	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 11	Fairplay	Kent	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	Dorchester	Pattison	Petersburg, Va.	Ditto
" 11	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 11	Millisent	Chester	New York	J. Mankin
" 11	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 14	Amanda	Driscoll	New York	J. Mankin
" 15	Norway	Gillpatrick	Boston	Master
" 15	Harriet	Johnson	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 16	Shakespeare	Foxwell	Pernambuco	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 16	Joseph and Henry	Burrowes	Mobile	Joseph Hankey
" 16	J. W. Caldwell	Bradbury	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 17	Leonidas	Kelly	Cape Haytien	T. R. Mankews
" 17	Rienzi	Eldridge	Boston	Clark and Kellogg
" 17	Mary Eliza	Applegarth	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 17	Direct	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 18	Sarah Ann	Dukehart	Nassau	F. T. Montell
" 18	Tom Wood	Osborne	New York	T. Whitridge
" 18	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 18	Semiramis	Jones	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 18	Commerce	Swan	Philadelphia	Joseph Hankey
" 18	Joseph Hankey	Edmondson	St. Mark's Ft.	Ditto
" 18	Justina (new)	Claypole	Rio Grande	S. Gettings
" 20	Orazabo	Smith	Xebara, Cuba	W. Rhoads
" 21	Farmer	Edmondson	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 21	Itinerant	Rollins	Fredericksburg	Master
" 22	William	Harding	New York	Ditto
" 22	Viper (new)	Oliver	Galveston, T	H. H. Williams
" 23	Nautilus	Todd	Laguira	W. Howell and Son
" 23	Wasp	Pagan	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 23	Fulvier	Cator	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 23	Hope	Bentfall	Kingston, Jamaica	S. Gettings
" 24	Sarah Anne	Galt	Nassau, N. P.	W. Mason and Co.
" 25	John Barr	Hollingshead	Philadelphia	M'Corkell and Moore
" 25	Juliers	Jones	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 25	Telemachus	Cator	Ditto	Joseph Hankey
" 27	Wm. H. Dawson		Alexandria and George Town	Master
" 27	Damsel	Harden	Port au Prince	W. P. Dockray
" 28	Aaron Richardson	Travers	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 28	Julietta	Woglam	New York	J. Mankin
" 29	Mary Carver	Baker	Providence	Master
" 29	Andrew Adams	Sproule	Boston	Master
" 29	Henry Barger	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 31	Elizabeth Harkness	Freeborn	Ditto	Master
" 31	Pocomoke	Shreeves	Snow Hill	Ditto
June 1	George Pollock	Davis	Fort Royal	J. J. Conner & Brother
" 1	Olympia	Cator	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 1	Mary Travers	Edmondson	Alexandria and George Town	Master
" 1	John Rowlette	Bright	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 1	Mary Wheedon	Hooper	Richmond	Ditto
" 1	Empire	North	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 4	Thomas Dail	Griffith	New York	T. Whitridge
" 4	Eliza Caroline	Quincy	Nuevitas	Heinicken and Schu- macken
" 4	Nimrod	Sewell	Savannah	Master
" 5	Millesville	Kirvin	Alexandria and George Town	Ditto
" 6	Pantaloon	Kirwan	West Indies	Thomas Hooper
" 6	Carolinian	Oakley	New York	J. Mankin
" 6	Jola	Norwood	Easport	Master
" 7	Mowhalk	Rose	Demerara	W. Mason and Co.
" 7	Joseph Lybrand	Townsend	Philadelphia	Joseph Hankey
" 8	Jasper	Read	West Indies	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 8	Charles M. Smith	Totten	Apalichicola	J. W. Brown
" 8	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—*contd. ued.*

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
June 8	Dorchester	Pattison	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 8	Lambert	Burrowes	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 8	Caledonia	Thompson	Ditto	Ditto
" 8	Elwina	Harvey	Easport	Master
" 8	North Hampton	Ward	West Indies	M. Wheeler
" 8	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	Master
" 10	Intrepid	Camp	Ditto	Joseph Hankey
" 10	Gallant Mary	Coffin	Ditto	Kirkland and Char
" 12	Wm. Ridgway, jun.	Young	Kingston, Jamaica	Thomas Wilson and Co.
" 12	Mitchell	Jennings	New York	Master
" 13	Mitchell	Jennings	New York	Master
" 13	J. W. Caldwell	Bradbury	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 13	Eliza	Cannon	Ditto	Ditto
" 15	Almira	Meekins	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 15	Merchant	Denham	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 17	Candid	Moumonier	Martinique	J. P. Adams and Co.
" 18	Sarah Amelia	Parks	Philadelphia	Master
" 19	Barbara	Squires	New York	J. Mankins
" 19	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 20	Wasp	Corner	Bahia and a. M.	F. T. Montell
" 20	Mary Wilks	Speight	Martinique and a M.	Moor and Hopkins
" 22	Coquette (new)	Chase	Bahia	Thos. Wilson and Co.
" 22	Mary Travers	Edmondson	Alexandria and George Town	Master
" 22	E. A. Stephens	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 22	James Fisher	Mister	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 22	Semiramis	Jones	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 24	Lady Warrington	Beard	Charleston	J. K. Randall
" 27	Hornet	Johnson	Mobile	Joseph Hankey
" 27	Patriot	Smith	Philadelphia	Ditto
" 27	Harriett	Kendrick	Providence	Master
" 28	News	Crothers	Antigua	Wm. Mason and Co.
" 28	Catharine	Waitt	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 29	Gratitude	Thompson	Columbia, N. C.	Master
" 29	Low Wood	Osborne	New York	Thomas Whitridge
" 29	John Rowlett	Bright	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 29	E. Sargeant	Taylor	Alexandria and George Town	Master
" 29	Rochester	Wise	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 29	Asp (new)	Keane	Galveston, Texas	H. H. Wilson
" 29	Mail	Crowell	Hartford, Ct.	Rutherford & Heubbutt
July 1	Esther Ann	Johnson	Harbour Island, P.	Stephen Lawson
" 1	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 1	Vandalia	Dorman	Port au Prince	M. Bathurst and Son
" 1	John Jay	Sandemon	West Indies	Martin and Son
" 1	Mary	Howland	Providence	Master
" 3	William Tomkins	Oliver	Laguira and Portobello	Wm. Howell and Son
" 5	O. Kelly	Knight	Antigua	Wm. Mason and Co.
" 5	Mandarin	Shepherd	Montego Bay	Wm. Dawson and Co.
" 6	Kimberly	Annanie	Newberne, N. C.	F. W. Brune and Son
" 6	John Barr	Hollingshead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 6	William Spear	Lemmon	Pernambuco	J. W. Hugg
" 6	Dorchester	Pattison	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 6	Henry Page	Wroten	Fredericksburg	Master
" 6	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 9	Jane (British)	Davis	Bermuda	Master
" 9	Joseph Brown	Read	Hartford Ct.	Ditto
" 10	Dandy (British)	Johnson	Harbour Island	Stephen Lawson
" 11	Emperor	Shores	Taunton, Mass.	Pratt and Keith
" 11	Henry A. Wise	Smith	Charleston	Master
" 13	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 13	Henry	Drummond	Galveston, Texas	Thos. Wilson and Co.
" 13	Cutter Campbell	Dorvy	Havana	F. T. Montell
" 13	Farmer	Edmondson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 13	Merchant	Morgan	Richmond	Ditto
" 13	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 13	Little Mary	Hall	Ditto	Master
" 13	Napoleon	Sargent	Ditto	Ditto
" 16	David Cox	Cox	Ditto	J. W. Brown
" 17	Curlew	Liscomb	Jacksonville	Ditto
" 19	Nimrod	Sewell	Charleston	Master
" 19	Thomas Dail	Griffith	New York	J. W. Brown
" 19	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	Ditto

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—continued.

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
Juy 19	Aaron Richardson	Travers	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 20	Presto	Shorter	Philadelphia	Joseph Hankey
" 20	Semiramis	Jones	Norfolk and R.	M'Corkell and Moore
" 20	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 22	Kite	Busick	West Indies	H. Boyle
" 22	Ganges	Kelly	Bath	Master
" 23	Damsel	Harding	Charleston	Ditto
" 23	Light	Waters	West Indies	Wm. Mason and Co.
" 24	Leander	Gifford	Newbern, N. C.	J. J. Corner
" 25	Henry Barger	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 27	Rosalthe	Pattison	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 27	John Rowlette	Bright	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 27	Union	Smith	Providence, R. J.	T. Pierce
August 1	Orazabo	Ditto	Mobile	Master
" 2	Hornet	Osborne	New York	T. Whitridge
" 3	John Barr	Hollingshead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 3	Rochambeau	Phillips	Ditto	Joseph Hankey
" 3	Dorchester	Pattison	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 3	Henry Page	Wroten	Fredericksburg	Master
" 3	John	Coffin	Laguira and P. Cabello	H. H. Williams
" 8	Scorpion	Kelly	Galveston	Ditto
" 8	La Bruce	Robbins	Charleston	J. K. Randall
" 9	Ida	Chapman	Providence, R. J.	T. Pierce
" 9	Nonpareil	Skinner	Fredericksburg	Master
" 10	E. A. Stephens	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 10	W. H. Dawson	Harrington	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 10	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	Ditto
" 10	Barbara	Bowen	New York	J. Mankin
" 10	Gardiner	Galt	Malaga	L. Gittings
" 10	Northampton	Ward	St. Bartholomew's and a. M.	M. Wheeler
" 10	Merchant	Morgan	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 10	Mary Travers	Edmonson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 12	Gallant Mary	Coffin	Mayaguez, P. R.	Kirkward and Chare
" 12	Eliza Caroline	Quincy	Nuevilas	A. Schum and Co.
" 15	Wm. Ridgaway, Jun.	Young	Bahia and a. M.	T. Wilson and Co.
" 15	Catharine	Waite	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 17	Comm. Warrington	Beard	Savannah	J. K. Randall
" 17	Direct	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 17	Cornelia	Rogers	Ditto	W. Rhoads
" 17	Sarah Abigail	Hudson	Ditto	Master
" 17	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 17	Telemachus	Cator	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 17	Aaron Richardson	Marshall	Ditto	M'Corkell and Moore
" 17	George Pollock	Davis	Fort Royal, Martinique	Corner and Brothers
" 21	Hound (new)	Williams	Havana	F. T. Montell
" 21	Mary	Howland	Providence	T. Pierce
" 21	Candid	Boyce	Martinique	J. P. Adams
" 24	Fruiterer	Rowe	New York	Master
" 24	Emma	Cole	Ditto	J. Mankin
" 24	Rochester	Wise	Ditto	J. W. Brown
" 24	Good Interest	Creighton	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 24	Olympia	Cator	Richmond	Ditto
" 24	James Fisher	Meister	Ditto	Joseph Hankey
" 24	General Washington	Gray	Fredericksburg	Master
" 24	Eliza	Carron	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 24	Wasp	North	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 26	Heroine	Frazier	Mobile	Ditto
" 27	Nymph	Wallace	Havana	L. Gittings
" 28	Mary Wilks	Wilkins	Charleston	J. K. Randall
" 28	Mohawk	Allen	St. Thomas	Wm. Mason and Co.
" 28	J. Tallman	Bacon	New York	Master
" 28	Emperor	Shores	Ditto	Ditto
" 30	Amanda	Frailey	St. Domingo	M'Corkell and Moore
" 31	Union	Smith	Providence	T. Pierce
" 31	Paul Jones	Gavetson	New York	J. Mankin
" 31	Portia	Hooper	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 31	Rochambeau	Phillips	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 31	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Ditto	M'Corkell and Moore
" 31	William and James	Porter	Alexandria and George Town	Master
Sept. 2	Caroline	Auchenlick	Wilmington	Ditto
" 2	W. Tompkins	Oliver	Laguayra	Wm. Howell and Son
" 2	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—*continued.*

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
Sept. 3	W. H. Dawson	Collins	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 6	Seminole	Thompson	N. Orleans	Ditto
" 7	Fulvia	Cator	St. Marks, Fa.	Joseph Hankey
" 7	Planter	Vickers	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 7	Semiramis	Jones	Richmond	Ditto
" 7	Dorchester	Pattison	Ditto	Joseph Hankey
" 7	A. L. Ackerman	Corson	New York	Master
" 9	Leonidas	Kelly	Boston	T. Whitridge
" 9	Reaper	Sears	Ditto	Master
" 10	Pastory	Wallace	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 10	General Grant (B.)	Adams	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 10	School Boy	Jones	Fredericksburg	Master
" 11	Mary Augusta	Tarleton	Mobile	Joseph Hankey
" 11	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 12	Henry Barger	Briggs	New York	Ditto
" 12	Granary	O'Neal	Newbern	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 12	John Rowlett	Bright	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 13	Henry Page	Wroten	Fredericksburg	Master
" 13	Dorchester	Bright	Norfolk	Joseph Hankey
" 14	News	Harrison	Philadelphia	Hugh Boyle
" 14	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 14	Telemachus	Cator	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 14	Marquis	Springer	Mobile	T. Whitridge
" 14	Martha and Elizabeth	..	Charleston	E. P. Cohen
" 14	Lady Warrington	Hubbard	Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 14	Elizabeth Jaue	Phillips	Petersburg and Richmond	Ditto
" 16	Mary Wheedon	Hooper	Richmond	Joseph Hankey
" 17	Falmouth	Sadler	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 17	Ann M'Kim	Hubbard	Rappahannock	Master
" 18	Corolinian	Oakley	New York	J. Mankin
" 18	Westerfield	Jones	Snowhill	Master
" 19	Vandalia	Dorman	St. Bartholomew's	J. Hooper and Sons
" 19	Oueka	Rogers	New Bedford	T. Whitridge
" 19	Lebanon	Woolford	Fredericksburg	Master
" 20	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 20	Maria Mason	Berry	East River	Master
" 20	Cassius	Hall	Jamaica	B. Buck and Son
" 21	Joseph Hankey	Edmondson	St. Mark's	Joseph Hankey
" 21	Curlew	Loscomb	Garey's Ferry	J. W. Brown
" 21	E. A. Stephens	Briggs	New York	Ditto
" 21	Etna	Mitchell	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 21	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	Ditto
" 21	Sarah Amelia	Moore	Norfolk and Petersburg	Joseph Hankey
" 21	Mandarin	Burrowes	Charleston	Master
" 21	Richard Linthicum	Crothers	Havana	W. Mason and Co.
" 25	Atalanta (Spanish)	Guerrera	St. John's	Kirkland and Chase
" 25	Jack Downing	Passapea	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 26	Helen Frazier	Harding	Boston	Wm. J. Appleton
" 26	Rosalthe	Brannock	Fredericksburg	Master
" 26	Jos. Henry	Wallace	Charleston	Ditto
" 26	Rochambeau	Morgan	Norfolk and Petersburg	Jos. Hankey
" 28	Cornelia	Hurd	Garey's Ferry	J. W. Brown
" 28	Olympia	Cator	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 28	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Richmond	Ditto
" 28	Turbull R. Belton	Travers	St. Mark's	Jos. Hankey
" 28	Branch T. Hart	Edmondson	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 28	Mount Vernon	Treacle	Curtis's Creek	Master
" 28	Eliza Ellen	Roe	Tappahannock	Ditto
" 28	Agawan	Burnham	New York	Ditto
" 28	Owego	Travers	Norfolk and R.	Jos. Hankey
Oct. 1	Hope	Benthall	Madeira	L. Gittings
" 2	Asp	Knight	Havana	Master
" 3	Cornelia	Rogers	Garey's Ferry	J. W. Brown
" 4	General Washington	Gray	Fredericksburg	Master
" 5	Merchant	Stewart	Apalichicola	Jos. Hankey
" 5	Dorchester	Pattison	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 5	Wm. H. Dawson	Harrington	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 5	Aaron Richardson	Marshall	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 5	New Haven	Coffee	York Town	Master
" 7	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Philadelphia	J. W. Brown
" 9	Gleaner	Hooper	Fredericksburg	Master
" 9	Rochester	Wire	New York	J. W. Brown

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—continued.

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
Oct. 10	Coequal	Wingate	Havana	L. League
" 10	North Carolina	Lombard	Kingston, Jamaica	Wm. Mason and Co.
" 10	Algonquin	Hickman	Hampton, Va.	Master
" 12	Shakspeare	Foxwell	Galveston	Ditto
" 12	Leander	Howland	Newbern, N. C.	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 12	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 12	Semiramis	Jones	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 12	Wasp	North	Richmond	Jos. Hankey
" 12	Harvest	Ludford	Edenton, N. C.	Master
" 12	High Flyer	Henry	Newton, W. C.	Ditto
" 12	Ben. Franklin	Jones	Cherrystone	Ditto
" 12	Jersey	Hudgins	York River	Ditto
" 12	Mary Wilks	Speights	St. Augustine	Master
" 12	La Bruce	Robbins	Savannah	Ditto
" 14	Star	Hubbard	West Indies	Kirkland and Chase
" 14	Republican	Tyler	Folly Landing	Master
" 15	Laura Virginia	Thompson	Galveston	Ditto
" 15	Victory	Arguit	Tea-table Key	Ditto
" 15	Torch	Nickerson	Newbury Pt.	J. P. Adams
" 15	Falmouth	Sadler	Fredericksburg	Master
" 16	Catharine	Waite	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 16	Samuel Phillips	Baillie	Apalachicola	M'Corkell and Moore
" 16	Post Boy	Shephard	Charleston	Master
" 16	Barbara	Squires	New York	J. Mankin
" 16	Gallant Mary	Coffin	Coffin, St. John	Kirkland and Chase
" 17	Samuel First	Bruse	Partuxent R.	Master
" 18	Henry	Drummond	Galveston	P. Wilson and Co.
" 19	Avalanche	Green	St. Mark's	J. Hooper and Sons
" 19	Mary Travers	Crank	Elizabeth Cty.	Master
" 19	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 19	Hornet	Ireland	Havana	Master
" 21	Good Interest	Creighton	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 22	Halcyon	Hudgins	York Town	Ditto
" 25	Oxford	Mitchell	St. John's, N. B.	Ditto
" 26	James Fisher	Smith	Apalachicola	Jos. Hankey
" 26	Martha Elizabeth	Cromwell	Charleston	Master
" 26	E. Dorsey	Ruckle	Laguayra	Wm. Howell and Son
" 26	Union	Smith	Providence	T. Pierce
" 26	John Barr	Hollingshead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 26	Partuxent	David	Benedict	Master
" 26	Huntsman's Delight	Semmes	St. Mary's, Ma.	Ditto
" 26	Carolinian	Oakley	New York	J. Mankin
" 28	Ewell	Wheeler	Yeocomso, Va.	Master
" 29	Lebanon	Woolford	Williamsburg,	Ditto
" 30	Centipede	Mollan	Tampico	Ditto
" 30	Eliza Ellen	Roe	Rappahannock River	Ditto
" 31	Henry Barger	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 31	Henrietta	Parker	Savannah	Master
" 31	Protector	Morgan	York River	Ditto
" 31	Mary	White	Havana	Ditto
Nov. 1	William Washington	Garner	Rappahannock	Ditto
" 1	General Washington	Gray	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 2	M. Gardner	Galt	Havana	L. Gittings
" 2	Olympia	Cator	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 2	Dorchester	Pattison	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 2	Wasp	Corner	Havana	F. T. Montell
" 4	Nonpareil	Skinner	Mobile	M'Corkell and Moore
" 6	Damsel	Harden	Norfolk	Master
" 6	Light	Waters	Boston	Ditto
" 6	Sally Eliza	Clare	Unbanna	Ditto
" 9	Orazabo	Gall	Tampa Bay	J. W. Brown
" 9	Ida	Chapman	Providence	T. Pierce
" 9	Pantaloon	Kirwan	Ditto	Master
" 9	Robert Armstrong	Hollingshead	Richmond	M'Corkell and Moore
" 9	Aaron Richardson	Marshall	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 9	E. A. Stephens	Briggs	New York	J. W. Brown
" 9	John Rowlett	Bright	Norfolk and Petersburg	Jos. Hankey
" 9	Register	Howeth	Tappahannock	Master
" 9	Celeste	Johnson	New York	J. Mankin
" 12	Dauphin	Caroon	Elizabeth City	Master
" 14	Kite	Martin	Charleston	Ditto
" 14	John	Coffin	Laguira and Portobello	Wm. Howell and Son
" 15	Bahia Packet	Hanna	Havana	Master

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—*continued.*

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
Nov. 15	Leander	Howland	Newburn, L. C.	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 16	Justina	Claypole	Mobile	L. Gittings
" 16	Edinburg	Lambert	New York	W. Rhoads
" 16	Julia Ann	Cudworth	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Master
" 16	Barbara	Squires	New York	J. Mankin
" 16	Telemachus	Cator	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 16	Wm. H. Dawson	Harrington	Ditto	M'Corkell and Moore
" 16	Almira	Meekins	Richmond	Ditto
" 16	Elizabeth Jane	Dukes	Phila	J. W. Brown
" 19	Partuxent	David	Benedict	Master
" 19	Jonas	Eastman	Bermuda	H. Thompson and Son
" 20	Ann	Wily	Bahia and A. M.	J. J. Strohm and Co.
" 20	Lion	Leaming	Newbern, N. C.	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 21	La Bruce	Terral	Providence R. J.	Master
" 22	Mary Wilks	Speights	St. Augustine	Moor and Hopkins
" 23	March	Nickerson	Boston	W. J. Appleton
" 23	Branch T. Hurt	Edmondson	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 23	Schoolboy	Jones	Norfolk and Petersburg	M'Corkell and Moore
" 23	Fox	Harrington	Richmond	Ditto
" 23	Mandarin	Burrowes	Charleston	Master
" 23	Charles M. Smith	Totton	New York	J. W. Brown
" 25	Ariel	Rippon	Cherrystone, N. A.	Master
" 27	William T. Barr	Goodison	City of St. Domingo	Ditto
" 27	Marietta	Martin	Mobile	Ditto
" 28	Sir Lionel Smith (B.)	McKene	Montego Bay, King- ston, Jamaica.	Wm. Dawson and Co.
" 29	Sophia	Jones	Savannah	J. R. Randall
" 29	General Washington	Gray	Fredericksburg	Master
" 30	Vandalia	Dorman	St. Thomas and A. M.	J. Hooper and Sons
" 30	Martha Elizabeth	Dorney	Charleston	E. P. Cohen
" 30	Wasp	North	Richmond	J. Hankey
Dec. 2	O. Kelly	Cole	Providence	W. Rhoads
" 2	Saratoga	Kirwin	Alex. and Washington	Master
" 3	Planter	Crothers	Demerara	Wm. Mason and Co.
" 3	Dorchester	Pattison	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 4	Courtney	Frailey	Mobile	M'Corkell and Moore
" 4	Anne Eliza	Douglas	York Town	Master
" 5	William Tompkins	Oliver	Laga. and P. Cabello	W. Howell and Son
" 5	Venus	Townsend	Mobile	J. Hankey
" 5	Union	Smith	Providence, R. G.	T. Pierce
" 7	Rochambeau	Morgan	Richmond	Jos. Hankey
" 7	Olimpia	Cator	Ditto	M'Corkell and Moore
" 7	Sarah Lavinia	Meekins	Norfolk and Petersburg	Ditto
" 9	Mohawk	Allen	Havana	Master
" 9	Charles Henry	Brewster	New Orleans	Ditto
" 11	Bianca	Baker	Newport, R. G.	T. Whitridge
" 12	James Power	Keene	Charleston	E. P. Cohen
" 13	Cassias	Hall	Jacksonville, E. F.	J. W. Browne
" 14	Post Boy	Shepherd	Charleston	E. P. Cohen
" 14	Catharine	Waite	Bermuda	R. H. and R. Tucker
" 14	John Murray	Devereaux	Ditto	Clark and Kellogg
" 14	Good Interest	Creighton	St. John's, Ft.	Master
" 14	Henry Page	Wroton	Fredericksburg	Ditto
" 14	Curlew	Lescomb	Jacksonville, E. Ft.	J. W. Brown
" 14	Eurotas	Snow	Ditto	Ditto
" 18	Partuxent	David	Benedict	Master
" 18	Filomena	Dukehart	Kingston, Jamaica	F. T. Montell
" 19	Mary	Young	Bahia and A. M.	Master
" 19	Rochester	Wise	New York	J. W. Brown
" 19	Fulvia	Cator	St. Mark's, Fa.	J. Hankey
" 20	Kathleen	Hollingshead	Mobile	M'Corkell and Moore
" 20	Grand Island	Ryder	West Indies	F. W. Brune and Son
" 20	Emily Ellicott	Sandeman	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	Leander	Howland	Newbern, N. C.	J. J. Corner & Brothers
" 20	Washington	Hawkins	Washington, N. C.	Ditto
" 21	Horatio Wilson (B.)	Card	St. John's, N. B.	W. Dawson and Co.
" 21	Branch T. Hunt	Edmondson	Norfolk and Petersburg	J. Hankey
" 21	Everline	Cotton	Mobile	Ditto
" 21	Artilla	Howes	Kingston, Jamaica	Wm. Rhoads
" 21	Torclt	Nickerson	St. Mark's	J. W. Brown
" 21	J. Rockhele	Walpole	St. Augustine	Ditto
" 24	Mary Wheeden	Hooper	Richmond	J. Hankey
" 26	Gallant Mary	Coffin	Mayaguez	Kirkland and Chase

SCHOONERS CLEARED from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December following—*continued.*

Date.	Vessels' Names.	Commanders.	Where for.	Owners.
1839.				
Dec. 26	Commerce	Pearce	Amboy	Master
„ 28	La Bruce	Robbins	Savannah	Ditto
„ 28	Henrietta	Parker	Ditto	J. K. Randall
„ 30	Pantaloon	Kerwan	Cape Haytien	Master
„ 30	Missouri	Ditto	Norfolk	M'Corkell and Moore
„ 31				

No. 94.

Mr. Buchanan to Viscount Palmerston.

New York, March 28, 1840.

MY LORD,

(*Received April 22.*)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 31st December last, conveying the Queen's Advocate's opinion, that the two vessels, namely, the "Catherine" and "Butterfly," were, on their arrival at New York, placed incautiously, and as it appears, improperly under my care, instead of being delivered up to the American authorities, and that neither of the vessels were by the laws of the United States, liable to condemnation; I beg leave to state that the subject has been carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that high court has decided that the vessels named were to be regarded as engaged in the Slave Trade.

I beg explicitly to state to your Lordship, that immediately on the arrival of these vessels, I placed them at the disposal of Mr. Butler, the United States Attorney, and in all things have acted under his advice, while my continuing in charge of the cargoes has also been by his special orders; and I hope to have his testimony, as to the prudence I have manifested throughout this, to me, truly embarrassing duty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

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

No. 95.

Mr. Buchanan to Viscount Palmerston.

New York, March 30, 1840.

MY LORD,

(*Received April 22.*)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's letter, of the 20th February, conveying a translation of an Apostolical Letter, by His Holiness the Pope, with orders for me to have it inserted in the public journals of this place; as the papers in this city spread all over the United States, I do not deem it necessary to have it inserted in any other papers.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

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

No. 96.

Mr. Buchanan to Viscount Palmerston.

New York, March 31, 1840.

(Extract)

(*Received April 22.*)

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the United States Attorney's Letter in relation to the course I pursued, as to the several slave vessels sent to my care; as your Lordship's letter, of the 31st December, conveys an

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opinion that these vessels were improperly sent to me. I intreat your Lordship to do me the justice to see, that my course throughout that most delicate business has met the approbation, not only of Mr. Butler, but also of the President and Government.

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

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

Enclosure in No. 96.

Mr. Butler to Mr. Buchanan.

*United States District Attorney's Office,
New York, March 30, 1840.*

MY DEAR SIR,

IN relation to the several vessels which have been brought into this Port during the last year by British cruizers, on the ground of their having been engaged under the flag of the United States, and with American documents, in the Slave Trade, I take great pleasure in saying, (in this form,) what I have frequently expressed to you verbally, that all your conduct and proceedings, in respect to the vessels above referred to, have been marked by the most liberal and considerate regard for the rights and wishes of the Government of the United States. You have constantly consulted me on the subject, have complied with every request I have made; and in all respects have left the disposition of the vessels to the decision of the authorities of the United States. I will add, that I have every reason to believe, that your conduct and proceedings have been entirely satisfactory to the President.

Before closing this note, I would particularly mention my sense of your ready attention to the wishes of the United States' Attorney for Maryland, and of myself, in sending to Baltimore in that state the witnesses required in the proceedings there. It will give me great satisfaction to learn, that your conduct in these delicate and very perplexing cases, shall have been as acceptable to your own Government, as I am sure it has been to that of the United States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) B. F. BUTLER.
United States' Attorney.

James Buchanan, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 97.

Viscount Palmerston to Her Majesty's Consuls at New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1840.

Circular, sending Treaty with Venezuela.

(See No. 8, p. 5.)

VENEZUELA.

No. 98.

Sir R. K. Porter to Viscount Palmerston.

Caracas, December 14, 1839.

(Received January 27, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of informing you that on the 12th instant I had the gratification of exchanging in due form Her Majesty's ratification of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, concluded on the 15th of March, 1839, against a similar instrument ratified by the President of the Republic on the 6th of the present month; which I have now the additional honour of transmitting to your Lordship.

I accompany this Despatch with a copy of my communication addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated November 4th, on the Royal Ratification reaching Caracas, (as also of his answer,) forwarding at the same time to him copies of the Certificate and Memorandum touching the alterations deemed necessary to be made in the English version of the Treaty, which documents, (duly executed by the respective plenipotentiaries,) together with the "Act of Exchange," which took place at the Government House, in the "Chamber of Conferences," will be found in the box with the Venezuelan Ratification of the Treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT KER PORTER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

First Enclosure in No. 98.

Sir Robert Ker Porter to the Hon. Colonel William Smith.

Caracas, November 4, 1839.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of informing you that the ratification by Her Britannic Majesty of the Treaty entered into between Venezuela and Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, reached me on the 1st instant by the packet just arrived from England; and according to directions from Viscount Palmerston that accompanied it, I have written to Señor J. S. Rodriguez, requesting an early meeting at the House of this Legation; likewise transmitting to him copies of a Memorandum and of a Certificate (forwarded to me), in consequence of several words having been made use of in the English version of the Treaty, which his Lordship does not consider as accurately conveying the true sense of those in the Spanish text. The Memorandum above named enumerates the alterations deemed absolutely necessary to be made in order to prevent mistakes, which alterations (as set forth) will be made in the printed copies of the Treaty hereafter to be circulated and acted upon. No doubt, on the receipt of my communication of this morning, Señor Rodriguez will call on you, relative to our terminating the conference, and on the speedy exchange of the respective ratifications of the Treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT KER PORTER.

The Hon. Col. W. Smith, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Second Enclosure in No. 98.

The Hon. Col. Wm. Smith to Sir R. K. Porter.

In the Tenth Year of the Law and the Twenty-ninth of Independence.

SIR,

Office of Foreign Affairs, Caracas, December 10, 1839.

THE Treaty of the 15th of March of the present year, between the Government of Venezuela and Great Britain, on the abolition of the traffic in slaves, approved by the Legislative Power on the 4th of May, and whose ratification on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, is in the hands of the Chargé d'Affaires, according to the communication he was good enough to make in his note of the 4th of last month, has been likewise ratified by his Excellency the President of the Republic, on the 6th of the present month. In order, therefore, to compare and exchange both the ratifications, his Excellency the Vice-President, charged at present with the executive, has issued the competent power to Señor Licenciado Jozé Santiago Rodriguez, to whom it has been communicated.

As a new proof of the constant deference and sincere friendship of the Government of Venezuela towards that of Great Britain, it is with pleasure the Undersigned Minister has to add to the Chargé d'Affaires, that the supreme executive power, in agreeing with the request of the British Minister, has authorized Señor Rodriguez, in concurrence with your Lordship, to form, sign, and seal the *Memorandum* and the *Certificate* referred to by the Chargé d'Affaires in his note of the 4th of November last, which he addressed to this office and to Señor Rodriguez.

As the Government has set apart in the house of its public officer an apartment, called that of *Conference*, for the reception of Ministers and Agents accredited to it, and for every other official and semi-official meeting not being a visit of ceremony to the President of the Republic in person, Señor Rodriguez has been instructed to invite your Lordship to meet him in the Chamber of *Conferences*, on the day and at the hour you find convenient, to conclude with Señor Rodriguez, and then they will announce to this office the ratification Venezuelan, the *Memorandum* in Spanish and English, and in two copies, the *Certificate* in the same way, and whatever else may be necessary in the Act of Exchange.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SMITH.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 99.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Robert Ker Porter.

Foreign Office, February 20, 1840.

Circular sending Papal Brief against the Slave Trade.

(See No. 2, page 1.)

No. 100.

Sir Robert Ker Porter to Viscount Palmerston.

Caracas, December 18, 1839.

(Received March 22, 1840.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging your Despatch, marked "Slave Trade," of October 12, transmitting copies of the papers containing the Baron de Moncorvo's note to your Lordship, and your Lordship's note to the Ministers accredited to the British Court, by the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the perusal of which will afford me deep interest.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT KER PORTER.

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

No. 101.

*Sir Robert Ker Porter to Viscount Palmerston.**Caracas, December 19, 1839.**(Received March 22, 1840.)*

MY LORD,

As more immediately connected with the Treaty for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, I have the honour of transmitting a copy of the Decree of Congress, passed in the month of April, 1836, fixing the arms and flag of Venezuela.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT KER PORTER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 101.

Decree of the 20th of April, 1836.

(Translation.)

Caracas, April 20, 1836.

THE Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Venezuela united in Congress, considering that the Decree of the 14th of October, 1830, only provisionally fixed the arms of the Republic, the Constituent Congress leaving the power of permanently deciding thereon to those of the Constitution.

DECREE.

Article 1.—The arms of Venezuela shall be a shield, whose field will be composed of the colours forming the Venezuelean flag, in three quarterings. The right quartering to be red, in which will be displayed a bunch of wheat, formed of as many ears as there are provinces in Venezuela, symbolical, at the same time, of their union under its political system, and of the riches of the soil. The quartering on the left to be yellow, bearing an emblem of triumph,—a trophy of arms and flags bound together with a wreath of laurel. The third quartering, occupying all the lower part of the shield, to be blue, containing an untamed white horse, the symbol of independence. The crest represents emblems of abundance, the same that Venezuela had previously adopted as her arms. The shield to be supported by branches of laurel and palm tied together with ribands of blue and pink, on which will be written, in letters of gold, the following inscriptions:—"Liberated 19th April, 1810," "5th July, 1811."

Article 2.—The national flag will remain, without the smallest alteration, the same which has been adopted by Venezuela ever since 1811, when she proclaimed her independence. Its colours are yellow, blue, and red, in horizontal stripes, and of equal breadths, placed in the same order as named, from the top to the bottom.

Article 3.—The flags which are to be carried by ships of war, in fortresses, and other public places, as likewise displayed by the agents of the Republic in foreign countries, will bear the arms of the nation in one-third of the yellow stripe, near the staff.

Article 4.—The national arms shall be placed in the Chambers and outer doors of the Congress, the Government House, those of the Provincial Deputations, Municipal Councils, Courts of Justice, and all other public offices.

Article 5.—The Decree of October 14, 1830, is abrogated.

[Here follow the Congress signatures, as that of Santiago Rodriguez, Minister of the Interior and Justice.]

No. 102.

*Sir Robert Ker Porter to Viscount Palmerston.**Caracas, January 4, 1840.**(Received March 22.)*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatches, marked "Slave Trade," of the 2nd of November last, relative to the commands of Her Majesty, that orders should be given to the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers, to detain vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and sailing under the flag of Portugal, wherever met with, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT KER PORTER.

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